Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presy. 1895-96, 1897-98 and 1898-99

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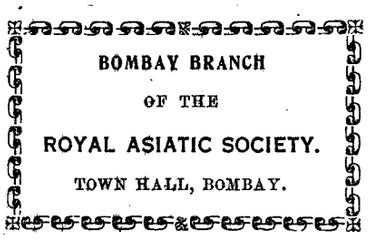

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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

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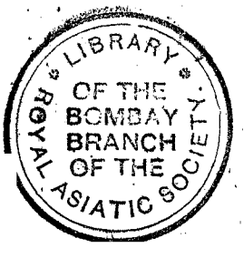
MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR

1895-96.



MADRAS:
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1896.

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OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras, 1st October 1896.

No. 10760.

From

THE HONOURABLE MR. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.SC., LL.D.,
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

To

THE HONOURABLE MR. A. T. ARUNDEL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

Introduction.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the state and progress of education in the Presidency during the official year 1895-96. The arrangement adopted in the last report in the preparation of appendices and in the grouping of districts for purposes of comparison has been followed in the present report; but a new departure has been made, for reasons to be explained later, in the classification of schools for special education. With a view to facilitate the compilation of the quinquennial report due next year, statistics for the past four years have been furnished and commented on in several instances, and additional information, which suggested itself to me on reading Mr. Nash's general report on Education in India, 1887-88 to 1891-92, has also been embodied in the several chapters.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

General results.

2. Public and private institutions for which returns have been received for the past four years are compared below, institutions being exhibited according to grades and scholars according to stages of instruction:—

Public Institutions.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
University education—								
Arts colleges { for men ...	35	3,537	36	3,330	36	3,185	36	3,396
Arts colleges { for women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Professional colleges	6	759	7	798	6	834	6	984
School education, general—								
Secondary schools for boys—								
Upper Secondary, English ...	134	10,071	131	10,800	128	11,889	133	12,616
Lower Secondary { English ...	226	19,824	259	23,423	251	25,236	255	27,460
Lower Secondary { Vernacular.	234	3,682	150	1,981	149	2,360	140	2,207
Secondary schools for girls—								
Upper Secondary, English ...	25	271	24	314	25	347	21	289
Lower Secondary, English ...	35	956	39	1,161	31	1,269	43	1,511
Upper Secondary, Vernacular.	2	7	1	6	2	10	2	10
Lower Secondary, Vernacular.	161	1,678	148	1,490	146	1,531	142	1,421
Primary schools—								
For boys { Upper Primary ...	4,207	36,663	4,209	37,910	4,227	39,461	4,633	42,536
For boys { Lower Primary ...	14,890	538,005	15,008	538,851	14,625	531,555	14,636	543,019
For girls { Upper Primary ...	305	3,233	327	3,467	347	3,804	344	3,915
For girls { Lower Primary ...	503	45,468	480	44,962	420	44,126	419	44,278
School education, special—								
Training schools for masters ...	54	1,416	57	1,419	56	1,385	63	1,401
Do. for mistresses ...	17	342	17	292	19	309	19	315
Other special schools for boys ...	19	2,176	19	2,342	29	2,876	30	3,242
Do. for girls ...	8	422	7	369	10	543	9	587
Total, Public Institutions ...	20,861	668,510	20,919	672,915	20,507	670,720	20,932	689,191

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Private Institutions.	1892–93.		1893–94.		1894–95.		1895–96.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Advanced schools teaching—								
Arabic or Persian for boys ...	42	2,291	36	1,690	40	1,899	32	1,777
Sanskrit for boys	84	1,526	130	2,489	137	2,522	146	2,502
Elementary teaching — a vernacular only or mainly — for boys.	2,788	47,722	3,350	59,035	4,063	78,522	4,190	74,495
Elementary teaching — a vernacular only or mainly — for girls.	1	15	25	495	21	576	2	54
Elementary teaching — the Quran. — for boys.	516	13,684	489	13,353	394	9,257	724	21,835
Elementary teaching — the Quran. — for girls.	16	266	...	...	8	139	27	641
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	8	390	...	...	12	719	13	1,139
Total, Private Institutions ...	3,455	65,894	4,030	77,062	4,675	93,634	5,134	102,443
Grand Total ...	24,316	734,404	24,949	749,977	25,182	764,354	26,066	791,634

The total number of institutions of all kinds advanced by 884, and that of scholars by 27,280, the percentage of increase being 3·5 and 3·6 respectively as against ·9 and 1·9 in 1894–95 and 2·6 and 2·1 in 1893–94. Both public and private institutions contributed to the above advance. While, however, the number and strength of private institutions rose by 9·8 and 9·4 per cent., public institutions rose by 2·1 per cent., and scholars therein by 2·8 per cent. only. The loss sustained by the latter class of institutions in their number during 1894–95 was more than recovered, while a distinct advance will be noticed in their strength.

The variations in the number and strength of the different grades of public institutions are shown in the margin. More or less improvement will be noticed under each grade, the accession to the strength of colleges and secondary schools being very marked, compared with that in their number, though the bulk of the advance appertained, as might be expected, to primary schools. The larger number of candidates, who passed at the last Matriculation Examination, explains the increase in the college attendance. In the margin will be found the total number of Government, board and aided institutions, in the management, supervision and inspection of which the Department is most concerned, and of scholars in them. This statement shows that, while during the past four years institutions of the above description advanced by 3·5 per cent. only, the scholars in them advanced by 9·2 per cent., indicating greater consolidation generally—a result which the operation of the Educational Rules, on the one hand, and the inadequacy of public funds available for education, on the other, have chiefly brought about.

Institutions.	Number.	Strength.
Colleges	+ 1	+ 365
Secondary schools ...	+ 4	+ 2,872
Primary schools ...	+ 413	+ 14,802
Special schools	+ 7	+ 432

Years.	Institutions.	Scholars.
31st March 1892	13,831	497,755
Do. 1893	14,290	520,720
Do. 1894	14,297	528,291
Do. 1895	14,282	532,809
Do. 1896	14,315	543,472

Distribution of scholars by districts.

3. In the following table institutions and scholars are compared by districts:—

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population as per census returns of 1891.	Number of scholars in 1893–94.	1894–95.		1895–96.		Increase.		Decrease.	
				Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Northern Circars.											
Ganjám	8,370	1,896,803	40,221	1,318	37,899	1,517	38,084	199	185	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	17,242	2,802,992	29,255	1,079	29,409	1,149	31,495	70	2,086	...	...
Gódávari	7,857	2,078,782	43,698	1,394	43,845	1,464	46,720	70	2,875	...	...
Kistna	8,397	1,855,582	45,705	1,845	45,658	1,858	46,053	13	395	...	...

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population as per census returns of 1891.	Number of scholars in 1893-94.	1894-95.		1895-96.		Increase.		Decrease.	
				Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Ceded districts.											
Kurnool	7,514	817,811	13,551	630	14,696	616	14,032	...	....	14	664
Bellary	6,136	911,514	22,072	979	23,002	1,019	23,626	40	624	...	...
Anantapur ...	5,275	708,549	10,801	510	10,515	608	11,964	98	1,449	...	...
Cuddapah ...	8,722	1,272,072	17,371	897	18,335	925	19,796	28	1,461	...	...
Central districts.											
Nellore	8,765	1,463,736	23,716	1,130	25,406	1,140	26,464	10	1,058	...	...
Madras	29	452,518	38,931	565	40,050	611	40,654	46	604	...	...
Chingleput ...	2,842	1,136,928	27,922	988	28,288	1,015	28,887	27	599	...	...
North Arcot ...	7,616	2,180,487	47,481	1,679	47,044	1,696	47,357	17	313	...	...
South Arcot ...	5,217	2,162,851	39,271	1,531	39,303	1,449	40,395	...	1,092	82	...
Southern districts.											
Tanjore	3,709	2,228,114	52,147	1,670	54,440	1,682	56,660	12	2,220	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	3,631	1,372,717	27,852	926	28,856	999	30,388	73	1,532	...	...
Madura	8,808	2,608,404	47,452	1,497	49,083	1,523	50,468	26	1,385	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	5,387	1,916,095	60,477	1,806	59,520	1,871	62,448	65	2,928	...	...
Inland districts.											
Coimbatore ...	7,860	2,004,859	31,323	1,215	33,305	1,241	35,160	26	1,855	...	...
Salem	7,529	1,962,591	28,934	1,148	30,579	1,243	32,818	95	2,239	...	...
Nilgiris	957	99,797	3,675	85	4,108	86	4,111	1	3	...	...
West Coast districts.											
Malabar	5,585	2,652,565	76,889	1,657	79,105	1,690	80,251	33	1,146	...	...
South Canara ...	3,902	1,056,081	21,233	633	21,908	664	23,803	31	1,895	...	...
Total ...	141,350	35,641,828	749,977	25,182	764,354	26,066	791,634	980	27,944	96	664

All the districts, excepting Kurnool and South Arcot, returned a larger number of schools, and all the districts excepting Kurnool a larger number of scholars. Ganjám is credited with the largest increase in the number of schools, though a corresponding increase is not recorded in the number of scholars, and Tinnevelly with the largest increase in the number of scholars. Five districts had a net accession of over 2,000 scholars each.

Distribution of schools and scholars according to standards and stages of instruction.

4. Institutions, public and private, and scholars are shown below by districts according to standards and stages of instruction. Boys and girls are not distinguished ;—

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Districts.	Institutions, Public and Private.											Scholars.										
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Upper Secondary schools for boys.	Lower Secondary schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	Upper Secondary schools for girls.	Lower Secondary schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Training schools for masters.	Training schools for mistresses.	Other special schools.	Total.	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Upper Secondary schools for boys.	Lower Secondary schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	Upper Secondary schools for girls.	Lower Secondary schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Training schools for masters.	Training schools for mistresses.	Other special schools.	Total.
Ganjám ...	2	...	3	14	1,470	...	2	23	3	...	...	1,517	45	...	252	903	35,753	...	5	1,066	60	...	...	38,084
Vizagapatam	2	...	8	30	1,071	1	4	28	3	...	2	1,149	137	...	571	1,564	27,356	10	41	1,720	60	...	36	31,495
Gódávari	2	1	5	51	1,326	...	17	58	3	...	1	1,464	117	9	542	2,082	40,063	...	81	3,728	75	...	23	46,720
Kistna	2	...	5	36	1,734	...	6	67	4	2	2	1,858	99	...	473	1,524	40,663	...	63	3,078	91	22	40	46,053
Kurnool	...	...	2	5	596	...	...	11	2	...	...	616	...	...	86	284	13,216	...	...	459	37	...	...	14,032
Bellary	...	1	5	14	974	1	3	18	2	...	1	1,019	18	...	254	666	21,767	10	34	830	39	...	8	23,626
Anantapur	...	...	1	12	583	...	...	10	2	...	...	608	...	...	36	287	11,047	...	...	557	37	...	...	11,964
Cuddapah	...	...	2	13	882	...	1	26	1	...	...	925	...	...	85	432	18,509	...	7	732	31	...	...	19,796
Nellore	...	1	5	6	1,083	...	8	32	2	2	1	1,140	6	...	297	689	23,786	...	121	1,487	50	23	5	26,464
Madras	...	8	17	27	445	12	39	38	4	4	14	611	1,481	881	2,344	3,893	20,882	189	944	7,697	82	99	2,168	40,654
Chingleput	...	...	9	14	946	...	5	34	4	...	1	1,015	...	94	402	1,111	25,115	...	52	1,927	94	...	92	28,887
North Arcot	...	...	9	17	1,600	...	9	54	4	1	2	1,696	...	...	379	1,622	42,155	...	69	2,953	79	19	81	47,357
South Arcot	...	2	5	33	1,381	...	9	13	5	1	...	1,449	97	...	465	1,489	36,844	...	38	1,352	96	14	...	40,395
Tanjore	...	2	14	65	1,520	...	16	60	3	...	2	1,682	288	...	1,619	3,928	46,617	...	182	3,859	88	...	79	56,660
Trichinopoly	...	2	3	18	918	...	9	41	1	2	5	999	543	...	1,035	1,787	24,327	...	118	2,148	39	16	425	30,388
Madura	...	2	7	26	1,454	1	3	25	2	1	2	1,523	86	...	606	1,515	46,220	4	67	1,635	66	27	242	50,468
Tinnevelly	...	3	10	47	1,648	2	17	139	4	2	4	1,871	113	...	940	2,374	52,299	43	509	5,571	88	43	468	62,448
Coimbatore	...	2	7	16	1,177	2	9	25	1	1	1	1,241	100	...	516	1,316	31,226	11	128	1,733	45	24	61	35,160
Salem	...	1	4	22	1,174	...	5	36	1	...	...	1,243	11	...	216	1,239	29,340	...	31	1,945	36	...	...	32,818
Nilgiris	...	...	3	13	58	2	2	7	1	...	...	86	...	...	38	541	2,900	8	62	552	10	...	...	4,111
Malabar	...	3	11	43	1,563	1	16	42	9	1	1	1,690	139	...	1,104	3,109	72,351	10	250	3,016	153	18	101	80,251
South Canara	...	2	5	44	598	1	5	5	2	2	...	664	120	...	516	1,531	20,588	14	130	843	45	16	...	23,803
Total ...	37	6	140	566	24,196	23	185	792	63	19	39	26,066	3,400	984	12,776	33,786	683,024	299	2,932	48,888	1,401	315	3,829	791,634

As regards the number of institutions, lower secondary schools for boys and primary and upper secondary schools for girls slightly retrograded, while all other classes of institutions remained the same, or more or less increased. But as regards scholars, improvement will be noticed all round except in the case of upper secondary schools for girls. In thirteen out of sixteen districts in which one or more arts colleges are at work the strength of the college department had advanced, Nellore, Madras and Salem only showing some diminution. Fifteen

and eighteen districts, respectively, contained a larger number of pupils in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages of secondary schools for boys, and every district, excepting Kurnool, had more pupils in the primary classes than on the 31st March 1895. Primary girls' schools and departments received an accession to their strength, though the number of such schools had decreased.

Institutions according to managing agencies.

5. Institutions are classified below according to the agencies by which they were managed :—

Classes of institutions.	1892–93.		1893–94.		1894–95.		1895–96.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Government	392	21,766	397	22,608	401	22,654	404	23,403
Board	3,397	145,409	3,404	147,806	3,552	156,371	3,526	160,625
Native States	...	...	...	...	1	76	1	82
Aided	10,501	353,545	10,496	357,877	10,829	353,784	10,385	359,444
Unaided	6,571	147,790	6,622	144,624	6,224	137,835	6,616	145,637
Private	3,455	65,894	4,030	77,062	4,675	93,634	5,134	102,443
Total ...	24,316	734,404	24,949	749,977	25,182	764,354	26,066	791,634

The Native State of Sandúr returned one school as in the year previous. The fall of twenty-six in the number of board schools must be attributed to the closing by certain local boards of unpromising schools, with a view to effect reduction in the outlay on education and to increase the outlay on communications. The other classes of institutions increased in number. It will be noticed with satisfaction that all classes of institutions were better attended. The number of aided institutions did not reach the figure of 1892–93, but it is gratifying to note that the number of pupils attending them on the 31st March 1896 was the largest reached during the past four years. The average strength of Government, board, aided, unaided and private schools was 58, 46, 35, 22 and 20, as against 56, 44, 34, 22 and 20, respectively, in 1894–95. That unaided and private schools were not benefited in their average strength by the large increase under schools and scholars is noteworthy and indicates their slow progress.

Education in relation to population.

6. Districts are arranged in the subjoined table in order of proportion of total scholars to total population on the 31st March 1896. Scholars and proportion of scholars to population are compared for four years :—

Districts.	Population.	Scholars.				Proportion of scholars to population.			
		1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.
Madras ...	452,518	38,468	38,931	40,050	40,654	1 in 12	1 in 12	1 in 11	1 in 11
Nilgiris ...	99,797	3,627	3,675	4,108	4,111	1 „ 27	1 „ 27	1 „ 24	1 „ 24
Tinnevelly ...	1,916,095	59,806	60,477	59,520	62,448	1 „ 32	1 „ 32	1 „ 32	1 „ 31
Malabar ...	2,652,565	77,523	76,889	79,105	80,251	1 „ 33	1 „ 34	1 „ 34	1 „ 33
Bellary ...	911,514	21,575	22,072	23,002	23,626	1 „ 42	1 „ 41	1 „ 40	1 „ 39
Chingleput ...	1,136,928	26,684	27,922	28,288	28,887	1 „ 43	1 „ 41	1 „ 40	1 „ 39
Tanjore ...	2,228,114	53,262	52,147	54,440	56,660	1 „ 42	1 „ 43	1 „ 41	1 „ 39
Kistna ...	1,855,582	43,003	45,705	45,658	46,053	1 „ 43	1 „ 41	1 „ 41	1 „ 40
Gódávari ...	2,078,782	40,969	43,698	43,845	46,720	1 „ 51	1 „ 48	1 „ 47	1 „ 44
South Canara ...	1,056,081	20,457	21,233	21,908	23,803	1 „ 52	1 „ 50	1 „ 48	1 „ 44
Trichinopoly ..	1,372,717	27,388	27,852	28,856	30,388	1 „ 50	1 „ 49	1 „ 48	1 „ 45
North Arcot ...	2,180,487	45,299	47,481	47,044	47,357	1 „ 48	1 „ 46	1 „ 46	1 „ 46
Ganjám ...	1,896,803	42,392	40,221	37,899	38,084	1 „ 45	1 „ 47	1 „ 50	1 „ 50
Madura ...	2,608,404	46,614	47,452	49,083	50,468	1 „ 56	1 „ 55	1 „ 53	1 „ 52
South Arcot ...	2,162,851	37,667	39,271	39,303	40,395	1 „ 57	1 „ 55	1 „ 55	1 „ 54
Nellore ...	1,463,736	22,788	23,716	25,406	26,464	1 „ 64	1 „ 62	1 „ 58	1 „ 55
Coimbatore ...	2,004,839	30,986	31,323	33,305	35,160	1 „ 65	1 „ 64	1 „ 60	1 „ 57
Kurnool ...	817,811	13,459	13,551	14,696	14,032	1 „ 61	1 „ 60	1 „ 56	1 „ 58
Anantapur ...	708,549	10,220	10,801	10,515	11,964	1 „ 69	1 „ 66	1 „ 67	1 „ 59
Salem ...	1,962,591	26,194	28,934	30,579	32,818	1 „ 75	1 „ 68	1 „ 64	1 „ 60
Cuddapah ...	1,272,072	17,626	17,371	18,335	19,796	1 „ 72	1 „ 73	1 „ 69	1 „ 64
Vizagapatam ...	2,802,992	28,397	29,255	29,409	31,495	1 „ 99	1 „ 96	1 „ 95	1 „ 89
Total ...	35,641,828	734,404	749,977	764,354	791,634	1 in 49	1 in 48	1 in 47	1 in 45

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Twelve districts retained the position they held in the previous year. Five districts—Bellary, Anantapur, Gódávari, Nellore and Coimbatore—gained one place each and South Canara two places, while Chingleput and Salem lost one place each, Kurnool two places and North Arcot three places. The proportion of scholars to population rose during the past four years from 1 in 49 to 1 in 45, and the proportion varied from 1 in 11 to 1 in 89 in 1895–96 as against 1 in 12 to 1 in 99 in 1892–93, Madras showing the highest and Vizagapatam the lowest proportion. In eleven districts in the former as against ten in the latter year the proportion was above the average.

Education in relation to population of school age.

7. The following table gives by districts the percentages of male and female scholars on the 31st March 1896 to the respective population of school age :—

Districts.	Population of school age.		Scholars, 1895–96.		Percentages, 1895–96.		Percentages, 1892–93.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ganjám	138,488	146,032	35,956	2,128	26·0	1·5	28·9	1·6
Vizagapatam	210,087	210,362	28,300	3,195	13·5	1·5	11·9	1·6
Gódávari	154,071	157,747	37,321	9,399	24·2	6·0	21·3	5·2
Kistna	140,753	137,585	37,393	8,660	26·6	6·3	24·6	6·1
Kurnool	62,120	60,551	11,921	2,111	19·2	3·5	18·8	3·0
Bellary	69,708	67,019	21,883	1,743	31·4	2·6	28·9	2·5
Anantapur	54,345	51,937	10,865	1,099	20·0	2·1	16·8	2·1
Cuddapah	96,951	93,860	17,803	1,993	18·4	2·1	16·4	1·8
Nellore	110,491	109,069	21,887	4,577	19·8	4·2	16·6	4·0
Madras	33,873	34,005	30,260	10,394	89·3	30·6	85·6	27·9
Chingleput	85,917	84,623	25,177	3,710	29·3	4·4	26·6	4·6
North Arcot	164,181	162,892	41,816	5,541	25·5	3·4	24·4	3·2
South Arcot	161,870	162,558	36,803	3,592	22·7	2·2	21·4	1·9
Tanjore	159,907	174,310	49,722	6,938	31·1	4·0	29·4	3·6
Trichinopoly	99,535	106,372	27,257	3,131	27·4	2·9	24·3	3·0
Madura	187,735	203,525	47,255	3,213	25·2	1·6	23·1	1·6
Tinnevelly	140,020	147,394	53,400	9,048	38·1	6·1	35·6	6·8
Coimbatore	147,255	153,471	31,530	3,630	21·4	2·4	18·7	2·3
Salem	144,243	150,146	28,848	3,970	20·0	2·6	15·8	2·3
Nilgiris	8,423	6,546	3,270	841	38·8	12·8	34·1	11·6
Malabar	197,154	200,731	62,733	17,518	31·8	8·7	30·6	8·6
South Canara ...	76,640	81,772	19,774	4,029	25·8	4·9	22·8	3·6
Total ...	2,643,767	2,702,507	681,174	110,460	25·8	4·1	23·8	3·9

There was an increase of 3·8 per cent. under male and 2·4 per cent. under female scholars as against 2·1 and 1 per cent. in the previous year. The percentages of male and female scholars to the total male and female population of school age rose from 23·8 and 3·9 in 1892–93 to 25·8 and 4·1 in 1895–96, so that the increase in the proportion during the past four years was 2 per cent. under male and ·2 per cent. under female scholars.

Distribution of scholars according to the classes of the community.

8. In the following summary scholars at the close of the past four years are distributed according to the classes of the community to which they belonged :—

Classes.	Population.	Scholars.								Proportion of scholars to population.			
		1892–93.		1893–94.		1894–95.		1895–96.		1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
										1 in	1 in	1 in	1 in
Europeans	40,077	3,870	3,282	3,842	3,362	4,028	3,595	4,048	3,872	6	6	5	5
Native Christians ...	825,490	34,591	17,957	36,366	18,633	38,314	18,826	39,337	19,272	16	15	14	14
Muhammadans ...	2,252,254	72,880	14,977	72,117	14,794	76,336	16,234	79,721	16,367	25	26	24	23
Hindus	32,007,726	515,608	68,617	528,520	69,843	535,315	68,998	555,220	70,802	55	53	53	51
Aborigines ...	472,808	2,296	93	2,197	93	2,414	61	2,619	62	198	206	191	176
Others	43,473	171	62	160	50	124	109	229	85	187	207	187	138
Total ...	35,641,828	629,416	104,988	643,202	106,775	656,531	107,823	681,174	110,460	49	48	47	45

Every main section of the population participated in the general advance under both male and female scholars. The bulk of the increase, however, appertained to Hindus. During the past four years, Europeans, Native Christians, Muhammadans, Hindus and Aborigines rose by 10·7, 11·5, 9·4, 7·2 and 12·2 per cent. respectively.

In the subjoined table will be found the percentages of scholars on the 31st March 1896 belonging to the different classes of the community to the respective population of school age:—

Classes of the community.	Population of school age.		Scholars.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians	3,224	2,785	4,048	3,872	125·6	139·0
Native Christians	60,863	62,960	39,337	19,272	64·6	30·6
Muhammadans	166,796	171,012	79,721	16,367	47·8	9·6
Hindus { Brahmans	83,766	86,490	86,854	16,352	103·7	18·9
Hindus { Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	1,857,291	1,897,003	434,638	49,833	23·4	2·6
Hindus { Panchamas	431,653	444,988	33,728	4,617	7·8	1·0
Aborigines	36,790	34,130	2,619	62	7·1	0·2
Others	3,384	3,139	229	85	6·8	2·7
Total ...	2,643,767	2,702,507	681,174	110,460	25·8	4·1

As in the previous year and for the reasons set forth in the last report, the number of European boys and girls and Brahman boys under instruction was in excess of the estimated population of school age. More or less marked improvement will be noticed in the number and proportion of male and female scholars belonging to each section of the population. Non-Brahman Hindus, however, did not make sufficient progress during the year.

Distribution of scholars belonging to the several classes of the community according to stages of instruction.

9. In the following table will be found scholars, male and female, on the 31st March 1896 belonging to the different classes of the community distributed over the several stages of instruction:—

Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to classes of the community.							
		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Panchamas.		
Public Institutions.									
University—									
Arts colleges for { Men.	3,392	38	277	49	2,325	694	1	...	8
men. { Women.	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts colleges for { Men.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
women. { Women.	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional { Men.	981	24	63	11	680	201	...	...	2
colleges. { Women.	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys—									
Upper Secondary, { Boys.	12,605	342	1,119	350	7,167	3,588	14	1	24
English. { Girls.	11	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower do. do. { Boys.	27,333	913	3,073	1,144	11,803	10,224	124	25	27
{ Girls.	127	74	37	2	2	12	...	...	...
Do. do. Verna- { Boys.	2,167	2	236	183	883	829	34	...	...
cular. { Girls.	40	...	26	...	4	4	6	...	...
Secondary schools for girls—									
Upper Secondary, { Boys.	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English. { Girls.	285	183	96	...	1	2	2	...	1
Lower do. do. { Boys.	78	46	28	...	...	4	...	...	...
{ Girls.	1,433	660	727	...	8	31	1	...	6
Upper Secondary, { Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular. { Girls.	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
Lower Secondary, { Boys.	28	...	20	...	3	2	3	...	...
Vernacular. { Girls.	1,393	2	826	27	7 7	403	58	...	...

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Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classes of the community.							
		Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahman Caste Hindus.	Panchamas.		
Public Institutions—cont.									
Primary schools for—									
Boys ... ... Boys.	533,812	1,749	31,554	54,913	56,439	354,076	32,364	2,568	149
Girls.	51,743	494	8,797	6,743	8,511	23,410	3,714	62	12
Girls ... ... Boys.	2,043	701	654	193	108	253	120	...	14
Girls.	46,150	1,890	7,676	4,581	7,512	23,600	825	...	66
Training schools for—									
Masters ... Men.	1,399	...	288	130	479	451	47	2	2
Women.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mistresses ... Men.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women.	315	42	245	7	1	20	...	...	...
Other Special schools ... Boys.	3,187	229	752	280	629	1,253	41	...	3
Girls.	642	515	104	17	1	3	2	...	...
Total, Public Institutions ...	689,191	7,920	56,610	68,630	96,633	419,070	37,356	2,658	314
Private Institutions.									
Advanced schools teaching—									
Arabic or Persian... Boys.	1,721	...	...	1,706	...	15	...	...	...
Girls.	56	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit ... ... Boys.	2,459	...	...	...	2,055	404	...	...	...
Girls.	43	...	...	...	3	40	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—									
A vernacular ... Boys.	71,783	...	726	3,127	4,283	62,644	980	23	...
Girls.	2,766	...	134	93	232	2,298	9	...	...
The Quran ... ... Boys.	17,635	...	...	17,635	...	...	...	...	...
Girls.	4,841	...	...	4,841	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards. Boys.	547	...	547	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls.	592	...	592	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Private Institutions ...	102,443	...	1,999	27,458	6,573	65,401	989	23	...
Grand Total ...	791,634	7,920	58,609	96,088	103,206	484,471	38,345	2,681	314
Total, 1894-95 ...	*764,354*	*7,623*	*57,140*	*92,570*	*101,209*	*467,962*	*35,142*	*2,475*	*233*

Arts colleges had an accession of 215 students and, non-Brahmans and Panchamas excepted, all classes shared in the increase. Of the additional students 29 were contributed by Native Christians, seven by Muhammadans and 193 by Brahmans, while non-Brahman caste Hindus were 19 fewer.

In professional colleges, Muhammadans again sustained a fall. The largest increase occurred under Brahmans.

There were 725 more male pupils in upper secondary forms and, Muhammadans and Aborigines excepted, all classes were better represented. The increase in the number of Panchama boys from four to fourteen is encouraging. Europeans, Native Christians, Brahmans and non-Brahman Hindus were 50, 10, 386 and 266 stronger respectively. Female pupils in the upper secondary forms, on the other hand, fell by 56, Europeans and Native Christians having lost, respectively, 45 and 10 pupils and non-Brahman caste Hindus one pupil.

Lower secondary forms received an accession of 2,069 boys and 134 girls. Europeans and Panchamas contributed 44 and 16 fewer boys; this is to be regretted. The increase of 89 Muhammadans has to be noted. Of the girl pupils at the lower secondary stage, Europeans and Native Christians formed over 78 per cent., and Muhammadans had 11 girls, while there was a further deterioration under all the sub-divisions of Hindus. This furnishes anything but a hopeful outlook as regards female education.

In primary classes there were 12,911 boys and 1,891 girls more than at the close of the previous year. The increase under boys was shared by all classes except Brahmans, who lost 549 pupils, and next to non-Brahman caste Hindus

Panchamas made the largest advance. Muhammadans excepted, all classes of girls were more strongly represented than in 1894–95. Of Panchama girls there was an increase of 197 only, which compares poorly with the advance made by Panchama boys.

The percentages of male scholars of the important sections of the population at each stage of general instruction to the total number of male scholars at the respective stage were approximately as follows :—

Stages.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.
Collegiate	1	8	1	69	20
Upper secondary	3	9	3	57	28
Lower secondary	3	11	4	43	37
Primary	1	6	10	11	66

The above figures do not present any noteworthy variation compared with those of 1894–95. At the collegiate stage Brahmans advanced by 2 per cent., while non-Brahman Hindus retrograded by 2 per cent.

In the following summary will be found the numbers at each stage of instruction of every thousand male scholars belonging to the important sections of the population :—

Classes of the community.	Arts colleges.	Upper secondary stage.	Lower secondary stage.	Primary stage.	Professional colleges and special schools.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	9	86	237	605	63
Native Christians	7	30	88	846	29
Muhammadans	1	6	23	963	7
Brahmans	29	89	158	702	22
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	2	9	30	954	5

The above statement is interesting as showing the relative progress of education among the sections of the community concerned. At the collegiate stage Brahmans redeemed the loss of the previous year. At the upper secondary stage Europeans and Brahmans were 13 and 4 per thousand stronger; at the lower secondary stage Europeans lost nearly the whole ground they gained at the upper secondary stage, while the other sections made more or less advance, Brahmans having made the most advance. The variations in the representation of the different classes in institutions for professional or technical education are striking. Brahmans, who were thrice as many as Europeans and four times as many as Muhammadans in Arts colleges, lagged behind them considerably in institutions for professional or technical education.

Distribution of scholars according to wealth.

10. The distribution of scholars on the 31st March 1896 in the different stages of instruction according to the wealth condition of their parents or guardians is given hereunder :—

Classes of Institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to wealth.		
			Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.
Public Institutions.					
University—					
Arts colleges for men ...	Men ...	3,392	164	2,334	894
	Women ...	4	...	4	...
Arts colleges for women ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...
	Women ...	4	...	3	1
Professional colleges ...	Men ...	981	67	853	61
	Women ...	3	...	3	...
Secondary schools for boys—					
Upper Secondary, English	Boys ...	12,605	482	7,681	4,442
	Girls ...	11	...	10	1
Lower do. do. ...	Boys ...	27,333	738	13,092	13,503
	Girls ...	127	4	102	21
Do. do. Vernacular	Boys ...	2,167	51	672	1,444
	Girls ...	40	1	3	36

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Classes of Institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification according to wealth.		
			Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.
Public Institutions—cont.					
Secondary schools for girls—					
Upper Secondary, English	Boys ...	4	2	2	...
	Girls ...	285	42	172	71
Lower do. do. ...	Boys ...	78	1	39	38
	Girls ...	1,433	67	768	598
Upper do. Vernacular	Boys ...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ...	10	...	8	2
Lower do. do. ..	Boys ...	28	...	8	20
	Girls ...	1,393	14	393	986
Primary schools for—					
Boys	Boys ...	533,812	2,795	81,600	449,417
	Girls ...	51,743	438	8,399	42,906
Girls	Boys ...	2,043	45	734	1,264
	Girls ...	46,150	508	11,600	34,042
Training schools for—					
Masters	Men ...	1,399	...	259	1,140
	Women ...	2	...	...	2
Mistresses	Men ...	...	...	...	...
	Women ...	315	4	118	193
Other special schools ...	Boys ...	3,187	21	1,041	2,125
	Girls ...	642	70	262	310
Total, Public Institutions ...		689,191	5,514	130,160	553,517
Private Institutions.					
Advanced schools teaching—					
Arabic or Persian	Boys ...	1,721	72	523	1,126
	Girls ...	56	...	19	37
Sanskrit	Boys ...	2,459	49	444	1,966
	Girls ...	43	...	12	31
Elementary schools teaching—					
A vernacular	Boys ...	71,783	348	9,034	62,401
	Girls ...	2,766	82	700	1,984
The Quran	Boys ...	17,635	334	3,833	13,468
	Girls ...	4,841	104	1,003	3,734
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	Boys ...	547	...	58	489
	Girls ...	592	...	73	519
Total, Private Institutions ...		102,443	989	15,699	85,755
Grand Total ...		791,634	6,503	145,859	639,272
Total, 1894-95 ...		*764,354*	*6,311*	*146,028*	*612,015*

The richer and poorer classes advanced by 3·0 and 4·4 per cent. respectively, while fewer scholars are returned under the middle classes. I am not sure, but that this may, to some extent, be due to incorrect classification. The general unwillingness of Hindus to give publicity to their economic condition in life explains in a way the difficulty of ascertaining with any degree of accuracy the classification of scholars according to their wealth condition. Of the male scholars in the collegiate, upper secondary, lower secondary, and primary stages of instruction, the richer classes were represented by 5, 4, 3 and 1 per cent. and the middle classes by 69, 61, 47 and 15 per cent. respectively. This would show that the poorer classes put in a better appearance than in the previous year at the collegiate and primary stages of instruction. The richer and middle classes, respectively, contributed 14 and 62 per cent. of the girls in the upper secondary stage and 3 and 42 per cent. of the girls in the lower secondary stage: the richer classes were thus better represented at the upper secondary stage.

Distribution of scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.

11. The next table classifies male and female scholars in the different stages of instruction on the 31st March according to the chief occupation of their parents or guardians :—

Classes of Institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the occupation of their parents or guardians.							
		Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
Public Institutions.									
University—									
Arts colleges for men. { Men ...	3,392	1,127	206	205	1,563	16	4	14	257
{ Women ...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Do. for women. { Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Women ...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges. { Men ...	981	346	15	42	494	1	...	1	82
{ Women ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys—									
Upper Secondary, English. { Boys.	12,605	4,161	1,258	1,230	4,968	164	75	204	545
{ Girls.	11	7	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Lower Secondary, English. { Boys.	27,333	6,493	4,693	3,239	9,431	701	887	652	1,237
{ Girls.	127	63	11	8	3	31	7	1	3
Lower Secondary, Vernacular. { Boys.	2,167	243	419	313	825	79	180	75	33
{ Girls.	40	4	17	...	9	2	4	...	4
Secondary schools for girls—									
Upper Secondary, English. { Boys.	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls.	285	160	38	7	11	3	6	15	45
Lower Secondary, English. { Boys.	78	35	17	...	10	2	4	6	4
{ Girls.	1,433	683	260	77	103	55	21	105	129
Upper Secondary, Vernacular. { Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls.	10	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	1
Lower Secondary, Vernacular. { Boys.	28	4	5	3	10	2	3	...	1
{ Girls.	1,393	276	313	178	159	86	247	48	86
Primary schools for—									
Boys ... ... { Boys.	533,812	11,371	39,134	78,397	241,398	47,212	103,648	6,924	5,728
{ Girls.	51,743	1,269	4,518	6,096	23,138	4,105	10,764	884	969
Girls ... ... { Boys.	2,043	513	330	157	357	169	367	38	112
{ Girls.	46,150	6,132	6,719	7,980	9,377	4,075	9,207	1,009	1,651
Training schools for—									
Masters ... { Men ...	1,399	123	355	86	661	44	43	13	74
{ Women ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mistresses ... { Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Women ...	315	89	131	17	34	8	11	6	19
Other special schools { Boys.	3,187	609	564	357	608	420	265	125	239
{ Girls.	642	101	290	62	23	46	58	5	57
Total, Public Institutions ...	689,191	33,826	59,296	98,458	293,185	57,222	125,801	10,125	11,278
Private Institutions.									
Advanced schools teaching—									
Arabic or Persian ... { Boys.	1,721	11	66	583	390	76	479	33	83
{ Girls.	56	1	6	31	4	2	8	4	...
Sanskrit ... ... { Boys.	2,459	21	27	6	1,494	56	130	627	98
{ Girls.	43	...	...	...	23	4	16	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—									
A vernacular ... { Boys.	71,783	330	2,391	9,356	39,677	5,248	14,318	240	223
{ Girls.	2,766	79	180	403	1,160	196	711	3	34
The Quran ... ... { Boys.	17,635	34	286	5,942	5,623	903	4,301	290	251
{ Girls.	4,841	1	35	1,618	1,434	175	1,394	104	80
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards. { Boys.	547	...	...	43	455	...	49	...	...
{ Girls.	592	...	...	25	495	...	72	...	...
Total, Private Institutions ...	102,443	477	2,991	18,007	50,755	6,665	21,478	1,301	769
Grand Total ...	791,634	34,303	62,287	116,465	343,940	63,887	147,279	11,426	12,047
Total, 1894-95 ...	*764,354*	*32,888*	*59,056*	*111,641*	*335,834*	*62,161*	*141,260*	*8,989*	*12,525*

Compared with the statistics of 1894-95, more or less increase will be noticed all round except under 'others.' Mendicants made the largest and landholders the least proportionate advance, but landholders, coolies and traders respectively contributed 8,106, 6,019 and 4,824 more scholars than in the year previous. Landholders and coolies continued to form together 62 per cent. of the entire strength. Of the male scholars in the collegiate, upper secondary and lower secondary stages

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85, 82 and 70 per cent. as against 84, 81 and 70 per cent., respectively, were contributed by officials, traders and landholders. The fluctuations in this respect during the past few years are very trifling and seem to show that more reliable information is furnished regarding the classification of scholars according to the occupation of parents and guardians than according to their wealth condition. It is noteworthy that of the female pupils in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages, only 64 and 52 per cent. were represented by the above-mentioned classes as against 82 and 70 per cent., respectively, under male scholars. This shows that the well-to-do classes have not as yet begun to give their sons and daughters equal facilities for secondary education.

Distribution of scholars according to languages studied.

12. Scholars are distributed below according to the languages they were learning or through which they were receiving instruction :—

Languages.	Male scholars.		Female scholars.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
English	119,824	124,541	11,354	12,355
Latin	1,163	1,059	237	130
Greek	20	101	...	187
French	...	...	50	12
Arabic	35,555	36,828	12,206	11,577
Persian	1,105	1,177	7	29
Sanskrit	9,911	9,766	243	159
Tamil	307,659	320,053	41,969	42,256
Telugu	196,364	201,473	32,825	34,287
Malayalam	54,100	55,135	14,531	14,384
Canarese	29,704	31,579	3,579	3,822
Hindustani	18,884	21,550	6,466	6,801
Uriya	26,794	26,777	848	718
Tulu	142	119	90	71
Marathi	694	576	112	705

There was a further advance of 3·9 per cent. in the number of male and of 8·8 per cent. in the number of female scholars learning English; but the rates of increase were not as high as those of the previous year. It is disappointing that Sanskrit lost a portion of the gain it made in 1894-95. A further deterioration will be noticed in the number of boys and girls reading Uriya; as Ganjám and Vizagapatam are credited with a larger number of schools and pupils, the above decline is not satisfactory. The increase under the other vernaculars is in keeping with the general advance under scholars. The percentages of male scholars learning Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese and Uriya to the total male population speaking these languages were, respectively, 4·7, 3·0, 4·4, 4·4 and 4·1.

Protection from small-pox.

13. The proportion of male and female scholars unprotected from small-pox to the total number of male and female scholars in public and private schools rose slightly from 7·4 and 8·9 per cent. to 7·7 and 9·2 per cent. respectively: this is attributable chiefly to the large accession to the strength of such schools. Private schools contained 16,733 male and 2,682 female unprotected pupils. Of the 35,505 unprotected male students in public institutions, one belonged to arts colleges, 782 to secondary, 34,718 to primary and four to special schools, while of the 7,496 unprotected female pupils, 341 belonged to secondary and 7,154 to primary schools. Protection from small-pox was not a condition of aid during the year.

14. Institutions and scholars in municipal and non-municipal areas are distinguished in the margin. A general improvement will be noticed all round, the advance in municipalities being 2·7 per cent. in institutions and 3·7 per cent. in scholars and that in non-municipal areas 3·6 in institutions and 3·5 in scholars. Secondary schools for boys and girls and primary schools for girls in non-municipal areas suffered in number, but they were nevertheless better attended. Schools and scholars in municipalities formed 10·64 and 21·42 per cent., respectively, of the total number of schools and scholars, as against 10·73 and 21·39 per cent. in 1894–95. Appendix S furnishes detailed statistics relating to each municipality. Of the male and female population of school age in all the municipalities, 85·8 and 21·8 per cent. were at school as against 82·5 and 21·2 per cent., respectively, on the 31st March 1895. The average percentages of male and female students were exceeded in 31 and 18 municipalities respectively. Sixteen as against eighteen municipalities contained fewer than 1,000 male pupils each, four of these municipalities being in the Northern Circars.

Relative extent of education in municipal and non-municipal areas.

Classes of institutions.	Municipalities.		Non-municipal areas.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Arts colleges	35	3,312	2	88
Professional colleges	4	890	2	94
Secondary schools { for boys ...	250	43,230	456	29,522
Secondary schools { for girls ...	158	15,139	50	3,819
Primary schools { for boys ...	1,975	88,405	22,221	568,429
Primary schools { for girls ...	276	14,379	516	18,782
Training schools { for masters...	30	846	33	555
Training schools { for mistresses	16	278	3	37
Other special schools	30	3,126	9	703
Total ...	2,774	169,605	23,292	622,029
Total, 1894-95 ...	*2,702*	*163,487*	*22,480*	*600,867*

Summary of receipts and charges from all sources.

15. The following summary compares the expenditure on public instruction from all sources for the past four years. As usual the figures relating to private schools have been excluded :—

Heads of expenditure.	1892–93. From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.	1893–94. From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
University education.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	2,49,857	...	...	1,99,073	1,47,630	5,96,560	10·01	2,40,453	...	2,453	1,85,956	1,68,865	5,97,727	9·73
Professional colleges	1,29,053	...	...	44,351	5,117	1,78,521	2·99	1,59,569	...	...	52,865	4,883	2,17,317	3·54
School education.														
General	6,00,877	6,36,210	1,83,660	13,57,753	9,48,603	37,27,103	62·53	6,19,024	6,66,715	1,76,404	13,32,679	10,15,498	38,10,320	62·01
Special	3,00,352	34,651	11,554	25,084	1,15,752	4,87,393	8·18	2,94,250	41,221	9,480	29,232	1,10,657	4,84,840	7·89
General.														
University	...	...	...	1,26,088	17,598	1,43,686	2·41	...	...	...	1,42,421	12,761	1,55,182	2·52
Direction and inspection	3,31,361	83,357	11,392	...	...	4,26,110	7·15	3,30,217	88,136	12,329	...	...	4,30,682	7·01
Scholarships	40,916	3,808	282	...	25,870	70,876	1·19	37,830	3,104	27	...	25,142	66,103	1·08
Buildings	1,75,571	7,078	3,789	...	98,978	2,85,416	4·79	1,69,558	23,577	11,216	...	90,770	2,95,121	4·80
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture...	15,917	4,673	8,067	6,410	9,636	44,703	·75	41,466	2,027	9,008	7,111	27,832	87,444	1·42
Total ...	18,43,904	7,69,777	2,18,744	17,58,759	13,69,184	59,60,368	100·00	18,92,367	8,24,780	2,20,917	17,50,264	14,56,408	61,44,736	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	30·94	12·91	3·67	29·51	22·97	100·0	...	30·80	13·42	3·60	28·48	23·70	100·00	...

Heads of expenditure.	1894–95. From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.	1895–96. From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
University education.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	2,46,810	...	3,865	1,81,606	1,80,045	6,12,326	9·53	2,53,128	...	3,241	1,74,948	1,84,520	6,15,837	9·32
Professional colleges	1,66,115	426	374	49,854	6,289	2,23,058	3·47	1,63,061	180	275	57,356	6,554	2,27,426	3·44
School education.														
General	6,13,944	6,90,589	1,62,363	13,63,714	10,98,284	39,28,894	61·16	6,25,809	6,90,871	1,73,157	14,09,211	11,08,730	40,07,778	60·68
Special	2,56,154	57,122	21,178	28,644	1,12,311	4,75,409	7·40	2,58,306	60,611	19,728	28,372	1,30,866	4,97,883	7·54
General.														
University	...	...	...	1,41,964	16,972	1,58,936	2·47	...	...	...	1,66,006	16,264	1,82,270	2·76
Direction and inspection	3,40,309	91,212	13,107	...	...	4,44,628	6·92	3,50,169	97,822	12,985	...	...	4,60,976	6·98
Scholarships	35,086	3,806	60	...	20,660	59,612	·93	41,296	4,363	27	...	21,478	67,164	1·02
Buildings	2,65,469	32,263	23,855	...	1,10,803	4,32,390	6·73	2,87,525	43,110	11,641	...	1,31,059	4,73,335	7·17
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture...	45,450	4,469	2,831	7,314	28,918	88,982	1·39	31,478	12,104	2,957	6,993	18,459	71,991	1·09
Total ...	19,69,337	8,79,887	2,27,633	17,73,096	15,74,282	64,24,235	100·00	20,10,772	9,09,061	2,24,011	18,42,886	16,17,930	66,04,660	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	30·65	13·70	3·54	27·60	24·51	100·00	...	30·45	13·76	3·39	27·90	24·50	100·00	...

Compared with the figures of 1894–95, the total expenditure advanced by Rs. 1,80,425, of which Rs. 41,435 appertained to Provincial funds and Rs. 29,174 to local funds, while municipal funds contributed Rs. 3,622 less. But the largest increase (Rs. 69,790) was under fees. Each head of expenditure except 'Miscellaneous' bore a share in the total increase; but the percentages of charges to the total outlay fell in respect of university education, school education (general) and miscellaneous charges. Arts colleges suffered again a loss of Rs. 6,658 in their fee income, notwithstanding that fees at enhanced rates were levied from 1st January 1896 in all institutions under public management; but this was more than made good by the larger receipts from professional colleges. On the whole the expenditure on colleges and schools to the total outlay fell from 81·56 to 80·98 per cent.

During the last four years the expenditure increased by Rs. 6,44,292. It will be interesting to note that Provincial, local and municipal funds contributed together Rs. 3,11,419 more, while fees, endowments and other sources met Rs. 3,32,873 of the excess: the Provincial share of the increase was Rs. 1,66,868, or over a fourth of the total additional outlay.

Provincial charges and receipts.

16. Particulars of receipts and charges appertaining to Provincial funds for the past four years are furnished in the subjoined statement. They include the figures relating to the Medical College and Medical schools and to school buildings, though the charges are not debited to the Educational Department, but exclude those of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund:—

Charges and Receipts.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.
Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	52,543	52,616	56,340	57,006
Inspection	2,78,818	2,77,601	2,83,969	2,93,163
Government colleges and schools { General	3,76,342	3,82,856	3,89,844	4,04,636
Government colleges and schools { Special	4,59,788	5,05,948	5,02,475	5,05,796
Scholarships in colleges and schools { General	16,902	11,352	12,061	12,524
Scholarships in colleges and schools { Special	14,205	15,227	14,579	19,123
Grants-in-aid to { schools under private management	4,72,270	4,79,231	4,66,125	4,83,399
Grants-in-aid to { do. under municipal management	27,313	32,575	32,216	32,971
Grants-in-aid to { do. under local boards	1,16,144	1,21,282	96,008	1,03,410
Registration of books	3,498	3,299	3,283	3,218
Purchase and collection of Oriental manuscripts	3,441	2,056	1,867	1,818
Workshop, College of Engineering	...	13,383	22,886	2,561
Refunds and miscellaneous charges	6,441	11,959	15,783	18,462
Government educational buildings	1,44,089	1,41,012	2,41,344	2,48,364
Total Charges	19,71,794	20,50,897	21,38,780	21,86,451
Receipts.				
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	1,47,158	1,58,410	1,63,177	1,76,960
Income on endowments credited to Government	2,342	2,342	2,635	2,049
Departmental examination fees	6,410	7,111	7,314	6,993
Sale of books	2,066	5,787	1,012	28
Sales at the School of Arts	7,540	12,651	8,227	9,293
Contributions from local and municipal funds	15,752	18,668	46,119	42,325
Private contributions	2,418	2,233	1,265	...
Miscellaneous receipts	11,793	13,353	13,666	16,518
Total Receipts	1,95,479	2,20,555	2,43,415	2,54,166
Net Expenditure	17,76,315	18,29,842	18,95,365	19,32,285

There was again a net increase in the gross expenditure of Rs. 47,671, of which Rs. 25,431 appertained to 'grants-in-aid including grants to local boards,' Rs. 9,860 to 'direction and inspection,' and Rs. 7,920 to 'buildings.' Additional outlay on leave, travelling and exchange compensation allowances and salaries of inspecting officers, and the employment of a second Sub-Assistant of Mappilla schools, account for the increased expenditure on direction and inspection. The new buildings for the Law College entailed a larger outlay on buildings. On Government colleges and schools, general, Rs. 14,792 more were expended; increments to salaries, increased amount drawn as exchange compensation allowance, the cost of furnishing the Physical and Biological laboratories of the Presidency College, the increased scale of establishment sanctioned for certain Government schools, and the establishment of a few primary schools in the agency tracts, led to the above excess. An additional expenditure of Rs. 3,321 was also incurred in connection

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with Government colleges and schools for professional and special education; payment of Rs. 1,811 (equivalent of £100) to C. Krishna Menon of the College of Agriculture to enable him to complete his studies in England and of Rs. 1,489 to the Assistant to the Agricultural Chemist with the Government of India towards the salary and allowances while on duty at Saidapet, contributed to the increase. A larger sum was disbursed during the year in salary, building and furniture grants. Most of the fittings to the College of Engineering having been furnished, only Rs. 2,561 were spent as against Rs. 22,886 in 1894–95. The receipts show a net advance of Rs 10,751. Fees alone yielded Rs. 13,783 more than in the previous year, which was due partly to the addition to the strength and consequent increased fee income of the Law College, and partly to the enhanced scale of fees introduced in Arts colleges on the 1st January under the revised fee notification. Sales at the School of Arts fetched Rs. 1,066 more in consequence of the clearance sale of the old stock of ornamental pottery. The donations due on account of the agency schools were not recovered before the close of the year.

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 21,86,451, Rs. 1,61,974 related to the Medical College and schools and stipends, and Rs. 2,48,364 to the outlay on Government educational buildings met by the Public Works Department. The expenditure proper of the Department was thus Rs. 17,76,113, which is the Accountant-General's final total of expenditure on 'Education' and 'Adjusting heads'; this is Rs. 44,307 in excess of the previous year's figures. The total net charge, viz., Rs. 19,32,285, similarly includes Rs. 1,04,589, the net cost of the Medical College and schools and stipends and Rs. 2,48,364 the Public Works Department outlay on school buildings. The net expenditure on education was Rs. 15,79,332, credit being taken for the interest (Rs. 2,049) realized from the Mangalore endowment, which is not included in the total of receipts (Rs. 1,94,732) as per Accountant-General's final statement.

In column 34 of general table No. 4, the net Provincial expenditure is given as Rs. 20,10,772. From this figure Rs. 1,04,589, the net cost of the Medical College and school and stipends, Rs. 48,000, the Government grant to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, Rs. 4,322, grants to orphanages not paid through the Department, Rs. 26,165, the surplus fee receipts of the Law College, and Rs. 2,48,364, the Public Works Department outlay on educational buildings should be deducted to arrive at the net cost of Rs. 15,79,332.

Compared with 1892–93, an increase of Rs. 2,14,657 will be noticed in the gross expenditure. Of this sum, Rs. 1,04,275 is the increased expenditure on buildings, Rs. 74,302 on Government colleges and schools, Rs. 18,808 on direction and inspection, Rs. 4,053 on grants-in-aid, and Rs. 13,219 on scholarships and miscellaneous items; and of the increase under Government colleges and schools, Rs. 9,669 appertained to the Medical College and schools, and the balance represents increases to salaries, exchange compensation allowance, cost of new schools established for boys in the agency tracts and for girls' schools taken over from boards, and increased charges on account of the provincialization of training schools for masters and the taking over of the Moyan Female training school for mistresses.

Local Fund operations.

17. Local boards were maintaining at the close of the year 3,198 schools with 138,695 pupils, as against 3,225 schools with 135,514 pupils. Secondary schools fell by two and primary by twenty-eight, while special schools received three additions. Of the schools twelve were for girls as against nine in 1894–95. Nineteen of the schools for special education were sessional schools, two were training schools, two schools of medicine, and three were the industrial or technical schools at Bezwáda, Tinnevelly and Madura, and the aggregate strength of these schools rose from 505 to 572. The net expenditure to the boards on their schools was Rs. 5,42,978, including scholarship and building charges, as against Rs. 5,30,052. The boards also paid Rs. 250 as stipends in Government training institutions, contributed Rs. 25,986 and Rs. 130 to the Medical College and to municipalities, respectively, and spent Rs. 2,32,460 as against Rs. 2,25,947 on grants-in-aid to schools under private management. The gross expenditure from local funds under Grant II rose from Rs. 10,45,970 in 1892–93, Rs. 11,15,811 in 1893–94, and Rs. 11,43,274 in 1894–95 to Rs. 11,68,462 in the year under report; the increase during the past four years was thus over 11 per cent. Full particulars will be found in general table 7.

Municipal operations.

18. Municipalities were maintaining at the close of the year 328 institutions with 21,930 scholars, as against 327 institutions with 20,857 scholars. Secondary schools for boys and girls received an accession of two schools each, while primary schools fell in number by three. Of the schools eleven were for girls as against ten. One of the schools for special education was a sessional school and the other two were drawing classes maintained by the Srírangam and Vizagapatam municipalities. The net expenditure to municipal councils on their schools was Rs. 91,610, including scholarship and building charges, as against Rs. 99,122. The municipalities also paid Rs. 1,422 as stipends in Government and board training institutions, contributed Rs. 16,967 towards the Medical College and Medical schools, Rs. 300 to the Art class, Kumbakónam, and Rs. 1,000 to the Madura Technical institute, and spent Rs. 99,124 on grants to schools under private management. The gross expenditure from municipal funds under Grant II rose from Rs. 3,14,291 in 1892–93, Rs. 3,31,934 in 1893–94, and Rs. 3,19,279 in 1894–95 to Rs. 3,34,711 in the year under report. The increase during the past four years was thus over 6 per cent. Full particulars will be found in general table 7.

Receipts and charges of institutions under private management.

19. The following statement furnishes particulars relating to aided institutions. In the past four years the expenditure rose by nearly 7 per cent., but the whole of the increase was borne from subscriptions, endowments and other receipts at the managers' disposal :—

Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	89,930	...	...	1,09,841	1,58,475	3,58,246
Secondary schools, including primary departments	1,89,497	5,031	32,743	5,45,145	5,35,515	13,07,931
Primary schools	1,04,393	2,23,089	62,697	2,74,190	3,55,591	10,19,960
Training schools	27,979	...	...	263	42,009	70,251
Other special schools	16,036	...	...	9,507	58,513	84,056
Total ...	4,27,835	2,28,120	95,440	9,38,946	11,45,103	28,35,444

Aided institutions received from public funds Rs. 38,571 as building grants, Rs. 18,789 as furniture and other grants, and Rs. 9,510 as scholarship grants, and expended from their own receipts Rs. 1,07,413 on school buildings and Rs. 15,726 on scholarships. From local and municipal funds Rs. 3,990 and Rs. 4,884 more were paid than in the previous year in the shape of salary and results grants, but the grants from Provincial revenues slightly fell.

The total expenditure of unaided public institutions was Rs. 4,45,550 as against Rs. 4,31,438. Rupees 23,646 were spent on buildings and Rs. 1,393 on scholarships.

Distribution of expenditure on public instruction among the different classes of institutions.

20. The direct expenditure on education was distributed as below among the different classes of institutions : the figures against primary schools include the cost of primary departments of secondary schools :—

Classes of institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
Government.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges { general ...	1,57,642	...	...	53,343	1,888	2,12,873
Colleges { professional ...	1,63,061	180	275	57,356	6,554	2,27,426
Secondary schools { for boys ...	19,029	...	...	17,495	1,179	37,703
Secondary schools { for boys ...	*(L.A.) 15,013	...	...	...	32,514	47,527
Secondary schools { for girls ...	18,427	...	...	715	14	19,156
Secondary schools { for girls ...	*(L.A.) 6,466	...	...	...	1,519	7,985
Primary schools { for boys ...	59,249	...	...	3,342	250	62,841
Primary schools { for boys ...	*(L.A.) 16,667	...	...	...	36,103	52,770
Primary schools { for girls ...	70,231	...	...	2,301	55	72,587
Primary schools { for girls ...	*(L.A.) 9,854	...	...	...	1,765	11,619
Training schools	1,22,370	70	1,058	357	495	1,24,350
Other special schools	84,330	25,986	16,247	15,886	13,154	1,55,603
Total ...	6,94,339	26,236	17,580	1,50,795	23,589	9,12,539
Total ...	*(L.A.) 48,000	...	...	...	71,901	1,19,901

* (L.A.) stands for Lawrence Asylum.

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Classes of institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
Board.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges, general	5,556	...	3,241	6,909	86	15,792
Secondary schools { for boys ...	46,963	26,344	2,878	1,50,095	1,148	2,27,428
Secondary schools { for girls ...	519	250	148	...	...	621
Primary schools { for boys ...	68,179	4,33,562	70,944	1,54,683	1,386	7,28,754
Primary schools { for girls ...	1,322	2,595	4,043	92	...	8,052
Training schools	5,017	28,977	95	...	35	34,124
Other special schools	2,574	5,578	2,328	364	7,942	18,786
Total ...	1,30,130	4,97,306	83,381	3,12,143	10,597	10,33,557
Native States.						
Secondary schools for boys	...	...	...	225	708	933
Primary schools for boys	...	...	...	182	818	1,000
Total ...	...	...	...	407	1,526	1,933
Aided.						
Colleges, general	89,930	...	...	1,09,841	1,53,475	3,53,246
Secondary schools { for boys ...	91,095	38	23,821	4,25,885	1,93,965	7,34,804
Secondary schools { for girls ...	40,733	...	...	26,866	1,24,216	1,91,815
Primary schools { for boys	77,304	2,27,386	71,507	3,29,215	3,43,562	10,48,974
Primary schools { for girls ...	84,758	696	112	37,369	2,29,363	3,52,298
Training schools	27,979	...	...	263	42,009	70,251
Other special schools	16,036	...	...	9,507	58,513	84,056
Total ...	4,27,835	2,28,120	95,440	9,38,946	11,45,103	28,35,444
Unaided.						
Colleges, general	...	...	...	4,855	29,071	33,926
Secondary schools { for boys ...	...	...	...	1,09,942	30,658	1,31,600
Secondary schools { for girls ...	...	...	...	3,368	4,250	7,618
Primary schools { for boys ...	...	...	...	1,50,513	86,555	2,37,068
Primary schools { for girls ...	...	...	...	5,923	18,702	24,625
Training schools	...	...	...	...	3,232	3,232
Other special schools	...	...	...	1,995	5,486	7,481
Total ...	...	...	...	2,67,596	1,77,954	4,45,550

The gross expenditure of Government institutions, excluding the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, rose from Rs. 8,94,460 to Rs. 9,12,539, or by Rs. 18,079. Rupees 9,292, or over one-half of the above increase, appertained to Arts colleges, and was due partly to a larger sum (Rs. 3,164) having been drawn as exchange compensation allowance, partly to the special outlay (over Rs. 2,000) on furniture supplied to the rooms of the Professors of Biology and Physics at the Presidency College, and partly to increments to salaries. On Professional colleges there was an excess expenditure of Rs. 4,368; an honorarium of £100 to C. Krishna Menon of the College of Agriculture and the salary and allowances of the Assistant to the Agricultural Chemist with the Government of India during his stay at Saidapet chiefly account for the increase. The expenditure on Government schools, general, for boys and girls advanced by Rs. 5,701, owing to the revised scale of establishment sanctioned for certain Government girls' schools, to the establishment of a few primary schools for boys in the agency tracts and to increments to salaries. Training schools cost Rs. 9,548 more than in 1894–95; the increased expenditure on stipends (Rs. 3,444) and increments to salaries brought about the excess. Under special schools alone the expenditure fell. The net cost to Government on its own institutions was Rs. 11,406 more than in the previous year. If credit be taken for the surplus fee receipts (Rs. 26,165) of the Law College, the proportion of net cost to Government to the total expenditure on its own institutions will be found to have fallen from 74·0 to 73·2 per cent.

The total expenditure on board schools rose by Rs. 25,504, of which Provincial revenues met Rs. 7,213, fees Rs. 11,081 and miscellaneous receipts Rs. 74, the balance being borne by local boards. All classes of institutions, except colleges, shared in the increase. Provincial grants covered 12·6 per cent. and local and municipal funds, taking surplus fees (Rs. 841) into account, 56·1 per cent. of the total outlay on board schools.

Fees met 21 per cent. of the expenditure on the middle school in the native State of Sandúr.

The expenditure on aided institutions rose by Rs. 53,965 and, colleges excepted, all classes of institutions more or less participated in the increase. Of the excess, public funds met Rs. 7,536 and fees Rs. 5,230, the balance having been met by managers from their private resources. Contributions from public funds met 26·5 per cent. and fees 33·1 per cent. of the entire outlay.

The progress of expenditure from Provincial funds on secondary and primary education of boys and girls during the past four years is recorded in the margin. A steady advance will be noticed in the outlay on the secondary education of girls and the primary education of boys. The expenditure on the secondary education of boys, though showing an increase on the figure of 1894–95, was below the figures of the previous two years. The Provincial expenditure on secondary and primary education stood in the proportion of 37·5 and 62·5. Probably the increase in the proportion of expenditure on secondary education is due to no small extent to a revised distribution of expenditure between the secondary and primary departments of secondary schools. Heads of secondary schools are required to divide the expenditure on salaries of teachers employed in the teaching of secondary and primary departments between these departments in proportion to the time devoted by the teachers to the respective departments.

	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary boys' schools ...	1,71,993	1,57,398	1,47,947	1,57,087
Secondary girls' schools ...	54,466	56,578	59,166	59,679
Primary boys' schools ...	1,77,269	1,90,945	1,94,814	2,04,732
Primary girls' schools ...	1,49,149	1,66,103	1,64,017	1,56,311

In the margin will be found the progress of expenditure from local funds on secondary and primary education. The decrease in the outlay on the secondary education of boys is a move in the right direction, provided that the money thus saved is devoted to primary education; and I am always impressing on local boards the expediency of reducing the expenditure on this item with a view to set apart more funds for primary education which it is their main province to encourage and extend. Of the total expenditure from local funds on the education of boys, less than 4 per cent. was devoted to secondary education.

	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary boys' schools ...	32,463	30,320	31,265	26,382
Secondary girls' schools ...	...	...	151	250
Primary boys' schools ...	6,01,162	6,33,715	6,56,246	6,60,948
Primary girls' schools ...	2,585	2,680	2,927	3,291

Similar particulars regarding expenditure from municipal funds are furnished in the margin. The bulk of the increased outlay appertained to primary schools for boys. Of the municipal expenditure on the secondary and primary education of boys, 84·2 per cent. was devoted to primary education. This is satisfactory.

	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary boys' schools ...	40,937	29,229	24,688	26,699
Secondary girls' schools ...	366	259	95	148
Primary boys' schools ...	1,36,301	1,40,330	1,34,128	1,42,451
Primary girls' schools ...	6,056	6,586	3,452	4,155

The expenditure from public funds on the secondary education of boys rose from Rs. 2,03,900 to Rs. 2,10,168, or by Rs. 6,268, and that on the primary education of boys from Rs. 9,85,188 to Rs. 10,08,131, or by Rs. 22,943. Thus for every Rs. 17 spent from public funds on the secondary education of boys, Rs. 83 were expended on their primary education.

Relative cost of educating each scholar in Government, board and aided institutions for boys.

21. The following summary exhibits the cost of educating each scholar in Government, board and aided institutions for the general education of boys:—

Institutions.	Government.		Board.		Aided.	
	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arts colleges	285 11 9	324 8 0	144 14 1	159 8 3	169 13 3	184 7 5
Secondary schools for boys ...	24 15 2	28 4 3	18 14 8	21 13 6	24 1 4	27 14 7
Primary schools for boys ...	7 14 10	10 3 8	4 12 6	5 11 1	3 2 7	3 11 5

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Calculated on the average number on the rolls, the cost of educating each student in Arts colleges advanced in all classes of institutions; in Government secondary schools for boys the cost per head rose, while in board and aided schools it slightly fell; but in primary schools it was just the reverse. The average monthly cost of educating each pupil in Government, board and aided primary schools for boys was As. 10–7, As. 6–5 and As. 4–3, as against As. 11–2, As. 6–4 and As. 4–2 in 1894–95.

School fees.

22. The following table compares the strength and fee income of all classes of institutions for the past ten years:—

Years.	Institutions managed by Government.		Institutions managed by municipal and local boards.		Institutions managed by Native States.		Institutions under private management, including private schools.		Total.	
	Strength on 31st March.	School fees.	Strength on 31st March.	School fees.	Strength on 31st March.	School fees.	Strength on 31st March.	School fees.	Strength on 31st March.	School fees.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1886–87 ...	9,359	1,28,841	52,018	1,76,286	...	...	427,565	11,16,987	488,942	14,22,114
1887–88 ...	8,980	1,19,491	56,019	1,96,583	...	...	440,659	11,71,373	505,658	14,87,447
1888–89 ...	9,548	1,22,046	66,467	2,06,423	...	...	476,137	11,97,992	552,152	15,26,461
1889–90 ...	10,443	1,17,236	86,468	2,14,998	...	...	503,640	12,65,891	600,551	15,98,125
1890–91 ...	12,152	1,23,402	103,601	2,18,544	...	...	523,411	12,83,778	644,164	16,25,724
1891–92 ...	19,756	1,26,547	130,479	2,40,571	...	...	543,750	13,01,736	693,985	16,68,854
1892–93 ...	21,766	1,47,158	145,409	2,53,372	...	...	567,229	13,27,428	734,404	17,27,958
1893–94 ...	22,608	1,58,410	147,806	2,81,055	...	...	579,563	12,80,848	749,977	17,20,313
1894–95 ...	22,654	1,63,177	156,371	3,01,062	76	370	585,253	13,01,114	764,354	17,65,723
1895–96 ...	23,403	*1,76,960	160,625	†3,12,984	82	407	607,524	13,30,683	791,634	18,21,034

* Includes Rs. 26,165 surplus fees, Law College.
† Includes Rs. 841, surplus fees to local boards.

Both as regards strength and fee income, the figures of 1895–96 were the largest ever reached. The total fee receipts increased by Rs. 55,311, of which Rs. 13,783 appertained to Government, Rs. 11,922 to board institutions, Rs. 37 to institutions in Native States, and Rs. 29,569 to institutions under private management. Aided, unaided and private institutions are respectively credited with an increase of Rs. 5,230, Rs. 20,993 and Rs. 3,346. While, however, the total strength advanced by 3·6 per cent., the fee income rose by 3·1 per cent. only, this being due to fees being levied at very low rates in all schools newly brought under departmental supervision. A portion of the increased income from Government Arts colleges is due to the levy of fees at enhanced rates from 1st January 1896. In consequence of their diminished strength, board colleges, though levying fees at the standard rates, yielded less than in the previous year. Of the colleges under private management, only one first-grade and two second-grade colleges were levying fees at the close of the year at the standard rates prescribed for institutions under public management. The fall in the average number on the rolls, coupled with the above fact, explains the decrease in the fee revenue of aided colleges.

The fee income and the average number on the rolls in the different grades of institutions under public and private management for the past two years are compared in the subjoined table, and the average fee per head is also worked out:—

Classes of institutions.	Government.						Board.						Native States.					
	Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	756	715	50,332	53,343	66·58	71·60	117	109	7,444	6,909	63·62	63·39	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges ...	738	888	70,964	83,521	96·16	94·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper secondary schools for boys	979	964	17,160	17,435	17·53	18·09	3,326	4,000	85,572	96,808	25·73	24·20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower secondary schools for boys	1,516	1,307	1,332	1,377	·88	1·05	10,486	11,167	80,622	83,457	7·69	7·47	76	82	370	407	4·87	4·96
Secondary schools for girls.	3,712	3,826	2,461	2,207	·66	·58	469	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for boys.	5,780	6,463	1,829	2,025	·32	·31	138,455	139,914	1,26,035	1,25,354	·91	·90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for girls.	5,988	5,952	817	809	·14	·14	802	895	118	92	·15	·10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools	2,236	2,210	18,282	16,243	8·18	7·35	500	605	1,271	364	2·54	·60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	21,705	22,355	1,63,177	1,76,960	7·52	7·92	154,155	157,140	3,01,062	3,12,984	1·95	1·99	76	82	370	407	4·87	4·96

Classes of institutions.	Aided.						Unaided and Private.						Total.					
	Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	2,232	2,080	1,21,124	1,09,841	54·27	52·81	122	175	2,706	4,855	22·18	27·74	3,227	3,109	1,81,606	1,74,948	56·28	56·27
Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	738	888	70,964	83,521	96·16	94·06
Upper secondary schools for boys	19,414	21,088	3,62,604	3,79,364	18·68	17·99	4,118	5,457	67,422	90,987	16·37	16·67	27,837	31,509	5,32,758	5,84,594	19·14	18·55
Lower secondary schools for boys	16,628	17,706	1,09,966	1,08,631	6·61	6·14	7,297	6,135	24,856	17,905	3·41	2·92	36,003	36,397	2,17,146	2,11,777	6·03	5·82
Secondary schools for girls	14,543	13,326	45,982	57,150	3·16	4·29	548	800	6,194	8,224	11·30	10·28	19,272	18,402	54,637	67,581	2·84	3·67
Primary schools for boys.	270,049	268,754	2,80,009	2,67,105	1·04	·99	203,735	215,131	2,63,874	2,66,127	1·30	1·24	618,019	630,262	6,71,747	6,60,611	1·09	1·05
Primary schools for girls.	21,137	21,094	6,788	7,085	·32	·34	4,028	4,211	498	1,644	·12	·39	31,955	32,152	8,221	9,630	·26	·30
Special schools	1,847	2,258	7,243	9,770	3·92	4·33	214	99	1,848	1,995	8·64	20·15	4,797	5,172	28,644	28,372	5·97	5·49
Total ...	345,850	346,306	9,33,716	9,38,946	2·70	2·71	220,062	232,008	3,67,398	3,91,737	1·67	1·69	741,848	757,891	17,65,723	18,21,034	2·38	2·40

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Government institutions of all grades, excepting girls' and special schools, returned a larger income from fees, and the average fee per head rose from Rs. 7·52 to Rs. 7·92. In 1892–93 it was only Rs. 7·03. Secondary schools for boys excepted, all classes of board institutions show retrogression; the decrease in the case of primary schools for boys, notwithstanding an increase in their average strength, is disappointing. Among aided institutions, Arts colleges and primary and lower secondary schools for boys suffered a loss, the decrease under Arts colleges and primary schools being due to their diminished attendance. On the whole, fees in Arts colleges, primary and lower secondary schools for boys, and special schools contributed each a smaller amount than in the previous year towards the cost of their upkeep. The total average fee per head rose from Rs. 2·38 to Rs. 2·40, the average in 1893–94.

Expenditure of fee income to total expenditure.

23. In the subjoined table the proportion of expenditure met from fees in each grade of institution is shown in detail. Secondary schools include the figures relating to the primary departments attached to them :—

Classes of institutions.	Government.			Board.			Native States.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	2,12,873	53,343	25	15,792	6,909	44	...	...	...
Professional colleges	2,27,426	83,521	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper secondary schools for boys	33,355	17,435	52	1,28,090	96,808	76	...	...	...
Lower secondary schools for boys	1,16,264	1,377	1	1,58,804	83,457	53	1,933	407	21
Upper secondary schools for girls	30,935	912	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower secondary schools for girls	37,362	1,295	3	3,048	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for boys ...	51,222	2,025	4	6,69,288	1,25,354	19	...	...	...
Primary schools for girls ...	43,050	809	2	5,625	92	2	...	...	...
Special schools	2,79,953	16,243	6	52,910	364	1	...	...	...
Total ...	10,32,440	1,76,960	17	10,33,557	3,12,984	30	1,933	407	21

Classes of institutions.	Aided.			Unaided and Private.			Total.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	3,53,246	1,09,841	31	33,926	4,855	14	6,15,837	1,74,948	28
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,27,426	83,521	37
Upper secondary schools for boys	6,45,235	3,79,364	59	1,24,332	90,987	73	9,31,012	5,84,594	63
Lower secondary schools for boys	2,88,957	1,08,631	38	43,271	17,905	41	6,09,229	2,11,777	35
Upper secondary schools for girls	1,26,734	33,416	26	8,589	7,022	82	1,66,258	41,350	25
Lower secondary schools for girls	2,47,005	23,734	10	9,675	1,202	12	2,97,090	26,231	9
Primary schools for boys ...	8,49,586	2,67,105	31	3,81,340	2,66,127	70	19,51,436	6,60,611	34
Primary schools for girls ...	1,79,374	7,085	4	14,797	1,644	11	2,33,846	9,630	4
Special schools	1,54,307	9,770	6	10,713	1,995	19	4,97,883	28,372	6
Total ...	28,35,444	9,38,946	33	6,26,643	3,91,737	63	55,30,017	18,21,034	33

The proportion of the total cost of all grades of institutions met from fees remained at 33 per cent. as in the previous two years, though such proportion fell under Arts colleges and primary and lower secondary schools for boys. In Government, board and aided institutions 17, 30 and 33 per cent. of the charges were, respectively, met from fees, while in unaided and private institutions the percentage

so met advanced from 60 to 63. In board upper secondary schools for boys 76 per cent. of the cost was met from fees. This is very encouraging. Board lower secondary schools for boys, in which fees met only 53 per cent. of the expenditure, should be made more nearly self-supporting. Board primary schools for boys were much more costly than aided or unaided schools of this class—a subject which is receiving attention. Many of the schools, however, are intended for Panchamas and Muhammadans, and no fees or only nominal fees are levied in them. In primary schools for girls only 4 per cent. of the expenditure was met from fees, as against 34 per cent. in primary schools for boys. It is surprising that people do not avail themselves fully of the facilities thus offered to educate their daughters.

Grants-in-aid.

Year.	Grants from Provincial funds.	Grants from local funds.	Grants from municipal funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	4,47,454	1,99,100	91,217	7,37,771
1887-88	4,89,405	1,97,346	90,146	7,76,897
1888-89	4,17,759	2,05,533	95,435	7,18,727
1889-90	5,02,538	2,02,257	88,751	7,93,546
1890-91	6,40,341	2,18,520	99,190	9,58,051
1891-92	6,33,029	2,24,358	96,401	9,53,788
1892-93	6,15,727	2,32,595	1,01,852	9,50,084
1893-94	6,17,663	2,31,936	1,05,348	9,54,947
1894-95	5,94,349	2,25,947	93,665	9,13,961
1895-96	6,19,780	2,32,460	99,124	9,51,364

24. The expenditure from Provincial, local and municipal funds on grants-in-aid during each year of the past decade is shown in the margin, the head 'Grants from Provincial funds' including all grants paid to local and municipal boards. The total of grants-in-aid paid from public funds amounted to Rs. 9,51,364, or Rs. 37,403 and Rs. 1,280 in excess of the grants paid in 1894–95 and 1892–93 respectively, though it was below the figures of 1890–91, 1891–92 and 1893–94. Particulars of grants-in-aid from the different public funds will be briefly dealt with below.

(i) *Grants-in-aid from Provincial Funds.*

The total expenditure on grants-in-aid from Provincial funds during the past four years is classified below. It will be noticed that the grand total of grants and also the total of grants paid to institutions under private management and to municipalities during 1895–96 are the highest during the period :—

Grants from Provincial funds.	Actuals, 1892–93.	Actuals, 1893–94.	Actuals, 1894–95.	Actuals, 1895–96.	Revised budget, 1895–96, as entered in the departmental budget estimate.
I.—Grants to institutions under private management.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary and rent grants	2,57,820	2,56,560	2,55,928	2,57,249	2,70,600
Scholarship and stipendiary grants	28,708	32,035	23,175	26,617	29,000
Building grants	23,436	22,933	20,576	35,633	30,000
Furniture, library, apparatus and other special grants	10,089	9,246	10,027	13,739	9,000
Feeding and clothing grants	10,245	10,295	10,260	9,107	10,000
Grants to eleemosynary schools and miscellaneous grants	1,372	1,719	2,543	1,040	1,500
Payments by results	1,40,600	1,46,443	1,43,216	1,40,014	1,50,000
Total ...	4,72,270	4,79,231	4,66,125	4,83,399	5,00,100
II.—Grants to institutions under local boards.					
Salary and other grants to local boards ...	1,16,144	1,05,857	96,008	1,03,410	90,000
Salary and other grants to municipalities ...	27,313	32,575	32,216	32,971	* 26,300
Total ...	1,43,457	1,38,432	1,28,224	1,36,381	1,16,300
Grand Total ...	6,15,727	6,17,663	5,94,349	6,19,780	6,16,400

* Includes Rs. 6,300, estimated net cost of the Cuddapah and Kurnool high schools.

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Grants to institutions under private management—Salary and rent grants.—The expenditure on salary and rent grants does not present any abnormal fluctuation. New and increased grants are generally refused, except in the case of training and technical schools and schools in backward and remote localities. Of the expenditure under this head Rs. 89,930 appertained to colleges, Rs. 80,560 to secondary and primary schools for boys, Rs. 63,092 to secondary and primary schools for girls, Rs. 10,598 to training schools, and Rs. 13,069 to technical and industrial schools. The revised estimates provided, respectively, Rs. 88,000, Rs. 85,000, Rs. 64,500, Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 13,100 for the above-mentioned institutions. A large saving accrued under training schools, as the aided schools of this class failed to appropriate in full the grants budgeted.

Scholarship and stipendiary grants.—Details of grants for scholarships and stipends drawn during the past four years are furnished hereunder:

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Institutions for general education	5,062	5,660	4,169	4,851
Training schools for masters	7,416	7,580	6,419	5,521
Training schools for mistresses	10,384	11,792	6,594	10,787
Training schools for gymnastic instructors ..	1,158	1,788	1,894	835
Industrial, technical and art schools... ...	4,688	5,215	4,099	4,623
Total ...	28,708	32,035	23,175	26,617

The provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code relating to scholarship grants were revised during the year so as to allow of payment of scholarship grants in upper secondary and lower secondary departments of boys' schools also; but very few applications were received: this accounts for the saving in the allotment under this head. Of the grants drawn by institutions for general education, Rs. 2,942 appertained to colleges, Rs. 353 to secondary schools for boys and Rs. 1,556 to secondary schools for girls. The decrease in the amount of stipendiary grants drawn by training schools for masters is to be regretted, and was due to applications for these grants not having been received in time. Training schools for mistresses drew a larger amount of stipendiary grants; a portion of the expenditure, however, related to the previous year. Stipendiary grants for gymnastic instructors show a decline, which was due partly to the limiting of admissions into the Teachers' College gymnasium to *bonâ fide* gymnastic instructors, and partly to a reduction in the monthly rate of stipend from Rs. 10 to a minimum of Rs. 7. Of the scholarship grants drawn by technical and higher industrial schools, Rs. 2,118 appertained to the Art Industrial school, Nazareth.

Building grants.—A substantial increase will be noticed in the outlay on building grants. This was due to my having authorized payment of grants exceeding the budget limit with a view to make good lapses expected under other heads of the budget. Of the expenditure Rs. 100 represent petty grants of Rs. 25 and under paid to village school-houses. Thirteen institutions received grants of Rs. 1,000 or upwards.

Furniture and other special grants.—Here also the budget limit was exceeded with a view to make good lapses expected under other heads. The expenditure includes a portion (Rs. 2,000) of the endowment grant of Rs. 6,000 sanctioned by Government to supplement the munificent donation of Rs. 12,000 given by M.R.Ry. T. Venkatasiva Rau Pantulu, of Chicacole, to found four scholarships for the encouragement of education in the Northern Circars. A grant of Rs. 380 relating to the Mohideen Sheriff Prize Endowment was also paid during the year.

Feeding and clothing grants.—The slight decline under the head is to be attributed to the boarding grants due for the last two months of the year for certain institutions not having been drawn before the close of the year.

Grants to eleemosynary schools and miscellaneous grants.—The expenditure under this head was made up of Rs. 273, grants to eleemosynary schools and of Rs. 767, grants to high-class indigenous schools. No grants were drawn for the Whitefield Colonial school.

Payments by results.—A sum of Rs. 2,06,927 was expended on payments by results as against Rs. 2,07,215 in 1894–95, and the grants paid to aided, local board and municipal schools amounted to Rs. 1,40,014, Rs. 64,281 and Rs. 2,632 as against Rs. 1,43,216, Rs. 60,461 and Rs. 3,538, respectively, in the previous year. The variations do not need special comment. Of the grants to aided institutions Rs. 3,162 appertained to European schools and Rs. 1,740 to technical and industrial schools and classes, Rs. 780 represent cadet grants, and the balance is the amount of grants given to ordinary schools. The saving in the allotment for results grants to schools under private management was, however, nominal, as the expenditure on results grants to local board schools exceeded the allotment by over Rs. 14,000. The working of the results system will be adverted to in the next paragraph.

Grants to local boards.—Including building grants, the grants-in-aid to local boards aggregated Rs. 1,03,410 as against Rs. 96,008 in the previous year. Particulars of grants are given below :—

	1894–95.	1895–96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salary and rent grants to ordinary schools	25,006	28,264
Salary and rent grants to training do.	1,917	1,548
Salary and rent grants to technical do.	2,363	2,519
Scholarship grants to training do.	2,965	2,592
Scholarship grants to technical do.	178	175
Payments by results	60,461	64,281
Building grants	2,211	2,290
Furniture, library and other special grants	907	1,741

Larger grants were given in the shape of salary and results to ordinary schools.

Grants to municipalities.—Municipalities also received a larger grant from Provincial funds. Details of grants are given below :—

	1894–95.	1895–96.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salary and rent grants	19,781	21,688
Net cost of the Cuddapah and Kurnool high schools	6,232	5,821
Scholarship grants	714	845
Payments by results	3,538	2,632
Building grants	938	1,238
Furniture, library and other special grants	1,013	747

The decrease under results grants was more than made good by the increase under salary grants.

(ii) *Grants-in-aid from Local Funds.*

The grants paid from local funds to schools under private management amounted to Rs. 2,32,460 as against Rs. 2,25,947, the actuals of the previous year, and Rs. 2,44,130, the revised estimate for 1895–96. From the particulars in the margin it will be observed that the bulk of the savings appertained to results grants. The savings would have been much less if all the local boards had approved of my recommendation to utilize lapses in the sanctioned assignments by increasing the assignments for schools which earned grants over and above the original assignments and by sanctioning such over-earnings or a portion thereof. Notwithstanding the stringent instructions issued from this office for the prompt registration and disposal of applications for building and furniture and other special grants, nearly Rs. 3,000 of the allotment for such grants in the local budgets remained unutilized. This is to be regretted, though the expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 1,817 in 1894–95 to Rs. 4,862 in the year under report. The actual expenditure from local funds on grants-in-aid in each district is compared below with the revised estimate :—

	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salary and rent grants	2,820	2,697
Results grants	2,33,620	2,24,901
Other grants	7,690	4,862
Total	2,44,130	2,32,460

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Districts.	Actuals, 1895–96 (as per Accountant-General's statement).						Revised budget, 1895–96.			
	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Building grants.	Special grants for furniture, &c.	Miscellaneous grants.	Total.	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Miscellaneous grants.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjám	29	16,527	150	90	...	16,796	30	15,220	...	15,250
Vizagapatam ...	...	10,710	73	99	...	10,882	...	11,450	20	11,470
Gódávari	24	7,748	...	50	...	7,822	90	10,020	...	10,110
Kistna	...	12,588	...	...	...	12,588	...	13,130	400	13,530
Kurnool	...	3,589	...	...	...	3,589	60	4,000	...	4,060
Bellary	...	11,051	...	280	...	11,331	...	9,000	...	9,000
Anantapur	...	5,230	...	...	...	5,230	...	3,800	50	3,850
Cuddapah.	213	7,340	...	104	...	7,657	180	7,560	620	8,360
Nellore	67	8,300	100	183	...	8,650	80	9,600	920	10,600
Chingleput	422	12,865	50	...	69	13,406	460	14,000	350	14,810
North Arcot ...	...	15,905	150	...	177	16,232	...	14,600	300	14,900
South Arcot ...	...	12,322	...	517	...	12,839	...	15,550	1,700	17,250
Tanjore	15	14,106	362	32	50	14,565	20	14,550	660	15,230
Trichinopoly ...	...	7,499	25	169	...	7,693	...	7,300	200	7,500
Madura	...	18,188	275	342	53	18,858	...	20,100	450	20,550
Tinnevelly	...	22,818	50	208	202	23,278	...	23,770	800	24,570
Coimbatore	...	13,206	75	380	7	13,668	...	14,350	270	14,620
Salem	...	6,346	50	40	...	6,436	...	6,400	100	6,500
Nilgiris	1,927	238	...	...	...	2,165	1,900	150	...	2,050
Malabar	...	10,805	...	...	...	10,805	...	10,520	...	10,520
South Canara ...	...	7,520	275	175	...	7,970	...	8,550	850	9,400
Total ...	2,697	2,24,901	1,635	2,669	558	2,32,460	2,820	2,33,620	7,690	2,44,130

In seven districts the total actual expenditure and the results grant payments exceeded the revised estimate; but in the remaining fourteen districts it fell short of the forecast.

(iii) *Grants-in-aid from Municipal Funds.*

The grants paid from municipal funds to schools under private management amounted to Rs. 99,124 as against Rs. 93,665, the actuals of the previous year, and Rs. 1,07,340, the revised estimate for 1895–96. From the particulars in the margin it will be observed that the bulk of the savings accrued under results grants. As explained in my last report the limitation of the assignment for any school to its net cost seems to have more or less contributed to the savings in the allotment for results grants. Particulars by districts of the above expenditure have been omitted from the present report, as they do not admit of comparison of actuals with the sanctioned estimates for each municipality and as such comparison seems unnecessary.

	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	RS.	RS.
Salary and rent grants	25,960	24,553
Results grants	77,530	70,887
Other grants	3,850	3,684
Total ...	1,07,340	99,124

Working of the results grants system.

25. The year under report was the second year of the working of the 'Assignment' system of aid, which superseded the 'Estimate' system on its being abandoned as unsuitable in several ways after a sufficiently long experience. In response to the complaints urged by managers against the scale of salaries prescribed by Mr. Monro for 1894–95, it was ruled in connection with the calculation of net cost for fixing assignments to individual schools for 1895–96 that the salaries actually given should be taken into account and that the scale of salaries should be applied only where no fixed salaries are given. The scale of salaries for teachers in lower primary standards was also slightly raised. The number of schools registered for aid advanced from 15,231 to 15,567, though the number did not reach the figure of 1893–94, viz., 15,930. This improvement, coupled with the fact that there has been a further increase in the number of schools registered for aid during the current year, goes to show that teachers are being gradually familiarized to the change in the system of aid. The number of boys' and girls' schools admitted to aid during the past three years is compared below by districts:—

Name of district.	1895-96.		1894-95.		1893-94.	
	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.
Ganjám	1,059	14	906	13	980	19
Vizagapatam	792	11	750	11	715	13
Gódávari	911	34	887	31	900	33
Kistna	1,136	50	1,268	51	1,248	56
Bellary	573	12	529	15	609	14
Anantapur	328	3	296	6	230	4
Cuddapah	513	15	456	16	510	11
Kurnool	488	6	469	5	464	5
Nellore	591	16	679	16	739	18
Madras	193	40	237	41	230	44
Chingleput	544	33	598	35	582	36
North Arcot	861	37	771	35	963	39
South Arcot	929	9	960	15	884	18
Tanjore	912	68	868	72	870	70
Trichinopoly	454	48	446	44	436	43
Madura	800	29	760	29	863	33
Tinnevelly	1,088	162	1,008	184	1,158	199
Coimbatore	808	27	763	29	780	30
Nilgiris	15	5	11	4	13	4
Salem	588	31	544	32	583	26
Malabar	910	31	933	33	1,020	36
South Canara	386	7	366	9	396	11
Total ...	14,879	688	14,505	726	15,168	762

In as many as twelve districts, the number of boys' schools registered for aid was in excess of the number registered in 1893–94 under the estimate system. This is encouraging. The number of registered girls' schools, on the other hand, was fewer than in 1893–94 in all but six districts. This decrease must be attributed more to the operation of the Educational Rules than to the assignment system.

The percentage of net cost assigned varied widely in the different districts. In only one district, viz., Vizagapatam, 52 per cent. of the net cost was assigned; in four districts (Bellary, Chingleput, Tanjore and Madura) between $41\frac{2}{3}$ and 50 per cent. and in ten districts (Ganjám, Kistna, Nellore, Madras, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Malabar, and South Canara) between $33\frac{1}{3}$ and $41\frac{2}{3}$ were assigned; while in the remaining seven districts, less than a third only of the net cost could be assigned with the funds at the disposal of the sanctioning authorities. The total estimated net cost of boys' and girls' schools registered for aid was Rs. 12,66,007 and Rs. 2,03,585, and the assignments sanctioned, viz., Rs. 4,68,223 and Rs. 60,525 were respectively in the proportion of 37 and 30 per cent. of the net cost. The inadequacy of the funds available for education will be manifest from the low proportion of aid we are able to pay.

Of the 14,879 boys' schools and 688 girls' schools registered, 2,028 and 52, respectively, were either closed before the dates fixed for the grant examination or were not examined for grant, having rendered themselves ineligible for such examination for non-maintenance of registers, insufficient attendance, or similar causes. The remaining schools were examined for grant and are classified below with reference to the proportion of their actual earnings to the sanctioned

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assignments. Particulars are given in Appendices U, V and W of the statistics relating to each district:—

Classes of schools.	Number of schools.		Total assignment.		Total earnings from public funds.	
	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools in which earnings exceeded assignment.	6,089	316	2,03,402	32,419	3,32,127	54,542
Schools in which earnings equalled assignment.	342	4	8,356	470	8,356	470
Schools in which earnings fell short of assignment	6,420	316	2,12,740	25,436	1,31,860	15,896
Total ...	12,851	636	4,24,498	58,325	4,72,343	70,908

The above summary suggests several interesting inferences. As many as 342 boys' schools earned just the amount of assignment aggregating Rs. 8,356; the number of boys' schools in which the earnings fell short of the assignment was slightly in excess of the number of schools in which the earnings exceeded the assignments; but whereas the lapses in the former class of schools amounted to Rs. 80,880, the over-earnings in the latter class of schools was as high as Rs. 1,28,725. As regards girls' schools, in only four schools were the earnings and assignments equal. It is a strange coincidence that in 316 girls' schools the earnings exceeded the assignment and that in exactly as many schools, the assignments exceeded the earnings; the over-earnings in the former class of schools were Rs. 22,123, and the lapses in the latter class of schools were Rs. 9,540. Lapses in the assignment to the extent of Rs. 43,725 in boys' and Rs. 2,200 in girls' schools also occurred in consequence of the closing or non-examination of the registered schools. Out of the total amounts thus lapsed, Rs. 71,533 were distributed among boys' and Rs. 9,992 among girls' schools which earned grants over and above the sanctioned assignment. This must be looked upon rather in the light of an equitable re-fixing of the assignment when additional funds were found available for distribution than as a special concession in favour of schools which had been maintained in an efficient condition and had thus been able to earn grants in excess of the assignments. Moreover, this serves as a stimulus to work and entails no additional burden on public funds.

The amount of results grants passed from Provincial, local and municipal funds for 1895–96 amounted to Rs. 1,92,360, Rs. 2,16,156 and Rs. 70,617, respectively, of which Rs. 9,796, Rs. 8,556 Rs. 1,250 only remained undrawn.

Distribution of Provincial grants-in-aid by districts.

26. Appendix X furnishes particulars by districts of the expenditure on grants-in-aid from Provincial funds for the past two years. Nine districts received a slightly larger percentage of grant than in 1894–95, but no serious variation will be noticed. Gánjám, Vizagapatam, Anantapur and Salem are among the districts which drew a larger percentage of grant. Madras continued to absorb more than 24 per cent. of the entire expenditure, and Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Malabar together received 24·27 per cent. The four districts embraced in the Ceded Districts Division drew together only 4 per cent. of the entire outlay.

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Direction.

27. I was in charge of the office throughout the year, and was able to spend on tour a greater number of days than in the previous year. On the 15th May I visited Tiruvallúr in the Chingleput district to preside at the opening of the new school-house for the Wesleyan Mission high school. Between the 20th May and 30th June, I visited the schools in Coonoor and Ootacamund, including the Lawrence Asylum, and most of the schools in the Coimbatore, Erode and Karúr municipalities. This was the first time I had visited that most excellent institution—the Wesleyan Mission Industrial school at Karúr, under the management of the Rev. W. H. Findlay, who embraced the opportunity

of convincing me by actual inspection of the need there was for extending the area of the premises so as to allow free scope for the development of the school. In October I inspected the educational institutions in the Salem municipality. During the latter half of November I inspected the schools and colleges at Calicut, Tellicherry and Mangalore, visiting *en route* the Basel Mission Girls' school and Industrial establishment at Chombala and the Local Fund school at Badagara. At Calicut I had the pleasure of presiding at the opening of the new building for the Native High school. This building, for which a grant was given by Government, is an example, which I hope will have many imitators, of what can be done by two earnest, enterprising and persevering graduates of the Madras University for the furtherance of education. While at Mangalore I conferred with the Collector, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Rao Bahadur N. Shiva Rau, and the leading native representatives of the town, as to the expediency and the desirability of transferring the management of the Government College to a local committee. Since the close of the year I placed my views before Government. Between the 19th January and 13th February, I made an extended tour through the Northern Circars, visited most of the institutions in the towns of Chatrapur, Berhampur, Parlákimedi, Chicacole, Vizianagram, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam and Cocanada, and conferred with the members of several local boards and municipal councils on the educational needs of the localities. I also took the opportunity of discussing the requirements of Rajahmundry with Mr. Metcalfe and the Chairman of the municipality. The annual inspection of the Reformatory school, Chingleput, took place on the 30th March. On the whole, I was absent from head-quarters for about three months.

Redistribution and nomenclature of educational divisions.

28. The division of the Madura district between two Assistant Inspectors and the direct supervision of the Nilgiris by the Inspector having proved an inconvenient arrangement, Madura was as before wholly incorporated with the seventh division; Trichinopoly was transferred from the eighth to the sixth division; and the Nilgiris was added to the eighth division. New designations were proposed for the different educational divisions, as the old nomenclature—first, second, &c., division—was arbitrary and non-suggestive, and these have, since the close of the year, been approved by Government with a slight change.

Inspectors.

29. As in the previous year, every circle experienced a change of Inspectors. M.R.Ry. C. Nagoji Rau of the Northern Circle acted in the Western Circle during Mr. Logan's employment in the Central Circle, and at the expiration of the acting period he proceeded on privilege leave; during his absence M.R.Ry. P. Srinivasa Rau acted in the Northern Circle. Mr. Marsden went on three months' privilege leave, when Mr. Logan acted in the Central Circle. The Southern Circle continued under Mr. Flanagan till about the middle of March when he was permanently transferred to the Northern Circle and M.R.Ry. Nagoji Rau to the Southern. The following statement relates to the work done by the Inspectors, permanent and acting:—

Circles.	Inspecting officers.	Number of institutions examined.							Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent			Number of miles travelled.
		Arts colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Girls' schools.	Special schools.	Total.		In examining schools.	In other work.	On circuit.	
Northern ...	M.R.Ry. C. Nagoji Rau	2	3	13	54	...	3	75	3,618	39	139	89	...
	M.R.Ry. P. Srinivasa Rau	4	9	13	61	...	9	96	5,920	64	73	113	...
Central ...	E. Marsden, Esq.	6	14	13	1	...	2	36	6,365	42	111	103	2,780
	T. T. Logan, Esq.	2	10	2	...	...	7	21	2,658	23	48	67	2,232
Southern	C. C. Flanagan, Esq.	8	31	4	12	...	15	70	9,240	95	184	243	6,140
	M.R.Ry. C. Nagoji Rau	...	1	...	16	...	...	17	910	3	10	1	14
Western ...	T. T. Logan, Esq.	4	13	7	8	...	7	39	6,090	48	204	173	452
	M.R.Ry. C. Nagoji Rau	5	11	2	...	...	4	22	4,296	...	...	60	370

Fluctuations will be noticed as usual in the amount of work done by the several Inspectors. The largest number of schools was examined by the officers in charge of the Northern Circle. Colleges and upper secondary and special schools examined by the Inspectors numbered, respectively, 30, 41, 55 and 44. In

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

three circles the Inspectors spent more than 200 days on circuit. A wide disproportion will be noticed between the number of days spent on circuit and the number of days spent in examining schools.

Inspectresses.

30. Mrs. Brander was in charge of the Northern and Central Circles throughout the year. Miss Carr of the Southern and Western Circles was on privilege leave from the 22nd January to 22nd March when Miss Govindurajulu acted for her. The figures given below relate to the work done by the Inspectresses, permanent and acting :—

	Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern and Central Circles.	Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern and Western Circles.
Number of schools examined	103	146
Number of pupils examined	6,607	8,706
Number of days spent in examining schools	86	128
Number of days spent on circuit	148	212
Number of miles travelled	6,110	4,412

Mrs. Brander travelled a longer distance, but Miss Carr examined a larger number of schools and scholars.

Assistant Inspectors.

31. Six of the nine Assistant Inspectors' divisions changed hands for a longer or shorter period during the year. M.R.Ry. Vasudeva Sastri of the Rajahmundry College acted in the Gódávari-Kistna (Second) division during the time M.R.Ry. P. Srinivasa Rau acted as Inspector of Schools. On M.R.Ry. C. Kachayya Sastri's retirement on pension, M.R.Ry. T. Somasundara Rau was transferred to the Ceded Districts (Third) division, and until he could join, M.R.Ry. N. Daivasikhamani Mudaliyar acted in the division. In the Presidency (Fourth) division M.R.Ry. N. Raghunathachariyar was on privilege leave for two months and-a-half, and M.R.Ry. C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar had charge of the division. The Arcot (Fifth) division suffered a loss in the death of M.R.Ry. P. Venkataramayya who, after a long and useful service of about 32 years, was on the eve of his retirement. M.R.Ry. D. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar of the Madura-Tinnevelly (Seventh) division was granted a year's furlough from 7th January 1896, and M.R.Ry. C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar was put in his place. On the transfer of M.R.Ry. T. Somasundara Rau to the Ceded Districts division, M.R.Ry. A. Subba Rau, Junior Assistant Professor, Presidency College, was posted to the West Coast (Ninth) division. The annexed table compares the work done by the Assistant Inspectors :—

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Ganjám-Vizagapatam (First) division ...	222	6,532	80	3,091	233	135
Gódávari-Kistna (Second) division ...	207	5,468	100	4,636	178	146
Ceded Districts (Third) division ...	152	4,367	68	3,493	245	140
Presidency (Fourth) division	139	4,817	30	5,414	138	125
Arcot (Fifth) division	212	6,934	49	4,468	222	141
Tanjore-Trichinopoly (Sixth) division ...	194	6,300	35	3,048	148	97
Madura-Tinnevelly (Seventh) division ...	205	6,057	19	967	195	121
Coimbatore (Eighth) division	162	8,654	77	4,098	136	113
West-Coast (Ninth) division	158	9,833	28	1,442	230	146
Average ...	183	6,551	54	3,406	197	129

A slight decrease will be noticed in the number of schools examined for grant, but this was more than made up by an increase in the number of pupils examined for grant. The Assistant Inspector, Ganjám-Vizagapatam division, examined the largest number of schools, and the Assistant Inspector, West Coast division, the largest number of pupils for grant; while the Assistant Inspector, Presidency division, examined the smallest number of schools and spent the smallest number of days on circuit. Four of the Assistant Inspectors spent over 200 days on circuit and one 195 days, while the remaining four spent fewer days.

Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools.

32. The employment of a second Sub-Assistant of Mappilla schools raised the number of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools from 55 to 56. To the vacancy in the Assistant Inspectorate caused by the death of M.R.Ry. P. Venkataramayya, the senior

Sub-Assistant Inspector, M.R.Ry. N. Daivasikhamani Mudaliyar, was appointed. Particulars of the work done by this agency are furnished in Appendix A, and the subjoined summary gives the average by divisions :— CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Ganjám-Vizagapatan (First) division.	335	5,423	17	1,111	205	145
Gódávari-Kistna (Second) division ...	283	5,223	59	3,011	251	154
Ceded Districts (Third) division ...	179	2,995	66	2,251	178	135
Presidency (Fourth) division ...	218	3,737	62	4,797	164	150
Arcot (Fifth) division	227	4,378	33	2,469	178	124
Tanjore-Trichinopoly (Sixth) division.	202	3,827	41	3,191	198	147
Madura-Tinnevelly (Seventh) division.	256	4,964	22	1,126	183	140
Coimbatore (Eighth) division ...	186	3,337	39	3,024	187	143
West Coast (Ninth) division	203	5,415	21	2,166	198	129
Average ...	230	4,274	42	2,548	193	140

Here also there was a slight decrease in the average number of schools and pupils examined for grant. The operation of the Educational Rules, on the one hand, and the introduction of the assignment system, on the other, tended to the collapse or temporary closure or withdrawal from examination of weak and inefficient schools. On an average each Sub-Assistant spent 193 days on circuit.

Sub-Assistants of girls' schools.

33. Opportunity was taken of the change of nomenclature of the educational divisions to designate the girls' ranges after the head-quarters of the respective ranges, in conformity with the rule followed in the case of the ranges of the Sub-Assistants of boys' schools. The six Sub-Assistants of girls' schools examined altogether 838 schools and 36,510 pupils and spent on an average 189 days on circuit. This compares unfavourably with the work done in the previous year.

Inspecting Schoolmasters.

34. There were 247 Inspecting Schoolmasters employed at the close of the year for the supervision of primary schools as against 243 on the 31st March 1895. They were distributed as follows over the different districts :—

Districts.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Districts.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Ganjám	12	13	South Arcot	10	10
Vizagapatam	12	12	Tanjore	16	16
Gódávari	17	19	Trichinopoly	9	9
Kistna	20	20	Madura	14	14
Kurnool	7	7	Tinnevelly	15	15
Bellary	9	9	Coimbatore	13	12
Anantapur	4	5	Nilgiris	1	1
Cuddapah	8	8	Salem	12	13
Nellore	10	11	Malabar	22	22
Madras	3	3	South Canara	8	8
Chingleput	7	8			
North Arcot	14	12	Total ...	243	247

In six districts this agency was strengthened, and in two districts it was weakened. Three of the Inspecting Schoolmasters were paid from Provincial—one directly and the other two through the local board—48 from municipal and 196 from local funds. Two additional Inspecting Schoolmasters were employed for the supervision of the Mappilla schools in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks of Malabar, Government bearing the cost of their salary and allowances. Including the above, there were 21 Muhammadan Inspecting Schoolmasters as against 18 in 1894-95. On the whole the Inspecting Schoolmasters are reported to have visited 5,083 villages possessing no schools of their own, to have started or brought under inspection 3,767 schools, and to have brought 1,819 unaided schools to the aided list. The general and professional qualifications of these officers are being gradually improved.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Superintendents of Hill schools.

35. The six Superintendents employed in the Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari agencies examined on the whole 292 as against 325 schools and 11,578 as against 11,267 pupils. Their work during the year cannot be considered satisfactory, and the expediency of employing a Sub-Assistant in each agency in place of the Superintendent is under consideration.

Sub-Assistant Inspector's Tests.

36. For the Sub-Assistant Inspector's tests 101 subject-candidates appeared and 89 met with success—11 out of 16 in the language test and 78 out of 85 in one or more of the other tests. The number of individual candidates that registered their names for these tests was 64, of whom 46 applied for the Sub-Assistant Inspector's tests proper. The rest came up for the Madras Educational Rules only under Branch II, or for the Grant-in-Aid Code only under Branch III, or for both these portions together, Test B, with a view to qualify for clerkships on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Educational Department. Considering the small number of candidates and of vacancies and the cost of conducting the test, I think the examination might be held only in alternate years. Proposals will be submitted shortly on the subject.

Cost of direction and inspection.

37. The total amount spent on direction and inspection from public funds aggregated Rs. 4,60,976—Rs.3,50,169 from provincial, Rs. 12,985 from municipal and Rs. 97,822 from local funds,and the proportion borne by the above expenditure to the total expenditure from public funds on public instruction was nearly 15 per cent.

III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Degrees conferred.

38. A convocation for conferring degrees was held in March last, at which 573 candidates were admitted to degrees in the several faculties. The advance in the number of degrees conferred during the last four years will be seen from the following figures: the steady and rapid increase in the B.A. degree is noteworthy:—

Degree.		1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.
Arts ...	M.A. degree	7	9	5	12
	B.A. do.	298	358	416	485
	L.T. do.	18	11	36	34
Law ...	M.L. degree	2	2	...	...
	B.L. do.	72	45	59	30
Medicine ...	M.D. degree	...	...	1	...
	M.B. & C.M. degree ...	4	2	3	...
	L.M.S. degree	9	10	11	12
	L.Sc. do. ...	...	...	1	...
Engineering—B.E. degree (old B.C.E.) ...		7	6	1	...
Total ...		417	443	533	573

After the degrees were conferred, Dewan Bahadur the Honourable Mr. Justice Subrahmanya Aiyar, C.I.E., addressed the new graduates.

Changes in by-laws.

39. No changes were made in the by-laws relating to the examinations in the Faculties of Arts, Law and Engineering. With a view to the diploma of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery granted by the Madras University being recognized by the General Council of Medical Education in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Senate approved of the raising of the minimum proportion of marks to be gained by candidates for the above degree at the final examination in the subjects of Medicine and Medical Anatomy, Surgery and Surgical Anatomy and Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children from one-third to one-half. The change has

been sanctioned by Government since the close of the year. The additional strain on the candidates involved in this change was not, however, lost sight of, and the Faculty of Medicine was requested to revise the scheme of the examination so as to lighten the burden in the final year. The Faculty's report was not received before the close of the year. Changes were made in the by-laws relating to the L.M.S. examinations so as to permit matriculates who entered on their medical studies previously to the year 1893 to appear for the examinations. The Senate also prescribed academical robes for Licentiates in Sanitary Science. An addition was made to by-law 59, requiring the Syndicate to print and circulate to each Fellow the minutes of the meetings of the Senate at prescribed intervals.

Cost of the University.

40. Fees and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 1,66,006 and Rs. 14,922 as against Rs. 1,61,406 and Rs. 16,972 respectively, and the charges to Rs. 1,82,270 as against Rs. 1,58,936, so that the year closed with a deficit of Rs. 1,342 as against a surplus of Rs. 19,442 in 1894–95. Omitting, however, the arrears of the previous year (Rs. 6,463), which were paid in 1895–96, and taking into account the liabilities on the 31st March 1896 (Rs. 501), and the value of furniture added to stock (Rs. 261), the year worked with a net profit of Rs. 4,881. On the 31st March last the University Fee Fund held at its credit Rs. 2,65,000 in Government securities and Rs. 5,823 in cash.

Affiliated institutions.

41. The rules of affiliation did not undergo any change; but I propose to move the Syndicate to revise them as far as practicable on the lines followed with regard to the recognition of schools by this Department. It is of the utmost importance that the relationship between the affiliated colleges and the University should be made closer and more real than it has hitherto been. There were two additions to the list of institutions affiliated up to the First Examination in Arts, viz., the Rajah's College, Parlákimedi, and the Sarah Tucker Institution, Palamcottah; the latter is the first college in this Presidency opened exclusively for women. The Maharajah's College, Vizianagram, was affiliated in Branch II-B, Advanced Chemistry.

University examinations.

42. In the following summary the results of the different University examinations for the past two years are compared, those of the Matriculation Examination excepted :—

Name of examination.		Number examined.							Number passed.						
		Madras Government institutions.	Institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Madras Government institutions.	Institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Arts.															
Master of Arts	1895-96.	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
	1894-95.	...	...	...	...	...	*23*	*23*	...	...	...	...	...	*6*	*6*
Bachelor of Arts. English Language division.	1895-96.	226	118	...	461	25	96	926	172	67	...	292	15	47	593
	1894-95.	*200*	*91*	...	*479*	*19*	*65*	*854*	*117*	*52*	...	*314*	*14*	*26*	*523*
Second Language division.	1895-96.	173	85	...	352	23	94	727	147	71	...	278	19	72	587
	1894-95.	*194*	*90*	...	*381*	*18*	*92*	*775*	*171*	*82*	...	*343*	*18*	*84*	*698*
Science division.	1895-96.	248	123	...	512	23	104	1,010	174	67	...	335	18	31	625
	1894-95.	*215*	*83*	...	*414*	*16*	*97*	*825*	*123*	*45*	...	*278*	*13*	*41*	*500*
First Examination in Arts.	1895-96.	155	202	74	752	31	679	*1,893	70	94	32	302	15	127	640
	1894-95.	*178*	*232*	*79*	*830*	*62*	*487*	†*1,868*	*65*	*104*	*28*	*318*	*23*	*91*	*629*
Law.															
Master of Laws ...	1895-96.	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1894-95.	...	...	...	...	...	*7*	*7*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Laws ...	1895-96.	124	6	...	...	...	...	130	28	...	...	...	...	...	28
	1894-95.	*190*	*12*	...	...	...	...	*202*	*58*	*1*	...	...	...	...	*59*
First Examination in Law.	1895-96.	394	26	...	...	...	...	420	181	5	...	...	...	...	186
	1894-95.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Excludes three debarred and one disallowed. † Excludes two candidates disallowed.

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Name of examination.		Number examined.							Number passed.						
		Madras Government institutions.	Institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Madras Government institutions.	Institutions in Native States.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Medicine.															
M.D.	1895–96.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1894–95.	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	*1*
Second M.B. and C.M.	1895–96.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1894–95.	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	*4*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	*2*
First M.B. and C.M.	1895–96.	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
	1894–95.	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	*3*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	*2*
Preliminary Scientific.	1895–96.	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
	1894–95.	*8*	...	...	...	...	...	*8*	*6*	...	...	...	...	...	*6*
Second L.M.S. ...	1895–96.	24	...	...	...	...	...	24	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
	1894–95.	*28*	...	...	...	...	...	*28*	*11*	...	...	...	...	...	*11*
First L.M.S.	1895–96.	29	...	...	...	...	...	29	21	...	...	...	...	...	21
	1894–95.	*53*	...	...	...	...	...	*53*	*22*	...	...	...	...	...	*22*
L.S.Sc.	1895–96.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1894–95.	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*
Engineering.															
Bachelor of Engineering.	1895–96.	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
	1894–95.	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	*2*
First Examination in Engineering.	1895–96.	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
	1894–95.	*9*	...	...	...	...	...	*9*	*7*	...	...	...	...	...	*7*
Teaching.															
Licentiate in Teaching. Written.	1895–96.	34	...	...	...	...	25	59	21	...	...	...	...	14	35
	1894–95.	*25*	...	...	...	...	*20*	*45*	*22*	...	...	...	..	*12*	*34*
Licentiate in Teaching. Practical.	1895–96.	25	...	...	...	...	37	62	17	...	...	...	...	20	37
	1894–95.	*20*	...	...	...	...	*51*	*71*	*12*	...	...	...	...	*32*	*44*
Total ...	1895–96.	1,464	560	74	2,077	102	1,068	5,345	868	304	32	1,207	67	323	2801
	1894–95.	*1,130*	*508*	*79*	*2,104*	*115*	*843*	*4,779*	*621*	*284*	*28*	*1,253*	*68*	*293*	*2547*

The total number passed rose by 10 per cent. and the number of examinees by 12 per cent.; the net result was thus a slight decrease from 53·3 to 52·4 per cent. Fewer candidates presented themselves for and passed in the Second Language division of the B.A. degree Examination, the examinations for the degrees of Master and Bachelor of Laws, and the practical portion of the L.T. degree Examination; and at the examinations in Medicine, taken as a whole, a larger number passed though fewer appeared. The First Examination in Law was held for the first time in May. As in the previous year not a single candidate passed the M.L. degree Examination. The only candidate for the Second M.B. and C.M. Examination was also unsuccessful.

In the English Language division of the B.A. degree Examination, 64·0 per cent. of the examinees passed as against 61·2 per cent. in 1894–95 and 63·1 per cent. in 1893–94; this improvement over the previous year was due chiefly to Government colleges having passed 76·1 per cent. of the examinees as against 58·5, thus redeeming the ground they lost in the previous year. The percentage of success in aided colleges fell from 65·6 to 63·3. In the Science division also, the year was marked by an advance both in the number and in the proportion of successful candidates. On the other hand, the results of the examination in the Second Language division show a deterioration, the percentage of passed to examined having fallen from 90·1 to 80·7. This is evidently due to the adoption of a higher standard in Tamil and Sanskrit than in the other languages, as will be seen from the percentages of passed to examined in the different languages noted in the margin.

Tamil	71	Latin	100
Telugu	91	Persian	100
Malayalam	96	Hindustani ...	100
Canarese	91	Uriya	100
Sanskrit	75	Marathi	100

The number of candidates that appeared for and passed the First Examination in Artseros by 1·3 and 1·7 per cent. respectively. This would imply that an even standard had been maintained in this examination during the past two years.

At both the written and practical tests for the L.T. degree Examination, the proportion of passed to examined declined—at the former from 75 to 59 per cent. and at the latter from 62 to 60 per cent.

(a) ARTS COLLEGES.

M.A. degree Examination.

43. The results of the M.A. degree Examination were more favourable than in the year previous, twelve out of 27 having passed as against six out of 23. The branches brought up by the candidates were as shown hereunder:—

	Examined.	Passed.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	2	...
Physics	2	2
Zoology and Geology and Physical Geography	2	1
Mental and Moral Science	2	1
History	7	2
Language	12	6

Of the fifteen Brahman, six non-Brahman and six Native Christian candidates examined, six Brahmans, four non-Brahmans and two Native Christians met with success. Of the six candidates who passed in Language, one passed in English, one in Sanskrit, one in Latin, one in Tamil and Telugu, one in Telugu and Canarese and one in Canarese and Tamil.

B.A. degree Examination.

44. In the subjoined table the results of the B.A. degree Examination are exhibited in greater detail for four years:—

Subjects.		Percentages passed in 1892–93.	Percentages passed in 1893–94.	1894–95.			1895–96.		
				Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
English Language division		77·5	63·1	854	523	61·2	926	593	64·0
Second Language division		87·7	86·9	775	698	90·1	727	587	80·7
Science division.	Branch I. Mathematics	45·3	39·1	106	51	48·1	121	63	52·0
	Branch II. (A. Physics	44·5	29·1	200	132	66·0	219	136	62·1
	Branch II. (B. Chemistry	44·4	37·5	32	15	46·9	41	16	39·0
	Branch III. (B) Biology and Animal Physiology	50·0	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Branch III. (C) Biology and Zoology.	68·5	79·3	30	20	66·7	44	33	75·0
	Branch III. (D) Biology and Geology	...	33·3	16	5	31·3	11	10	90·9
	Branch IV. Mental and Moral Science.	59·2	70·3	212	145	68·4	275	171	62·1
	Branch V. History	53·9	65·9	228	132	57·9	298	196	65·8

Very marked variations will be noticed in the results obtained in the different subjects. In the English Language division the percentage compares favourably with those of the previous two years, though it is not as good as in 1892–93; in the Second Language division the outturn was the poorest during the last quadrennium, while the percentages of passed to examined in the different branches of the Science division ranged from 39·0 to 90·9. Physics maintained its popularity and, next to History and Mental and Moral Science, was brought up by the largest number of candidates. On the other hand, Chemistry was less attractive, and the small proportion of success has apparently deterred students from taking up the subject. Mathematics and Physical and Natural Science were brought up by 437 as against 385 in the previous year, of whom 258, or 59 per cent., were successful. The increasing interest in these subjects will, I hope, be kept up, though the generality of students seem to regard History and Mental Science as easier subjects. The fairly high percentages of passed to examined in these branches seem to have in a way strengthened this belief. Of the successful candidates at the B.A. degree Examination of 1895–96, only 184 appeared for and passed in all the three divisions, while 351 completed the examination, having passed in one or two divisions in the previous years. As many as 606 passed in one or two divisions and have yet to complete the examination. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 154, 305 and 954. The above figures go to prove that an average student takes three years to qualify for the B.A. diploma.

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The distribution of successful candidates according to the classes of the community to which they belonged was as given in the margin. In each division, Brahmans preponderated as usual and constituted 70 per cent. as against 69, 72 and 72 per cent., respectively, of the entire number of passed candidates in the three divisions. The percentages of passed to examined secured by them were, however, below the average; this must perhaps be attributed to the large number of candidates appearing from this class. All the European candidates met with success, and Eurasian candidates secured a higher percentage all round than the average. Though their number is still very small, Muhammadans did better than Native Christians in the Second Language and Science divisions and than Brahmans in the science division.

Classes of the community.	English Language division.		Second Language division.		Science division.	
	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.
Europeans	2	100·0	2	100·0	5	100·0
Eurasians	6	75·0	5	83·3	9	81·8
Native Christians	40	66·6	43	78·1	47	65·2
Muhammadans	10	52·6	12	80·0	12	70·5
Brahmans	416	63·6	410	80·0	437	61·7
Other Hindus	118	65·1	113	84·3	115	58·9
Parsis	1	50·0	2	66·6	...	...
Total ...	593	64·0	587	80·7	625	61·9

45. In the margin will be found the percentages of passed to examined in the several subjects of the First Examination in Arts during the past four years. A general deterioration will be noticed except in English, though this did not affect the total percentage of passed to examined. Whether the marked improvement under English was due to more efficient teaching or to the adoption of a lower standard of examination cannot be ascertained. Of the alternative subjects, Physiology and Physiography, the latter was brought up by 163 candidates only, and 64·4 per cent. passed in this subject as against 62·1 per cent. in Physiology. Two out of three European and eight out of 23 Eurasian candidates met with success. Among the other classes, Native Christians passed the highest percentage (41·4) and Brahmans ranked next with 34·4 per cent., while non-Brahman Hindus passed 29·7 and Muhammadans 13·3 per cent. Over 71 per cent. of the total number of passed candidates were Brahmans.

First Examination in Arts.

Subjects.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.
English	1,243	66	1,401	61·9	1,021	54·7	1,269	67·0
Second language	1,423	75	1,796	79·3	1,540	82·4	1,517	80·1
Mathematics	1,099	58	1,406	62·1	1,022	54·7	938	49·5
Physiology or Physiography	1,357	72	1,151	50·8	1,233	66·0	1,178	62·2
History	1,497	79	1,465	64·7	1,327	71·0	1,197	63·2

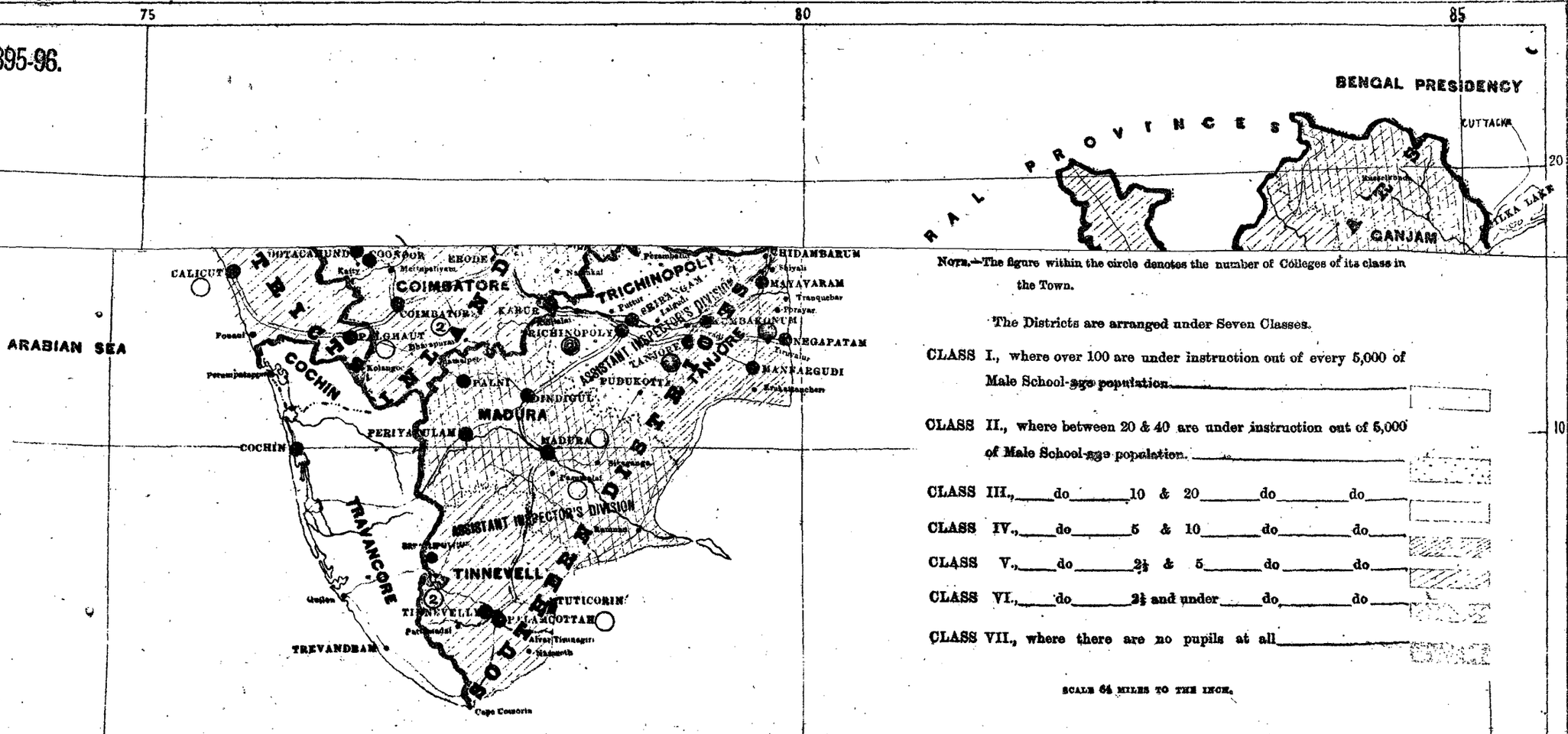
Number and strength of Arts Colleges.

46. Eleven first-grade colleges were at work as in the previous year. Three of them were under departmental management, one was under native management, and six mission colleges received aid from provincial funds, the remaining college being supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagram. Two second-grade colleges came into existence early in 1896, viz., the Rajah's College, Parlákimedi, and the Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah, while the Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam, closed its college department; so that on the last day of the year there were 26 second-grade colleges as against 25 in 1894-95. Of these one was under the direct management of the Department, three were under municipal councils, seventeen were aided by Government—eight being under the management of committees consisting mostly of native gentlemen and nine being maintained by Missionary or Christian

Madras Presidency:—showing the condition of Collegiate Education.

Map I.

1895-96.



NOTE.—The figure within the circle denotes the number of Colleges of its class in the Town.

The Districts are arranged under Seven Classes.

CLASS I., where over 100 are under instruction out of every 5,000 of Male School-age population.

CLASS II., where between 20 & 40 are under instruction out of 5,000 of Male School-age population.

CLASS III., do 10 & 20 do do

CLASS IV., do 5 & 10 do do

CLASS V., do 2½ & 5 do do

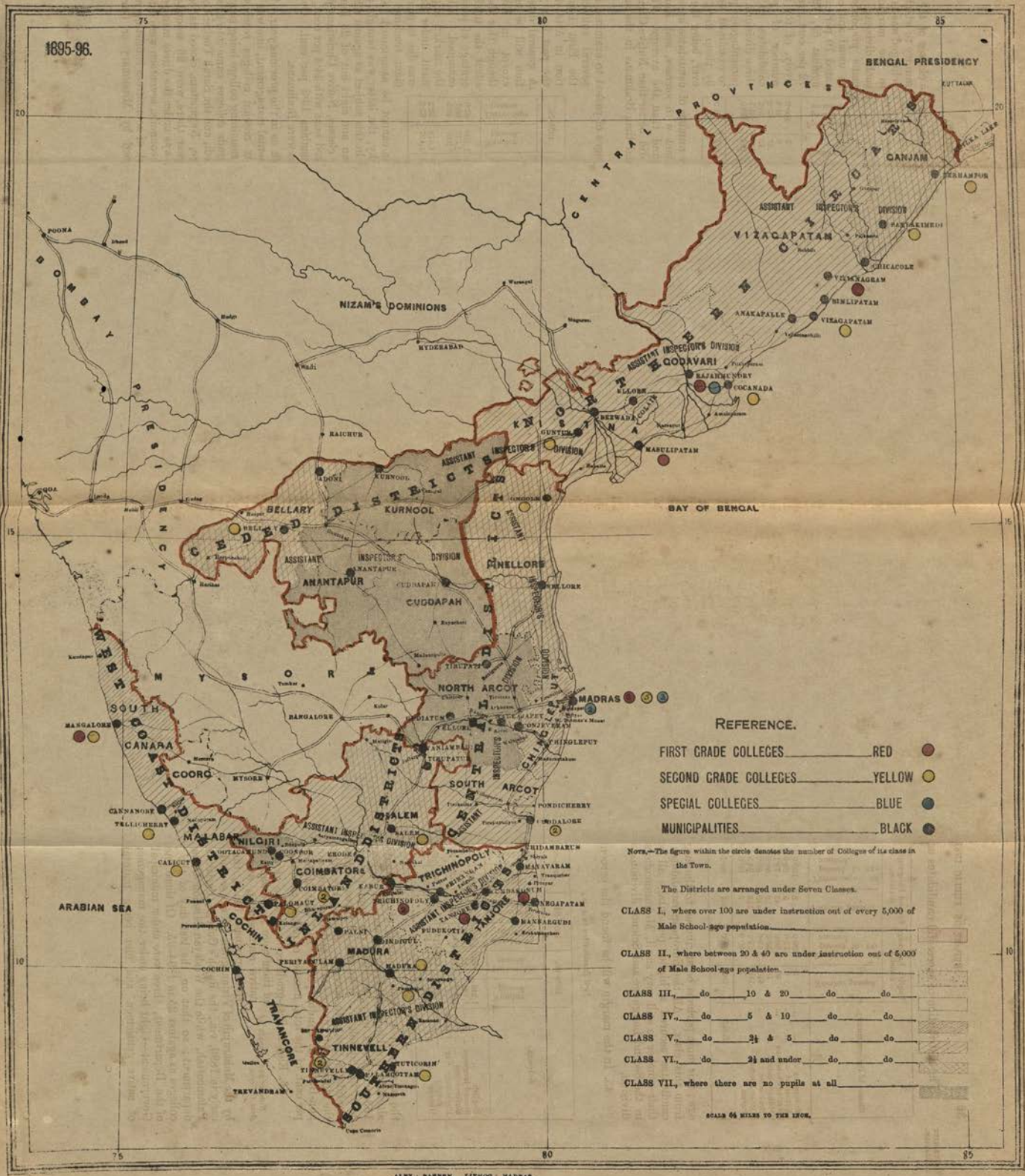
CLASS VI., do 2½ and under do do

CLASS VII., where there are no pupils at all

SCALE 64 MILES TO THE INCH.

ALEX: BARREN, LITHOG: MADRAS.

Madras Presidency:—showing the condition of Collegiate Education. Map I.



ALEX: BARREN, LITHOG: MADRAS.

bodies; of the remaining five, the Kerala Vidyasala was maintained solely by the Zamorin of Calicut, the Rajah's College, Parlákimedi, by the Zamindar of Parlákimedi, and three were Mission colleges. Appendix B gives particulars of their strength and the results they obtained at the University examinations. In the following summary will be found the distribution of students in the several college classes for the past five years :—

Classes.	31st March 1892.	31st March 1893.	31st March 1894.	31st March 1895.	31st March 1896.
M.A. class	11	13	26	19	25
Senior B.A. class	531	751	925	974	865
Junior B.A. class	525	604	548	483	467
Senior F.A. class	1,288	1,572	1,214	1,081	928
Junior F.A. class	1,463	597	617	628	1,115
Total ...	3,818	3,537	3,330	3,185	3,400

Of the M.A. scholars twelve were attached to the Presidency College and thirteen to the Madras Christian College. The Senior and Junior B.A. classes were, as was anticipated, weaker than in the previous year. The Matriculation Examination of December 1892 was the first examination held under the revised by-laws; the Junior F.A. class of 1893, the Senior F.A. class of 1894, the Junior B.A. class of 1895, and the Senior B.A. class of 1896 were, accordingly, weaker than in the immediately preceding year or years. The difference between the sizes of the Junior B.A. class of 1895 and the Senior B.A. class of 1896 is due partly to the re-admission into the latter class of the candidates who failed at the previous examination, and partly to the tendency on the part of students, to which I referred in my last report, to appear for the Science division after three years' study. The Senior F.A. class was the lowest during the past quinquennium; but from the improved size of the Junior F.A. class, the senior class may be expected to regain its old numbers at no distant date. The very marked advance (77·5 per cent.) in the strength of the Junior F.A. class, augurs well for the future of collegiate education, if it is not due to a lowering of the standard at the last Matriculation Examination. Only five of the colleges, including the Sarah Tucker College, had less than ten students in the Junior F.A. class as against twelve such colleges in 1894–95.

Comparative popularity of the several branches of the B.A. course in Science.

47. The comparative popularity of the different branches of the Science division of the B.A. degree Examination may fairly be judged from the following figures :—

Science Division.	Number of colleges affiliated in.	Senior B.A. class.		Junior B.A. class.	
		31st March 1895.	31st March 1896.	31st March 1895.	31st March 1896.
I. Mathematics	6	86	97	66	62
II. A. Physics	5	161	108	46	115
II. B. Chemistry	3	19		9	
III. A. Biology and Botany	1	...	40	...	26
III. B. Biology and Animal Physiology	1	...		...	
III. C. Biology and Zoology	2	42		28	
III. D. Biology and Geology	1	11		4	
IV. Mental and Moral Science	8	251	213	175	131
V. History	8	232	228	176	145
Total ...	...	802	686	504	479

The decrease in the total strength of the Senior B.A. class explains the fall in the number of students in Branches II, III, IV, and V; but the Physics and Chemistry sections suffered more than other branches in this respect. Mathematics, it is pleasing to note, was taken up by a larger number of students. The figures relating to the distribution of students of the Junior B.A. class over the different branches are, however, more assuring, Natural and Physical Science having been

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

selected by a larger number of students than have selected Mental and Moral Science and by nearly as many students as have selected History, while the variation under Mathematics was insignificant. This would imply that the desire for higher knowledge in Physical and Natural Science is steadily growing—a progress which cannot fail in the long run to give an impetus to the development of technical and industrial work throughout the Presidency. The excess which will be noticed in the total number of students of the Junior B.A. class bringing up the different branches over the total number of students on the rolls in that class, is due to all B.A. students in the first year of their study of the subjects having been treated as belonging to that class.

Distribution of B.A. students according to their native districts.

48. The eleven first-grade colleges borne on the departmental returns, though situated in seven districts, are resorted to not only by students belonging to the other districts, but also by young men from Native States and other territories outside the Presidency. It occurred to me that it would be interesting to know to what extent each college is made use of by students belonging to the district in which it is situated, and by students belonging to the other districts, and also to what extent each district is contributing towards the B.A. classes in all the first-grade colleges. Special returns have been obtained this year, and the following is an analysis thereof:—

Districts.	Presidency College.	Kumbakónam College.	Rajahmundry College.	Noble College, Masulipatam.	Madras Christian College.	Pachaiyappa's College.	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.	Maharajah's College, Vizianagram.	Total.
Ganjám	7	...	4	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	14	35
Vizagapatam	5	...	4	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	26	46
Gódávari	1	...	30	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	14	56
Kistna	5	...	1	18	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bellary	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	10
Anantapur	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cuddapah	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Nellore	4	...	...	...	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	29
Madras	26	...	...	...	49	6	1	...	10	...	...	92
Chingleput	15	...	...	...	49	15	...	...	...	...	...	79
North Arcot	11	...	...	...	45	12	...	...	...	...	...	68
South Arcot	11	1	...	...	13	3	...	...	9	...	...	37
Tanjore	48	67	...	...	56	6	30	17	40	...	...	264
Trichinopoly	6	...	...	...	8	1	1	25	51	...	...	92
Madura	11	...	...	...	11	1	...	8	38	...	...	69
Tinnevelly	14	...	...	...	30	...	1	15	2	...	...	62
Coimbatore	16	...	...	...	9	3	...	10	8	...	...	46
Salem	6	..	...	...	12	...	...	2	22	...	...	42
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	1
Malabar	49	...	...	...	57	...	...	1	...	1	...	108
South Canara	18	..	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	22	...	47
Other States and Territories	32	...	...	...	56	2	...	...	4	...	...	94
Total ...	292	68	39	20	487	51	33	80	185	23	54	1,332

As I anticipated, the statement presents several suggestive facts. Of the 56 students belonging to Gódávari 30, or 54 per cent. were attending the Government College, Rajahmundry, while of the 264 students belonging to Tanjore, 67, or 25 per cent. only were reading in the Government College, Kumbakónam. The three Mission colleges in Tanjore and Trichinopoly contained together 87 Tanjore students, or 20 more than the Kumbakónam College. It will also be noticed that of the students in the Presidency and Christian Colleges, 14 and 20 per cent., respectively, belonged to Madras and Chingleput, the other districts and territories contributing the balance. On the whole, Tanjore was represented by 264 students forming nearly a fifth of the entire number, Malabar ranked next with 108 and Madras and Trichinopoly followed with 92 each.

Distribution of First Arts students according to their native districts.

49. The F.A. students were distributed as below according to the districts to which they belonged:—

Ganjám	61	Tanjore	323
Vizagapatam	78	Trichinopoly	127
Gódávari	95	Madura	112
Kistna	75	Tinnevelly	150
Kurnool	2	Coimbatore	135
Bellary	13	Salem	53
Anantapur	7	Nilgiris	1
Cuddapah	14	Malabar	149
Nellore	42	South Canara	100
Madras	163	Others States and Territories	68
Chingleput	109		
North Arcot	91	Total	2,048
South Arcot	75		

Here also Tanjore headed the list, and the Ceded districts were very poorly represented. The above figures show how unequally the districts were availing themselves of collegiate education and how little was being done in some of them to train young men for employment in their native districts.

Scholarships in Arts Colleges.

50. Six scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 each, ten of Rs. 10 each and thirty of Rs. 7 each, were offered by the Department on the results of the B.A., F.A. and Matriculation Examinations respectively to enable deserving candidates to continue their studies for the M.A. degree, B.A. degree and First Examination in Arts, respectively. Of these five, five and twenty-nine were awarded. Of the M.A. scholarships four were conferred on Brahmans and one on a Native Christian. Three were made tenable in the Presidency College, one in the Madras Christian College and one in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. It is to be regretted that only five out of ten B.A. scholarships could be awarded under the rules, and they were given to two Pattunulgars (a backward class), one female student, one Uriya and one Native Christian. Of the 29 F.A. scholarships, as many as 13 were bestowed on Muhammadans and Mappillas, while two were given to girls, four to Uriyas, one to a Pattunulgar, and the remaining nine to Hindus for merit. Scholarship grants at varying rates were also allowed in nine of the aided colleges, and the aggregate expenditure from Provincial funds on such grants was Rs. 2,942, of which Rs. 1,789 were drawn by the Madras Christian College. The entire outlay on scholarships in Arts colleges amounted to Rs. 21,265, of which Rs. 9,746 were met from Provincial funds, and Rs. 7,698 appertained to the Madras Christian College.

Expenditure in Arts Colleges.

51. In the following summary will be found the expenditure in Arts colleges during the past four years :—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From Provincial revenues.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	3,677	2,49,857	..	1,99,073	1,47,630	5,96,560
1893-94	3,453	2,40,453	2,453	1,85,956	1,68,865	5,97,727
1894-95	3,227	2,46,810	3,865	1,81,606	1,80,045	6,12,326
1895-96	3,109	2,53,128	3,241	1,74,948	1,84,520	6,15,837

Notwithstanding the steady decrease in the average number on the rolls during the past four years, consequent on the comparatively small number who passed at the Matriculation Examination, the total expenditure advanced during the period by Rs. 19,277 owing to increased salaries and other charges; while the fee income fell from Rs. 1,99,073 to Rs. 1,74,948. The cost per student advanced from Rs. 162 to Rs. 198. The average fee rose from Rs. 54 to Rs. 56 per head, owing chiefly to the raising of the rate of fees from 1st January 1896. Of the expenditure of Rs. 2,53,128 from Provincial revenues in 1895-96, Rs. 1,57,642 appertained to Government colleges, Rs. 5,556 to board colleges and Rs. 89,930 to aided colleges. In Government colleges the total cost per head was Rs. 286, of which fees paid Rs. 72 and general revenues Rs. 212, while in aided colleges the cost per head was Rs. 170, of which fees and Government grants, respectively, covered Rs. 53 and Rs. 43. Thus the cost to Government for every student educated in its own colleges was nearly five times as much as in the aided colleges.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

(*b*) COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

Law.

University examinations in Law.

52. For the M.L. degree Examination eight candidates, all Brahmans, registered their names, and six appeared; but none passed, five failing in two or more subjects. In the previous year also, not a single candidate passed out of seven entrants. For the B.L. degree Examination 130 candidates—92 Brahmans, 32 non-Brahman Hindus, four Native Christians, one Muhammadan and one Eurasian—appeared as against 202. Only 28 succeeded in passing—18 Brahmans, nine non-Brahman Hindus and one Native Christian—as against 59 passed. The failure of the Muhammadan and Eurasian candidates is to be regretted. All the six students from the Law College, Trivandrum, were unsuccessful. The decrease in the number of candidates was chiefly due to the examination having been open only to candidates who passed the First Examination in Law held for the first time in May 1895, at which 186 passed out of 420 examined. Of the unsuccessful candidates at the B.L. degree Examination, as many as 62 failed in two or more subjects, notwithstanding that there was a decrease in the number of subjects brought up owing to the introduction of the First Examination in Law, which also weeded out a good many ill-prepared men. At the First Examination in Law 18 candidates failed for deficiency in total marks and 142 in two or more subjects, not less than 30 failing in all subjects.

Law College, Madras.

53. The Law College had 731 students on the rolls (696 B.L. and 35 Pleadership students) as against 630 (604 B.L. and 26 Pleadership students) on the 31st March 1895. Of the students, 539 were Brahmans, 147 non-Brahman Hindus, 33 Native Christians, four Europeans seven Muhammadans and one Parsi. Among districts, Tanjore contributed the largest number (139), Madras and Malabar coming next with 90 and 77 students, respectively. The richer and middle classes contributed 698, or 95 per cent. of the entire strength, as against 74 per cent. of such students in Arts colleges: the difference is somewhat striking. As many as 623 students, or 85 per cent., belonged to officials and landholders as against 79 per cent. in Arts colleges. At the First Examination in Law 112 students passed out of 225 who appeared direct from the college; but at the B.L. degree Examination only 16 passed out of 61 who so appeared: this result is quite disproportionate to the large expenditure incurred on the college. A revised code of rules to regulate the work of the college was sanctioned by Government in October. With a view to improve the efficiency of the instruction, proposals were submitted to Government to work the institution as a whole-time college on its entering into occupation of the new building; but these did not meet with the approval of Government. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the continuance of the college as a Government institution for another term of five years. The fee and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 67,353, which left a surplus of Rs. 26,165 after meeting all the charges, aggregating Rs. 41,188. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 233 were paid from Provincial funds and Rs. 224 from the Morehead Endowment fund.

Medicine.

54. A further improvement will be noticed in the results of the University examinations in Medicine, 48 candidates having passed out of 71 as against 45 out of 98 in the previous year. No candidate appeared for the M.D. or L.S.Sc. degree. The several classes of the community were represented in the examinations in medicine as per margin. Native Christians secured the highest percentage of success, and Europeans and Eurasians ranked next, though the total number of passed had fallen greatly. The steady increase under Brahmans is satisfactory as indicating the

University examinations in Medicine.

Classes.	Examined.	Passed.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	15	11
Native Christians	18	14
Muhammadans	2	1
Brahmans	16	9
Non-Brahman Hindus ...	19	12
Burmese	1	1
Total ...	71	48

gradual disappearance of the difficulties arising from caste or custom which have hitherto stood in the way of their taking up a profession of such supreme importance to the community.

Medical College, Madras.

55. The strength of the Medical College advanced from 72 to 89, of whom 33, including one woman, were in the M.B. and C.M. section, 43 (including two women) were in the L.M.S. section, and 13 were casual students. In consequence of the admission of 16 students (the highest on record), which the Principal would attribute to the natural preference shown by the college students for the M.B. and C.M. degree, the M.B. and C.M. section was unprecedentedly strong. There were only three admissions into the L.M.S. section against four in 1893 and two in 1894. The number is not likely to rise so long as the F.A. Examination continues to be the standard of admission to the L.M.S. as well as to the M.B. and C.M. section. Of the students, 28 were non-Brahman Hindus, 25 Native Christians, 18 Europeans and Eurasians, and 15 Brahmans and two Muhammadans; and as many as 81 out of 89 belonged to the richer and middle classes and 72 to the official and landholding classes. One of the former students of the college obtained a commission in the Indian Medical Service, and eight, including two Hindus, obtained British diplomas. The college did well at the University examinations. The expenditure on the college, including the school department, was Rs. 1,61,974, of which fees and contributions and miscellaneous receipts covered Rs. 57,385. The amount of stipends aggregated Rs. 9,259.

Engineering.

University and departmental Examinations in Engineering.

56. One non-Brahman Hindu, one Native Christian and four Brahman candidates appeared for the B.E. degree Examination, and two of the Brahman and both the Native Christian and non-Brahman candidates were successful. For the First Examination in Engineering one non-Brahman and seven Brahman candidates appeared, and the non-Brahman and five of the Brahman candidates passed. Seven Engineers and 21 Engineer subordinates appeared for the final examination before the college Board of Examiners, and six and 15, respectively, met with success. Four private candidates appeared for the Certificate examination as Engineer subordinates, but they all failed.

College of Engineering, Madras.

57. The Engineer class contained 19 students as in the previous year, and the Engineer subordinate class, which is treated as part of the college department, with reference to G.O., No. 256, Educational, dated 23rd April 1896, was 42 strong. Of the students five were Europeans, four non-Brahman Hindus and the rest Brahmans. Fifty-four, or over 88 per cent., were of the richer and middle classes, and 53 belonged to the official and land-holding classes. The Muhammadan community was again unrepresented. Three Engineers and 24 Engineer subordinates completed their practical course and received college diplomas and certificates, while two Engineers and 17 Engineer subordinates completed their course in the Public Works Department Workshops. The reduction of the practical course from two years to one, sanctioned by Government towards the close of the year, will, I feel sanguine, tend to an advance in the strength of the college department. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 46,026, of which fees and other receipts met Rs. 7,579. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 2,269 were paid from Provincial funds and Rs. 150 from the Walker Endowment fund.

Teaching.

Teachers' certificate examinations of the collegiate grades.

58. For the written and practical portion of the L.T. degree Examination, 59 and 62 candidates appeared, of whom 35 and 37 respectively passed. Of the successful candidates at the practical test, one was a Eurasian, one a non-Brahman Hindu, 25 were Brahmans and 10 Native Christians. The non-Brahman element was very inadequately represented. For the second-grade collegiate teachers' certificate examination, 44 trained and 29 untrained candidates presented themselves, of whom 19 passed, but only three qualified for trained teachers' certificates.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Training College, Rajahmundry.

59. Six graduates and three under-graduates of the F.A. standard—all Brahmans—were on the rolls of the college department of the training section of the Rajahmundry College as against seven and eight, respectively, on the 31st March 1895. At the written portion of the L.T. degree Examination, three candidates passed out of seven examined; but at the practical portion only one of the three got through. None of the eight candidates who appeared for the second-grade collegiate written examination met with success. These results are very disappointing. The total expenditure on the training and practising sections amounted to Rs. 17,529, of which Rs. 7,808 were met from fees in the practising section.

Teachers' College, Saidapet.

60. There were 50 students—33 graduates and 17 First Arts under-graduates—on the rolls of the college department of the Teachers' College as against 51 in the previous year. With four exceptions, including the Mysore students, all were in receipt of stipends from Provincial funds. Of the students, 41 were Brahmans, five Native Christians, three non-Brahman Hindus and one a Muhammadan. The European element was again unrepresented, while the Native Christian, Muhammadan and non-Brahman classes were not suitably represented. Eight students belonged to the poorer and the rest to the middle classes. For the written portion of the L.T. degree Examination, 27 appeared direct from the college and 18 passed as against 22 out of 24 in 1895. At the practical test the college did better, passing 16 out of 22 as against 12 out of 20 in the previous year. For the written examination for the second-grade collegiate certificate 23 candidates were sent up, but only one passed for a trained teachers' certificate. This poor result is attributed to the adoption by the examiners of an unduly high standard, but this hardly affords a complete explanation. The students' home continued to be well attended; proposals for improving its usefulness were under consideration at the close of the year. A residence for the Vice-Principal was in course of construction. The total expenditure on the college, including the practising section, amounted to Rs. 44,118, of which fees and other receipts covered Rs. 4,340.

Agriculture.

College of Agriculture.

61. One Muhammadan, 24 Brahmans and 19 non-Brahman Hindus constituted the strength of the College of Agriculture as against 47 in 1894–95. With three exceptions, the students belonged to the richer and middle classes, land-holders contributing 35, or nearly 80 per cent. of the entire number. A fourth of the students were from territories outside the Presidency, and only 26 were stipendiaries. The senior class made two agricultural excursions—the first to the Cuddapah District in October and the second to Coimbatore in January. For the Advanced Technical Examination in Agriculture 17 students appeared, of whom only four passed, and at the Intermediate Technical Examination 87 passed out of 128 subject-candidates, and six as against four students secured the diploma in Agriculture. Special syllabuses were drawn up in Organic Chemistry and in Surveying and Levelling in place of the intermediate syllabuses in these subjects. The Veterinary Hospital and Farm continued to work with success, as also the hostel attached to the college. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 38,375 incurred on the institution, Rs. 387 were met from fees and Rs. 4,935 from farm receipts and other sources. Scholarships amounting to Rs. 3,670 were paid from Provincial funds.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

Upper Secondary Examination Notification.

62. The notification, relating to the Upper Secondary Examination, revised with reference to G.O., No. 764, Educational, dated 9th October 1894, was under the consideration of Government towards the close of the year. Special concessions were recommended in favour of female candidates, especially Hindu and Muhammadan women, who have

found it difficult to prepare for an examination of the high school standard since the abolition of the Higher Examination for Women.

Upper Secondary Examination.

63. For the Upper Secondary Examination held in December last, 52 candidates appeared in all the compulsory subjects and 34 came up to complete the compulsory portion of the examination, having passed in one or more branches in previous years. Seven of the former and four of the latter were successful as against four and ten such candidates in 1894–95. Sixteen were pupil-candidates belonging to ten schools and 70 were private candidates, and of them three and eight respectively passed. Of the successful candidates, six were Brahmans, four were non-Brahman Hindus and one was a Native Christian. In English and Mathematics 26 per cent. of the examinees passed, while 33 per cent. passed in History and Geography and 88 per cent. in the second language. Up to date 19 candidates have passed the examination completely and rendered themselves eligible for superior appointments in the public service.

Matriculation Examination.

64. At the Matriculation Examination of December last 1,690 candidates passed out of 4,603 examined as against 918 out of 4,143 in 1894. The increase in the percentage of passed to examined from 22·2 to 36·7 is very marked, a larger proportion having passed in English and in Physics and Chemistry than in the previous year. In the following tables the results are summarized according to the classes of institutions :—

General results.		Government schools.	Board schools.	Schools in Native States.	Aided schools.	Other schools.	Private candidates.	Total.
Examined	1894-95 ...	*149*	*320*	*729*	*1,920*	*416*	*609*	**4,143*
	1895-96 ...	122	349	772	2,035	494	831	†4,603
Passed—								
First class	1894-95 ...	...	*3*	*13*	*13*	*4*	...	*33*
	1895-96 ...	...	6	12	44	12	...	74
Second class	1894-95 ...	*27*	*80*	*191*	*457*	*97*	*33*	*885*
	1895-96 ...	61	108	340	778	212	117	1,616
Total passed ...	1894-95 ...	*27*	*83*	*204*	*470*	*101*	*33*	*918*
	1895-96 ...	61	114	352	822	224	117	1,690
Percentage passed ...	1894-95 ...	*18*	*26*	*28*	*24*	*24*	*5*	*22·2*
	1895-96 ...	50	33	46	40	45	14	36·7

* Excludes seven candidates disallowed. † Excludes ten candidates disallowed.

In the sixth form of high schools for boys and girls furnishing returns there were 4,932 pupils on the 31st March 1895, and this number would have been added to during the second term of the year. But it will be noted that only 3,000 ‡ of the sixth form pupils presented themselves for Examination. About 2,000 students, or two-fifths of the entire number, were thus kept back as unfit to appear after a year's study in the sixth form. Taking the full strength of the sixth form into account, only about one-third of the pupils can be considered to have met with success. This tendency to push up pupils, on which I have animadverted in previous reports, is detrimental to the efficiency of schools as well as to the interests of pupils, and should be repressed with a strong hand by managers and headmasters. The percentage of passed to examined among private candidates rose from 5 to 14.

‡ Total number of candidates examined 4,603
Candidates from Native States and private candidates 1,603
Total ... 3,000

In the margin will be found the percentages of success in the different subjects for the past four years during which the examination has been held under the revised by-laws. The steady improvement under the English language is a very pleasing feature, assuming that the high percentage of success (79) at the last examination was not due in part to a lowering of the standard. I wish that more attention were paid to reading. The subject is not, and could not profitably

Subjects.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
English	36	40	59	79
Second language ...	85	87	86	84
Mathematics	54	69	55	61
Physics and Chemistry ...	56	47	37	56
History and Geography.	47	57	65	66

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

be, tested by the University; but English reading is one of the subjects in which pupils are examined by Inspecting officers on the occasion of their visits to schools, and from their reports and my own observation I have come to the conclusion that it does not receive anything like the attention that it deserves. In most schools reading is taught by native teachers to whom English is a foreign language, and it seems to be considered sufficient if the reader gets through a paragraph anyhow. In classes taught by Europeans the pronunciation is better, as might be expected, and the reading is more natural and expressive. There was a slight deterioration under the second language. In Mathematics the results were better than in the year previous, though not so good as in 1893. In Physics and Chemistry they rose to the percentage of 1892. Most high schools have now on the staff a teacher who has graduated in Physical Science, and they are gradually getting together a better supply of suitable appliances. In History and Geography the success of the previous year was maintained. Of the successful candidates 1,090 were Brahmans, 349 non-Brahman Hindus, 44 Europeans and Eurasians, 171 Native Christians, 31 Muhammadans and five Parsis. Native Christians and Brahmans passed 39 per cent. each and non-Brahmans and Muhammadans 30 and 23 per cent. respectively. Muhammadans retrieved the disaster they had sustained in the previous year when only nine passed out of 115 examinees, though they obtained the lowest percentage of success. Of the 143 European and Eurasian candidates only 44 passed—a result hardly creditable to these communities.

(b) *Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for boys.*

Number and strength of public upper secondary or high schools for boys.

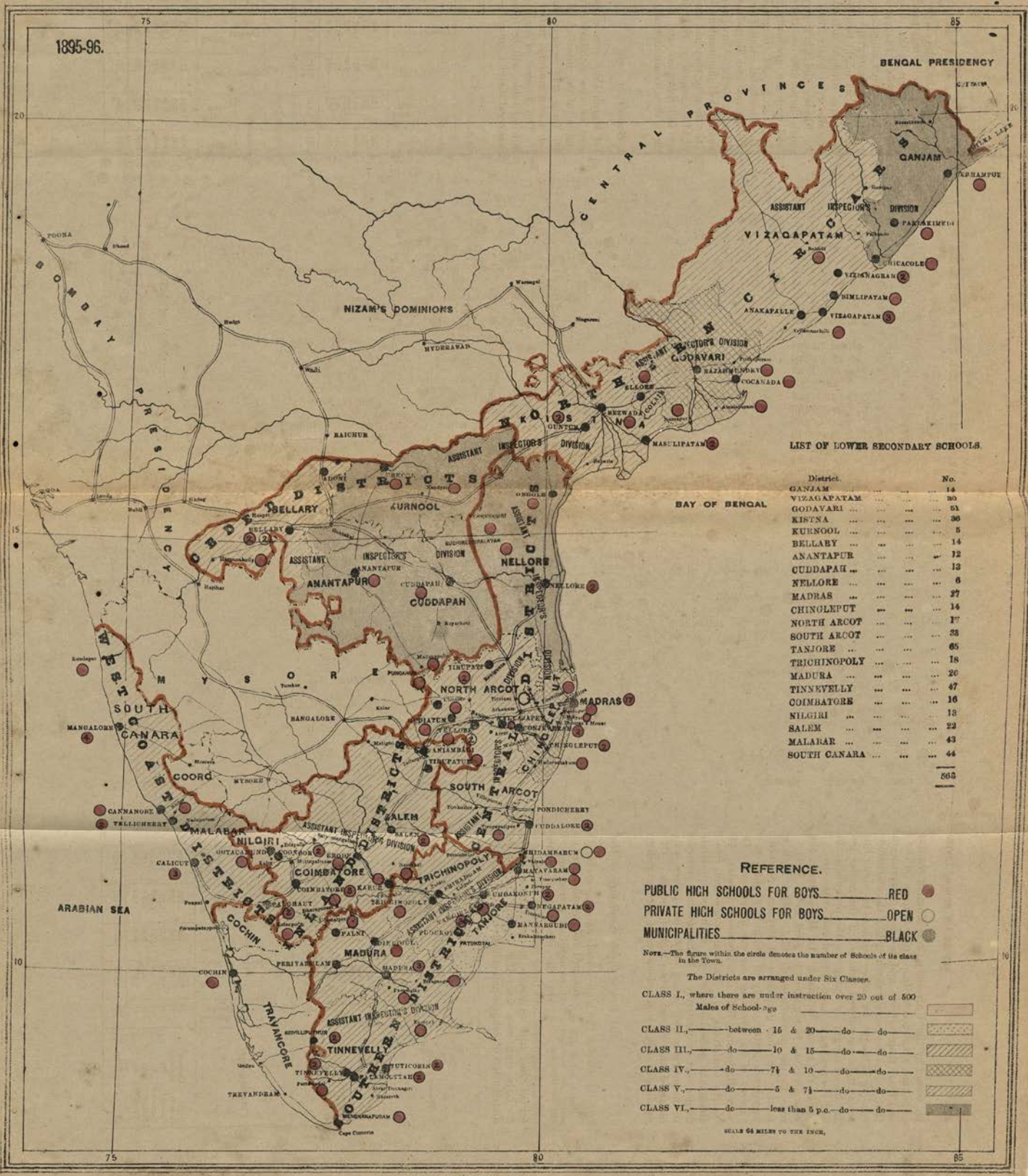
65. One of the high schools existing on the 31st March 1895 was reduced in standard and another was closed on the withdrawal from it of recognition owing to a violation of the inter-school rules. On the other hand, a fourth form was opened in one aided, two unaided and three municipal schools, and a new unaided native high school came into existence in the Nellore district. The number of high schools for boys thus rose from 128 to 133. In the following table will be found the distribution of schools and scholars according to the several district groups:—

District groups.	Strength on the 31st March 1895.									
	Number of schools.	Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.			Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.			
Northern Circars ...	19	705	399	571	718	767	773	322	303	4,558
Ceded districts ...	8	139	96	149	201	224	290	53	55	1,207
Central do. ...	38	1,484	935	1,206	1,281	1,323	1,439	931	1,807	10,406
Southern do. ...	34	1,544	1,092	1,315	1,294	1,337	1,279	448	602	8,911
Inland do. ...	13	277	184	252	377	416	495	130	273	2,404
West Coast do. ...	16	670	405	466	516	510	572	234	353	3,726
Total ...	128	4,819	3,111	3,959	4,387	4,577	4,848	2,118	3,393	31,212

District groups.	Strength on the 31st March 1896.									
	Number of schools.	Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.			Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.			
Northern Circars ...	21	659	458	721	844	1,000	1,024	371	451	5,528
Ceded districts ...	8	182	110	165	217	261	303	48	66	1,352
Central do. ...	41	1,548	976	1,299	1,493	1,457	1,648	1,023	1,957	11,401
Southern do. ...	33	1,594	1,075	1,439	1,410	1,288	1,506	447	680	9,439
Inland do. ...	14	278	204	288	419	451	561	113	302	2,616
West Coast do. ...	16	679	403	538	546	538	612	239	359	3,914
Total ...	133	4,940	3,226	4,450	4,929	4,995	5,654	2,241	3,815	34,250

Madras Presidency :—showing the condition of Secondary Education (Male).

Map II.



LIST OF LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

District.	No.
GANJAM	14
VIZAGAPATAM	30
GODAVARI	51
KISTNA	36
KURNOOL	5
BELLARY	14
ANANTAPUR	12
CUDDAPAH	13
NELLORE	6
MADRAS	27
CHINGLEPUT	14
NORTH ARCOT	17
SOUTH ARCOT	33
TANJORE	65
TRICHINOPOLY	18
MADURA	20
TINNEVELLY	47
COIMBATORE	16
NILGIRI	13
SALEM	22
MALABAR	43
SOUTH CANARA	44
	565

REFERENCE.

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.....RED

PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.....OPEN

MUNICIPALITIES.....BLACK

NOTE.—The figure within the circle denotes the number of Schools of its class in the Town.

The Districts are arranged under Six Classes.

CLASS I., where there are under instruction over 20 out of 500 Males of School-age

CLASS II.,——between 15 & 20——do——do——

CLASS III.,——do——10 & 15——do——do——

CLASS IV.,——do——7½ & 10——do——do——

CLASS V.,——do——5 & 7½——do——do——

CLASS VI.,——do——less than 5 p.c.——do——do——

SCALE 64 MILES TO THE INCH.

ALEX: BARREN, LITHOG: MADRAS.

The aggregate strength of the schools advanced from 31,212 to 34,250 or by 9·7 per cent., each of the departments more or less participating in the improvement. The upper secondary department contained 12,616 pupils as against 11,889, showing an increase of 6·1 per cent.; and the lower secondary department was 12·8 per cent. stronger than on the 31st March 1895. As in the previous year, the several forms from the first up to the fifth were fairly graduated in numbers, but the sixth form was abnormally large. My remarks on the point made in paragraph 61 of last report fully apply to the year 1895–96. This inequality will continue until more care and firmness are exercised in the admission and promotion of pupils to the sixth form. The average strength of the high school department rose from 93 to 95.

The sixth, fifth and fourth forms contained, respectively, 3,200, 2,065 and 3,329 pupils on their rolls on the 31st March 1892, so that they received an accession of 54, 56 and 34 per cent. to their numbers during the last four years. The increase, especially in the sixth and fifth forms, is substantial.

Distribution of upper secondary schools for boys according to upkeep.

66. The distribution of upper secondary schools according to managing agencies is given below:—

District groups.	1894-95.				1895-96.			
	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
Northern Circars ...	1	3	11	4	1	4	12	4
Ceded districts ...	...	5	3	...	...	5	3	...
Central do. ...	2	1	28	7	2	3	28	8
Southern do. ...	...	4	24	6	...	3	23	7
Inland do. ...	...	7	5	1	...	7	5	2
West Coast do. ...	1	4	8	3	1	4	8	3
Total ...	4	24	79	21	4	26	79 (*a*)	24 (*b*)

(*a*) 54 with 16,165 pupils were under Mission management.
(*b*) 6 with 1,307 pupils were under Mission management.

There was no change in the number of Government and aided schools. In consequence of the formation of a fourth form in the municipal middle schools, Bimlipatam, Walajapet and Gudiyáttam, and the closing of the fourth form tentatively opened in the Local Fund school, Pattukkóttai, Tanjore, the number of board high schools rose from 24 to 26. Two schools passed from the list of aided to that of unaided and one school *vice versâ*, while one unaided school was closed and three such schools came into existence. The above changes explain the net addition of three to the list of unaided high schools.

Upper secondary schools for boys according to districts.

67. Appendix C furnishes particulars as to the strength and the results of the Matriculation and Lower Secondary Examinations of each upper secondary school for the past two years. All the schools were recognized under the Educational Rules with the following exceptions:—

Municipal High School, Bimlipatam.
St. Aloysius' High School, Vizagapatam.
Native High School, Buchireddipalaiyam, Nellore district.
A.-V. High School, Muthiyalpet, Madras.
Municipal High School, Gudiyáttam.
Municipal High School, Walajapet.
Central High School, Tanjore.

In the following summary will be found the number of high schools in each district and the number of pupils in the upper secondary forms:—

Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjám	3	252	South Arcot	4	461
Vizagapatam	8	571	Tanjore	13	1,527
Gódávari	5	542	Trichinopoly	3	1,035
Kistna	5	473	Madura	7	606
Bellary	3	250	Tinnevelly	10	940
Anantapur	1	36	Coimbatore ...	7	516
Kurnool	2	86	Salem	4	216
Cuddapah	2	85	Nilgiris	3	38
Nellore	5	297	Malabar	11	1,104
Madras	17	2,344	South Canara	5	516
Chingleput	8	391			
North Arcot	7	330	Total ...	133	12,616

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Madras contained, as usual, the largest number of upper secondary pupils, and Tanjore, Malabar and Trichinopoly had each over 1,000 such pupils. Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah lag far behind in the matter of secondary education.

Scholarships in upper secondary schools and departments.

68. The scholarship notification of 1896 provided for the award of 45 scholarships to male pupils passing the Lower Secondary Examination, 22 of which were district scholarships and open to all classes, seven were for Muhammadans, five for Mappillas, six for Uriyas, and five for pupils of backward classes. Thirteen of the district scholarships were applied for and awarded and one Mappilla, two Uriyas, six pupils of backward classes, and nine Muhammadans were given scholarships. In other words, 31 of the 45 scholarships were awarded. The expenditure on scholarships in upper secondary schools, including lower departments, amounted to Rs. 5,347, of which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 2,146.

Expenditure in upper secondary schools for boys.

69. In the following summary will be found the expenditure from all sources in public upper secondary schools during the past four years :—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1892–93 ...	24,261	1,20,237	6,378	31,604	4,46,598	2,07,425	8,12,242
1893–94 ...	25,266	1,16,234	4,164	20,153	4,80,466	2,26,922	8,47,939
1894–95 ...	27,837	1,09,947	1,868	18,412	5,32,758	2,03,630	8,66,615
1895–96 ...	31,090	1,14,338	576	19,386	5,83,753	2,04,083	9,22,136

Both the average number on the rolls and the total expenditure steadily advanced during the above period. The expenditure rose by 14 per cent., while the average number on the rolls increased by 28 per cent. The cost per pupil fell in consequence from Rs. 33 to Rs. 30. It is also satisfactory to note that during the past four years the fee income advanced by 31 per cent., which compares favourably with the improvement in the average number on the rolls. This is due to the comparatively large increase in the strength of the upper secondary forms. Public funds met nearly 15 per cent. of the entire expenditure during 1895–96.

(c) *Lower Secondary Examination.*

Lower Secondary Examination notification.

70. The notification relating to the Lower Secondary Examination was slightly modified during the year. The age restriction in the case of private candidates was dispensed with as unnecessary, and the scheme of examination was altered in one or two respects, so that the provisions of the revised notification might be in accord with the revised Educational Rules.

Lower Secondary Examination.

71. In the subjoined table the results of the Lower Secondary Examination for the past two years are summarized :—

Candidates.	1894–95.						1895–96.					
	Examined.		Passed.		Passed for complete certificates.		Examined.		Passed.		Passed for complete certificates.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pupil-candidates	4,458	475	2,149	263	1,054	167	5,103	498	3,368	283	1,403	213
Private candidates	1,203	39	493	20	150	9	1,446	47	748	19	197	8
Total ...	5,661	514	2,642	283	1,204	176	6,549	545	4,116	302	1,600	221

A general increase will be noticed in the number examined and passed, except in regard to successful private female candidates. Of the male and female candidates 24 and 41 per cent. passed for complete certificates as against 21 and 34 per cent. respectively in 1894–95, and of male pupil candidates 27·5 passed as against 23·6 per cent. From results schools 885 male and 84 female candidates appeared for the seventh standard by the Lower Secondary Examination, of whom 591 and 46, respectively, passed.

The classes of the community to which the male candidates belonged are given in the margin with the percentage of passed for complete certificates to examined. Here also Native Christians secured the highest percentage, Brahmans coming next to them. The small proportion of success obtained by Europeans and Eurasians and Muhammadans is hardly creditable to these communities. Non-Brahman Hindus formed 26 per cent. and Brahmans 57 per cent. of the total number of passed candidates.

Classes.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	223	39	17
Native Christians	730	209	29
Muhammadans	213	25	12
Brahmans	3,404	909	27
Other Hindus	1,974	417	21
Others	5	1	20
Total ...	6,549	1,600	24

Latin, Persian and Sanskrit were brought up by 59, 24 and 673 male candidates, of whom 43, 22 and 410 respectively passed; these figures are an improvement on those of the year previous. The percentages of success in the different vernacular languages are compared in the margin. Under Hindustani there was a trifling decrease; the results in the other vernaculars compare favourably with those of 1894–95, though in Telugu they are not so good as in the other languages.

Language.	1894–95.	1895–96.
Tamil	72	84
Telugu	55	59
Malayalam	81	85
Canarese	90	92
Hindustani	81	78
Uriya	23	92

The majority of the male candidates brought up Geometry and Algebra as one of their optional subjects, but the proportion of passed to examined shows retrogression. The choice of Geometry and Algebra is determined mainly by the consideration that they are compulsory subjects in high schools. Elementary Science was next in favour, but the success was only middling. The History of Great Britain and Ireland, though brought up by the smallest number of the male candidates, was the most successful in results. Among the female candidates the order of preference was Needle-work, Domestic Economy, Geometry and Algebra, and the History of Great Britain and Ireland. The order of percentages of success was the same, except that History changed place with Algebra and Geometry.

This examination yielded a profit of over Rs. 8,000 to the Commission.

(d) *Public Lower Secondary Schools for boys.*

Number and strength of public lower secondary or middle schools for boys.

72. The year witnessed a further, though slight, decrease from 400 to 395 in the number of public lower secondary schools for boys; but the strength of both lower secondary and primary departments advanced from 13,784 and 19,468 to 14,089 and 20,134 respectively. This implies that the schools reduced or closed were weak, ill-conducted schools found ineligible for recognition and aid. The three forms comprising the lower secondary department continued to be well-graduated. On the whole there were 29,667 pupils in the lower secondary stage in secondary schools for boys as against 27,596 in 1894–95, showing an increase of 7·5 per cent. There were 22,328 such pupils on the 31st March 1892, so that the numbers have risen by 33 per cent. in the course of four years. This testifies to the steady progress of lower secondary education among boys.

English and Vernacular schools are distinguished in the subjoined table, in which lower secondary schools are exhibited by groups of districts :—

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

District groups.	1894–95.					1895–96.				
	Number of schools.	Pupils in lower secondary department.			Pupils in primary department.	Number of schools.	Pupils in lower secondary department.			Pupils in primary department.
		Third form.	Second form.	First form.			Third form.	Second form.	First form.	
English.										
Northern Circars ...	41	508	679	850	1,354	40	539	666	816	1,415
Ceded districts ...	13	90	84	110	498	16	77	100	153	662
Central do. ...	57	753	995	1,312	4,431	55	750	917	1,322	4,300
Southern do. ...	75	999	1,055	1,365	1,264	80	1,248	1,189	1,486	1,429
Inland do. ...	27	230	283	443	1,858	24	226	265	369	1,800
West Coast do. ...	38	407	518	743	2,049	40	479	524	756	2,208
Total ...	251	2,987	3,614	4,823	11,454	255	3,319	3,661	4,902	11,814
Vernacular.										
Northern Circars ...	56	24	68	443	3,689	53	50	92	541	3,879
Ceded districts ...	21	29	85	192	953	19	51	103	210	517
Central do. ...	26	74	124	275	1,643	17	45	83	175	1,289
Southern do. ...	37	216	244	439	1,316	37	94	178	412	1,827
Inland do. ...	6	27	41	48	233	12	20	41	99	677
West Coast do. ...	3	...	...	31	180	2	...	...	13	131
Total ...	149	370	562	1,428	8,014	140	260	497	1,450	8,320
Grand Total ...	400	3,357	4,176	6,251	19,468	395	3,579	4,158	6,352	20,134

English middle schools increased by four and the average strength of the middle department rose from 45 to 47; but Vernacular middle schools fell by nine, and the average strength of the middle department was almost the same as in the year previous, viz., 16. Many of these schools have no higher standard than the fifth, which accounts for the above low average.

On the 31st March last 233 English and 82 Vernacular schools were borne on the list of recognized schools as against 213 and 75 such schools on the corresponding day in 1895. The condition of these schools has, according to the Inspecting officers, improved since the promulgation of the Educational Rules.

Distribution of lower secondary schools for boys according to upkeep.

73. Lower secondary schools are distributed below according to the agencies by which they were managed :—

Classification of institutions.	Schools.		Pupils in lower secondary department.	
	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.
English.				
Managed by the Department	9	7	385	361
Managed by municipal or local boards	74	76	3,507	3,680
Maintained by Native States	1	1	22	22
Aided from public funds	132	139 (*a*)	5,870	6,423
Unaided	35	32 (*b*)	1,640	1,396
Total ...	251	255	11,424	11,882
Vernacular.				
Managed by the Department	9	5	50	58
Managed by municipal or local boards.	57	53	730	767
Aided from public funds	60	61 (*c*)	1,256	1,149
Unaided	23	21 (*d*)	324	233
Total ...	149	140	2,360	2,207

(*a*) 75 with 6,916 pupils were under Mission management.
(*b*) 21 with 1,295 do. do.
(*c*) 31 with 2,513 do. do.
(*d*) 3 with 225 do. do.

Owing, chiefly, to the closing of the fifth standard in a few so-called middle schools in Ganjám there was a decrease in the number of schools under the direct management of the Department. Board schools slightly fluctuated. The increase in the number and strength of aided schools is satisfactory. The average strength of the lower secondary department in Government, board, aided and unaided English schools was 52, 48, 46 and 45, respectively.

Lower secondary schools for boys according to districts.

74. Appendix D compares by districts lower secondary schools, English and Vernacular, for the past two years. The number of pupils in the lower secondary department of all secondary schools for boys is given below:—

	Pupils.		Pupils.
Ganjám	774	South Arcot	1,029
Vizagapatam	1,417	Tanjore	3,450
Gódávari	1,961	Trichinopoly	1,725
Kistna	1,420	Madura	1,370
Bellary	582	Tinnevelly	2,266
Anantapur	276	Coimbatore	1,229
Kurnool	221	Salem	799
Cuddapah	396	Nilgiris	423
Nellore	666	Malabar	2,468
Madras	3,893	South Canara	1,000
Chingleput	967		
North Arcot	1,335	Total ...	29,667

Madras heads the list as usual, with Tanjore closely following. Malabar and Tinnevelly had over 2,000 pupils each and nine other districts upwards of 1,000 pupils. Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and the Nilgiris had fewer than 500 such pupils.

Scholarships in lower secondary schools and departments.

75. Under the Government scholarship notification 80 scholarships of the value of Rs. 2, Rs. 2½ and Rs. 3 per mensem during the first, second and third year, were allotted to male candidates passing the Primary Examination to enable them to continue their studies to the Lower Secondary Examination. Of the above number, 44 were intended as district scholarships open to all classes, six were for Uriyas, ten for Muhammadans, ten for Mappillas and ten for backward classes. But only eight of the district scholarships were awarded for want of applications or owing to the ineligibility of applicants under the rules. Five Mappillas and 24 Muhammadans were awarded scholarships. Of the expenditure on scholarships in lower secondary schools for boys, viz., Rs. 355, Provincial funds met Rs. 212.

Expenditure in lower secondary schools for boys.

76. The expenditure in lower secondary schools for the past four years is compared below:—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892–93 ...	30,215	1,25,547	48,847	21,535	2,05,829	1,71,706	5,73,464
1893–94 ...	30,149	1,15,569	44,819	19,074	1,99,917	1,89,644	5,69,023
1894–95 ...	31,634	1,08,944	55,414	16,826	2,13,056	1,99,985	5,94,225
1895–96 ...	32,537	1,11,015	51,832	17,647	2,09,150	2,02,664	5,92,308

Owing to more frequent changes in the strength and standard of this class of schools than in institutions of a higher grade, wider fluctuations will be noticed in the cost of their upkeep. There was a general depression in 1893–94, followed by a comparatively large increase in 1894–95. While during the last four years the average number on the rolls rose by 8 per cent., the total expenditure rose by 3 per cent. only. The average fee per pupil fell from Rs. 6–13–0 to Rs. 6–6–10. This is probably due to the choice given to managers of aided and unaided schools to levy any fees they like. Public funds met 30 per cent. of the entire expenditure during 1895–96.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(e) *Results grant examinations.*

Results statistics confined to schools, standards and pupils examined for results grants.

77. Statistics of results grant examinations have hitherto been required to be furnished separately for results schools and salary-results schools. Though it was all along intended that in the case of salary-results schools, particulars should be furnished for standards and pupils examined for results grants only and not for results stipends (these latter being paid from the same funds as the salaries or 'fixed stipends'), I had reason to doubt whether the principle was correctly observed. Opportunity was, therefore, taken in issuing instructions for the annual returns for 1895–96 to require the inspecting officers to furnish particulars separately for Local Fund and Municipal schools examined for results grants from Provincial funds and for Mission and non-Mission schools under private management examined for results grants from Provincial, municipal or local funds. The figures adopted in this report thus represent schools, standards and pupils examined for results grants proper, and do not take into account schools, standards and pupils examined for results stipends paid from the same class of public funds that is drawn upon for the maintenance of the schools. For the purposes of comparison, revised returns prepared on the above principle for 1894–95 were called for, but have not yet been received for all the districts.

Results grant examination of the lower secondary standards.

78. For the fifth, sixth and seventh standard examination for results grants 184, 131 and 101 schools, respectively, presented pupils, and 180, 129 and 101 schools passed pupils: these figures compare favourably with those of the previous year.

The number of boys presented and passed for each of the three lower secondary standards is given in the margin. Improvement will be noticed in the number examined and passed under each standard. The percentages of passed to examined in the fifth, sixth and seventh standards were 62, 59 and 65 as against 61, 62 and 45, respectively, in 1894–95: the seventh standard results are very satisfactory. Of the 906 male candidates presented for the seventh standard, as many as 885 were tested by the Lower Secondary Examination, and only 21 were examined by the inspecting officers, and of the 592 successful candidates 591 passed the Lower Secondary Examination. The classes of schools to which the pupils belong are shown below:—

Standard.	Presented.	Passed.
Fifth	2,107	1,306
Sixth	1,307	765
Seventh	906	592

Classes of Schools.	Presented.			Passed.		
	Fifth standard.	Sixth standard.	Seventh standard.	Fifth standard.	Sixth standard.	Seventh standard.
Local fund schools	648	340	252	428	231	175
Mission results schools	631	394	223	400	232	142
Non-mission results schools	828	573	431	478	302	275
Total ...	2,107	1,307	906	1,306	765	592

Local fund schools did better than results schools under private management. Among schools under private management, mission schools fared better than non-mission schools in the fifth and sixth standards. This must be attributed to the superiority of the staff employed in mission schools and to the more efficient supervision exercised over such schools.

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Primary Examination.*

Primary Examination notification.

79. The notification relating to the Primary Examination underwent further revision during the year. According to the previous notification the examination was held in the months of December, January and February; but this arrangement being found to delay the payment of results grants earned under the fourth standard, the examination was made to begin and end one month earlier. Inspectors and Inspectresses ceased to be *ex-officio* members of the examination boards in consideration of their heavy administrative work. As required by G.O., No. 977, Educational, dated 20th December 1894, vaccination or protection from small-pox was inserted as a condition of admission to the examination. With a view to reduce the cost of the examination, the fee for private candidates bringing up the compulsory and two optional subjects was raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2–8–0 and a fee of Rs. 1–8–0 was ordered to be levied from those successful pupil-candidates who might wish to apply for certificates of qualification for the public service within one year from the date of the publication of the results.

Primary Examination.

80. The Primary Examination was conducted at 280 centres by 30 boards consisting of 575 members, and 29,324 as against 28,999 candidates were examined, of whom 20,561 as against 20,659 passed for complete certificates or partially. In the following statement particulars are given by districts for the past two years; 3,446 boys' and 261 girls' schools presented pupil-candidates:—

Districts.	Examined.						Passed.					
	Pupils.		Teachers.		Others.		Pupils.		Teachers.		Others.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Ganjám ...	1,014	1,045	55	52	168	59	640	700	52	38	140	48
Vizagapatam ...	1,336	1,299	77	60	77	76	1,030	878	58	50	66	60
Gódávari ...	1,914	2,019	114	77	359	350	1,444	1,371	97	58	301	244
Kistna ...	1,685	1,702	147	115	359	249	1,188	1,112	124	75	288	191
Kurnool ...	521	502	25	47	50	53	321	241	16	32	34	31
Nellore ...	847	825	185	168	132	93	512	562	112	138	99	81
Madras ...	1,130	1,115	69	51	36	24	819	724	63	41	33	13
Chingleput ...	880	819	131	108	53	31	641	571	99	94	41	26
Bellary ...	462	541	191	149	64	20	286	353	116	102	42	14
Anantapur ...	415	411	108	69	35	53	275	311	84	60	26	51
Cuddapah ...	623	683	47	96	100	90	365	420	34	59	83	60
North Arcot ...	1,247	1,290	147	126	195	126	864	978	18	109	158	105
South Arcot ...	1,160	1,239	38	122	221	74	791	850	124	100	151	60
Coimbatore ...	1,126	1,181	103	134	149	161	652	891	76	105	117	115
Nilgiris ...	129	164	4	...	3	3	107	138	4	...	3	1
Salem ...	858	977	94	131	238	174	534	659	63	86	182	112
Tanjore ...	2,025	2,253	107	114	186	158	1,596	1,692	83	82	150	118
Trichinopoly ...	972	971	49	98	144	52	636	636	35	82	95	38
Madura ...	999	1,067	109	112	147	105	678	740	57	77	112	84
Tinnevelly ...	1,367	1,403	84	105	176	152	1,045	1,094	70	93	137	123
Malabar ...	2,030	2,186	85	113	99	96	1,486	1,280	67	71	85	66
South Canara ...	1,209	1,246	45	49	45	91	887	1,086	33	48	34	88
Total ...	23,949	24,938	2,014	2,096	3,036	2,290	16,797	17,232	1,485	1,600	2,377	1,729

There was an increase in the number of male pupil-candidates due to twelve districts having presented more candidates than in the year previous. The district of Tanjore which had sustained a loss during the two previous years contributed more than one-fifth of the net increase, thus recovering the lost ground. Among male teacher-candidates the increase was not so marked as in the previous year. Female pupil-candidates showed a further advance, as was anticipated in last report. Of the pupil, teacher and private candidates who appeared for the compulsory and optional subjects together, 48, 61 and 48 per cent. of male and 54, 70 and 79 per cent. of female candidates passed as against 64, 71 and 74 per cent. of male and 72, 74 and 77 per cent. of female candidates in 1894–95. All the three classes of female candidates did better than the corresponding classes of male candidates;

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but there was a heavy fall in the proportion of passed to examined under female pupil-candidates, as well as under all the three classes of male candidates. On the whole 14,285 candidates completed the test during the year.

The different classes of the community were represented as shown in the margin among the male candidates that passed for complete certificates. A comparison with the figures of the previous year shows that, with the exception of Brahmans, all the classes of the community sent up a larger number of candidates and also passed a larger number, Muhammadans excepted, though the percentage of passed to examined remained almost the same as in 1894–95. Brahmans presented a smaller number of candidates, but passed a larger percentage. These variations were not, however, very marked. Panchamas passed, as in 1894–95, the lowest proportion of the candidates they presented.

Classes.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	129	72	56
Native Christians	2,042	986	48
Muhammadans	1,714	608	35
Brahmans	8,397	4,071	48
Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	14,655	5,453	37
Panchamas	370	123	33
Others	2	2	100
Total ...	27,309	11,315	41

There was a further advance in the number of candidates that brought up English as their second language. Of the male candidates that appeared under the other languages as their first language, 84 per cent. passed in Canarese, 83 per cent. in Malayalam, 76 per cent. in Hindustani, 70 per cent. in Telugu, 69 per cent. in Tamil and 64 per cent. in Uriya. The increase in the percentage passed in Uriya in this examination also is satisfactory.

There were candidates in each of the optional subjects. Of these, Geography and Hygiene continued to be the most popular, but the number of candidates fell off, though the percentages passed in these subjects remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 70 and 72. A substantial increase will be noticed in the number of candidates that brought up Agriculture and Drawing, especially the latter, and also in the number that passed, 876 and 576 candidates having passed in these subjects as against 783 and 434 in 1894–95; but the percentage passed in the first subject rose but slightly from 62 to 64, while that in the second fell from 62 to 57. I am afraid that both the teaching and the examining in Hygiene and Agriculture are confined too much to the book, and that little is done to give the instruction a practical turn. And yet there are few subjects in which it would be easier for the teacher or the examiner to bring children face to face with things, instead of merely exercising their memories with, in many cases, unmeaning words and phrases. Singing was brought up for the first time by four candidates, all of whom were successful.

The fee receipts, including certificate fees amounting to Rs. 282 paid by pupil-candidates, aggregated Rs. 17,008, and the charges were Rs. 30,225. The cost to Government on account of this examination was thus over Rs. 13,000.

(b) *Public Primary Schools for boys.*

Number and strength of public primary schools for boys.

81. There was a very substantial increase in the number and strength of upper primary schools for boys, there being 4,633 schools of this grade with 206,928 pupils as against 4,227 with 189,769 pupils in the previous year. Lower primary schools also advanced though slightly in number from 14,625 to 14,636, but their strength fell from 356,268 to 352,437. This is due to the transfer to the upper primary list of about 400 large lower primary schools and to the apparently poor strength of the new schools admitted to the list of public lower primary schools. The total number of public primary schools for boys thus rose from 18,852 to 19,269 or by 2·2 per cent., and their strength from 546,037 to 559,365 or by 2·4 per cent. Not only had the decline, which the Government apprehended in its last review might continue, been arrested, but the lost ground has also been more than recovered. This must chiefly be attributed to the grant of a further extension of time to certain lower primary schools to fulfil the conditions as to staff and accommodation.

Primary schools are classified hereunder according to the managing agencies :—

Schools according to agency.	Standard of schools.	31st March 1895. Schools.	31st March 1895. Pupils.	31st March 1896. Schools.	31st March 1896. Pupils.
Under public management.					
Government schools	Upper primary ...	125	4,930	137	5,707
	Lower do. ...	49	1,154	45	1,105
Board schools	Upper do. ...	2,178	99,813	2,254	105,714
	Lower do. ...	1,173	39,765	1,062	36,672
Under private management.					
Aided schools	Upper do. ...	1,650	75,707	(a) 1,940	86,181
	Lower do. ...	7,666	199,117	(b) 7,436	191,454
Unaided schools	Upper do. ...	274	9,319	(c) 302	9,326
	Lower do. ...	5,737	116,232	(d) 6,093	123,206
Total ...	Upper primary ...	4,227	189,769	4,633	206,928
	Lower do. ...	14,625	356,268	14,636	352,437
	Grand Total ...	18,852	546,037	19,269	559,365

The increase under Government schools was chiefly due to the establishment of new schools in the Gódávari Agency, to the reduction of certain lower secondary schools in Ganjám to the primary grade, and to the establishment of two training schools in Madras with practising sections. Board schools fell in number owing to the closing of several schools by the local boards of Malabar, North Arcot, Nellore and Bellary, but their total strength nevertheless showed an advance. Both aided and unaided schools showed a slight advance, thus recovering a portion of the lost ground. There were only 3,781 upper primary schools on the 31st March 1892 with 166,413 pupils, so that the last quadrennium witnessed an increase of 23 per cent. in the number of such schools and 24 per cent. in their strength. Upper primary boys during the above period rose from 32,228 to 41,301 or by 28 per cent.

82. The distribution of primary schools for boys by districts will be found in the subsidiary tables appended to the report. The summary in the margin compares the number of upper and lower primary schools for the past two years in the various district groups. The increase under upper primary schools was shared by every group of districts, and the two groups, viz., the Northern Circars and the Southern districts, which alone showed a decrease in the previous year, recovered their loss. As regards lower primary schools only two district groups, viz., the Central and the West Coast, showed a decrease, which was more than compensated for by the increase in the remaining four groups.

Distribution of primary schools for boys by districts.

District groups.	1894-95. Upper primary.	1894-95. Lower primary.	1895-96. Upper primary.	1895-96. Lower primary.
Northern Circars.	1,240	3,508	1,386	3,585
Ceded districts ...	469	2,189	490	2,295
Central do. ...	844	3,329	902	3,141
Southern do. ...	824	3,074	859	3,133
Inland do. ...	373	1,580	445	1,604
West Coast do. ...	477	945	551	878
Total ...	4,227	14,625	4,633	14,636

83. In the subjoined table the number of boys attending the primary classes of all secondary and primary schools for boys and girls, and the proportion of such boys to the male population of school age are shown by districts arranged in the order of percentage :—

Relative extent of primary education of boys in districts.

(a) 453 with 23,353 pupils were under Mission management.
(b) 1,536 with 39,374 do. do.
(c) 39 with 1,414 do. do.
(d) 616 with 11,790 do. do.

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Districts.	Boys of school age.	Number of boys on the 31st March in primary schools.	Number of boys on the 31st March in primary classes of secondary schools.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras	33,873	10,928	5,264	16,192	32·2	47·8
Nilgiris	8,423	1,743	998	2,741	20·7	32·5
Bellary	69,708	19,453	279	19,732	27·9	28·3
Tinnevelly	140,020	37,375	2,011	39,386	26·7	28·1
Ganjám	138,488	32,025	289	32,314	23·1	23·3
Kistna	140,753	30,601	1,482	32,083	21·7	22·8
Chingleput	85,917	18,069	1,210	19,279	21·0	22·4
Tanjore	159,907	34,511	931	35,442	21·6	22·2
Malabar	197,154	40,640	2,191	42,831	20·6	21·7
Gódávari	154,071	29,825	2,743	32,568	19·4	21·1
Trichinopoly	99,535	19,435	564	19,999	19·5	20·1
South Canara	76,640	14,383	689	15,072	18·8	19·7
North Arcot	164,181	30,996	1,071	32,067	18·9	19·5
Madura	187,735	35,376	925	36,301	18·8	19·3
South Arcot	161,870	29,074	638	29,712	18·0	18·4
Coimbatore	147,255	25,907	947	26,854	17·6	18·2
Kurnool	62,120	10,987	207	11,194	17·7	18·0
Anantapur	54,345	9,456	175	9,631	17·4	17·7
Cuddapah	96,951	15,651	542	16,193	16·1	16·7
Salem	144,243	23,000	768	23,768	15·9	16·5
Nellore	110,491	17,347	570	17,917	15·7	16·2
Vizagapatam	210,087	23,281	1,298	24,579	11·1	11·7
Total ...	2,643,767	510,063	25,792	535,855	19·3	20·2

The total number of boys in the primary classes of all public schools rose from 522,947 to 535,855 or by 2·5 per cent., and the percentage of such boys to the male population of school age from 19·8 to 20·2, thus more than recovering the whole of the lost ground. Fifteen districts had more primary boys than in the year previous, while seven districts retrograded. In private schools 89,965 boys were reading as against 81,680 on the 31st March 1895, so that the aggregate number of primary boys in public and private schools advanced from 604,627 to 625,820 or by 3·5 per cent. The map attached shows the extent of primary education among the male population, the districts being distinguished by different shades in accordance with the proportion of boys in the primary stage of instruction in public and private schools to the male population of school age.

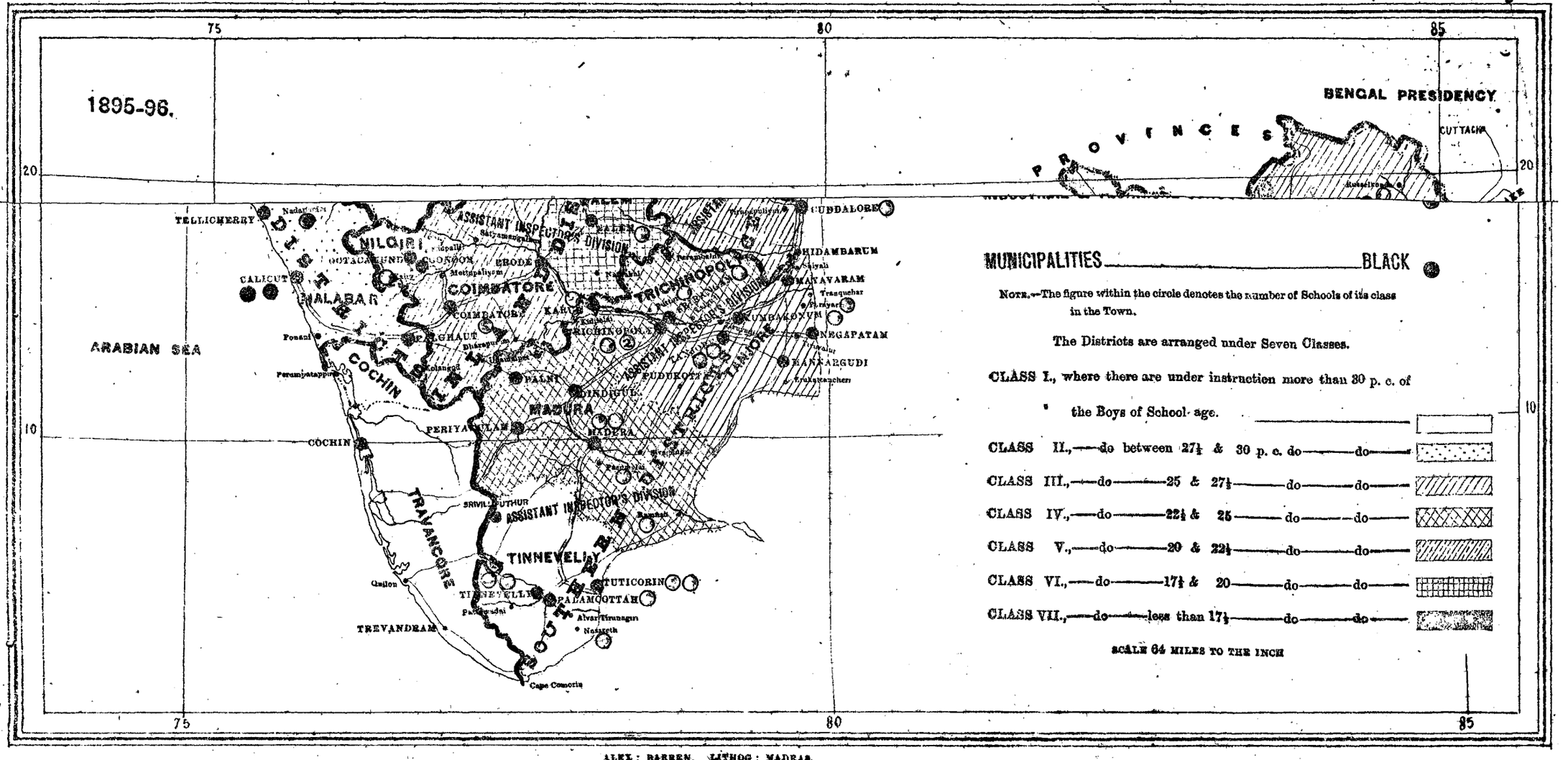
Primary schools for boys managed by the Department.

84. The number of primary schools for boys under the direct management of the Department rose from 174 to 182 and their strength from 6,084 to 6,812 as per particulars given hereunder :—

Schools.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Reformatory school, Chingleput	1	145	1	152
Practising schools attached to training schools for masters	20	1,750	23	1,979
Hill schools, Ganjám Agency	46	1,372	52	1,698
Do. Vizagapatam Agency ...	47	1,193	43	1,179
Do. Gódávari Agency	45	1,098	48	1,127
Muhammadan schools, Madras	15	526	15	682
Total ...	174	6,084	182	6,812

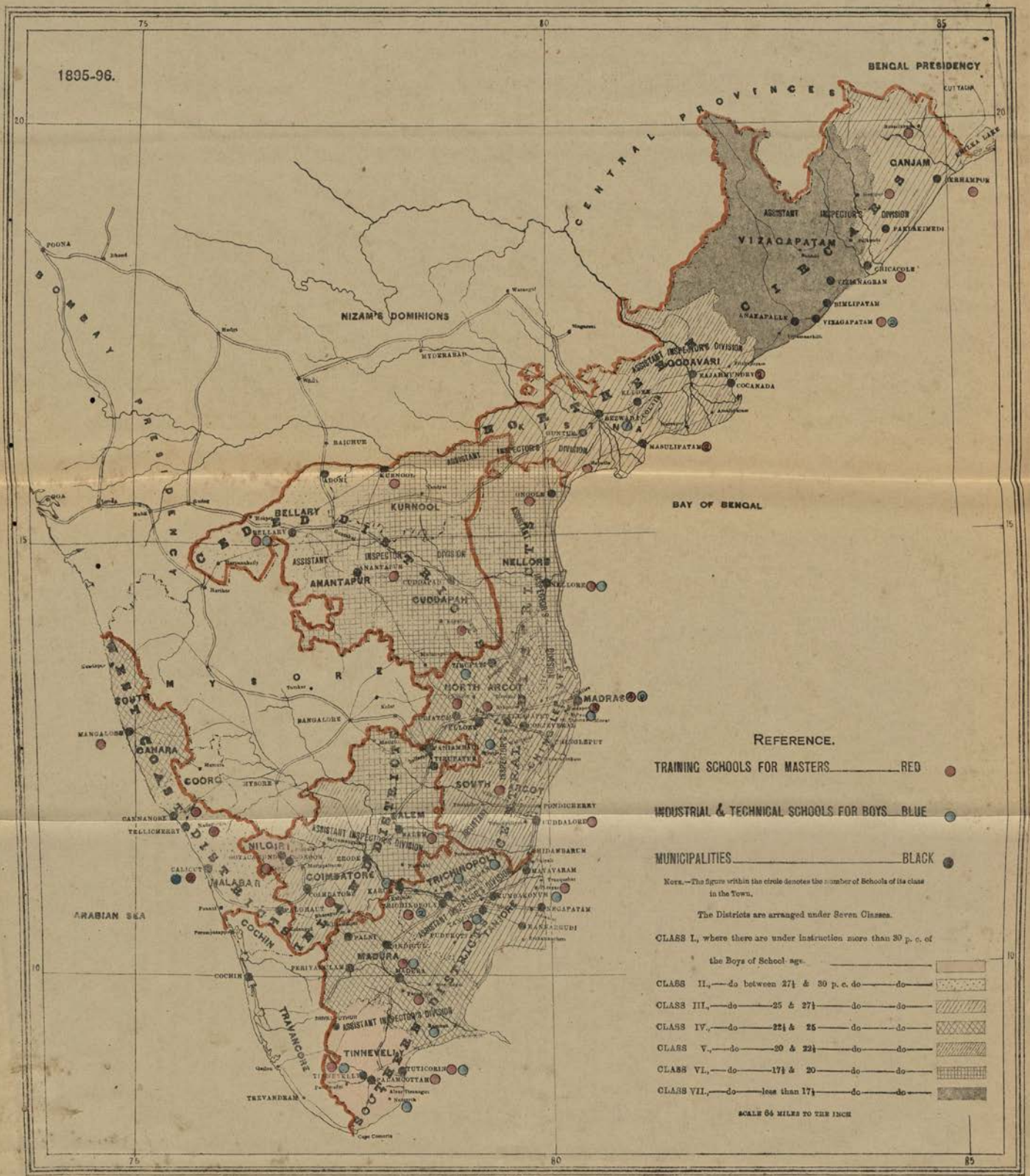
The increase in the number of practising schools was due to the establishment of two new training schools in Madras, sanctioned in G.O., No. 47, Educational, dated 27th January 1896, and the reduction in the standard of the practising section of the Mangalore Training school. Of the pupils, 1,004, or 15 per cent. nearly, were in the upper primary stage as against 857, or 14 per cent., in the previous year. Of the 3,999 pupils in the Agency tracts, only 594 were aborigines, the corresponding numbers on the 31st March 1894 and 1895 being 644 and 729, respectively. This retrogression is highly disappointing.

Madras Presidency: showing the condition of Primary Education (Male) and position of Training Schools for Masters and Industrial and Technical Schools for Boys. Map III.



ALEX: BARREN, LITHOG: MADRAS.

Madras Presidency: showing the condition of Primary Education (Male) and position of Training Schools for Masters and Industrial and Technical Schools for Boys. Map III.



ALEX: BARREN, LITHOG: MADRAS.

85. The number of upper primary schools for boys under the management of local boards rose from 2,019 to 2,092 and their strength from 88,538 to 93,959, but that of lower primary schools fell from 1,042 to 938 and their strength from 34,525 to 31,574. From Appendix E, which furnishes details of schools and scholars by districts, it will be seen that in 11 districts there was an accession to the list of board primary schools, that in eight districts the number of such schools declined and that in two districts, South Canara and the Nilgiris, there was the same number of schools as in 1894–95. Upper primary pupils advanced from 12,330 to 12,818, and formed, as in the year previous, 10 per cent. of the entire strength of board primary schools.

Primary schools for boys managed by local boards.

86. Upper primary schools managed by municipalities rose from 159 with 11,275 pupils to 162 with 11,755 pupils; but lower primary schools under the management of these bodies fell again from 131 to 124 and their strength from 5,240 to 5,098. Appendix F furnishes details of schools and scholars for the past two years. As in 1894–95, there were three municipalities which did not maintain any schools of their own, viz., Madras, Periyakulam and Coonoor. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage rose from 1,976 to 2,207, and formed 13 per cent. of the entire strength of the primary schools as against 12 per cent. in the previous year. Over 56 per cent. of the schools were of the upper primary grade as against 55 per cent., the increase being just what was expected.

Primary schools for boys managed by municipalities.

87. Appendix G furnishes particulars regarding aided and unaided primary schools on the 31st March last. There were 1,940 upper primary and 7,436 lower primary aided schools attended respectively by 86,181 and 191,454 pupils as against 1,650 and 7,666 schools with 75,707 and 199,117 pupils in the previous year. The continued decline of the aided lower primary schools in number and strength is to a certain extent nominal, in view of a more than corresponding advance in the number of upper primary schools. Also, certain local boards actually cut down the allotment for results grants, while many other local boards were unable to increase the allotment for such grants; this probably prevented many unaided schools from passing to the aided list. Unaided upper primary and lower primary schools both recovered their lost ground, the former rising from 274 to 302 and the latter from 5,737 to 6,093. In aided and unaided primary schools together there were 18,570 upper primary pupils, who formed 4·5 per cent. of the total strength of such schools as against 15 per cent. in Government, 13 per cent. in municipal and 10 per cent in local fund schools.

Aided and unaided primary schools for boys.

88. No scholarships are awarded by Government in primary schools and departments, nor does any such encouragement seem necessary. Pupils belonging to backward and indigent classes are educated almost gratis, and poor pupils are admitted at nominal or favourable rates of fees, while the Grant-in-Aid Code provides for payment of exceptional rates of grants on behalf of such pupils and for supplying poor pupils with books and slates.

Scholarships in primary schools and departments for boys.

89. The subjoined summary compares the expenditure in primary schools during the past four years :—

Expenditure in primary schools for boys.

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892–93 ...	532,610	1,35,158	5,78,400	1,24,099	6,49,316	2,71,315	17,58,288
1893–94 ...	540,816	1,48,220	6,15,052	1,30,332	5,92,419	2,90,098	17,76,121
1894–95 ...	535,893	1,55,550	6,30,229	1,23,578	5,55,093	3,11,454	17,75,904
1895–96 ...	542,185	1,68,146	6,34,922	1,32,117	5,39,674	3,22,099	17,96,958

A steady improvement in the average number on the rolls and in the total outlay will be noticed, except in 1894–95, which was a year of depression. In consequence, chiefly, of the development of upper primary education the expenditure from Provincial funds had gradually risen. The persistent fall in the fee revenue,

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notwithstanding improved attendance, is to be regretted. The bulk of this decrease appertained to aided schools. Public funds met 52 per cent. of the entire expenditure during 1895–96.

(c) *Results grant examination.*

Schools represented at the results grants examination.

90. Particulars are given below of all schools that presented and passed pupils under one or more standards for results grants. As I have explained in paragraph 77 *supra*, only schools examined for grants have been included in this statement:—

Classes of schools.	Number of schools that presented pupils.		Number of schools that passed pupils.	
	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.
Municipal schools	85	9	80	9
Local fund schools	2,367	9	2,254	8
Mission results schools	1,986	405	1,952	400
Non-mission results schools ...	8,406	207	8,341	207
Total ...	12,844	630	12,627	624

The number of results schools for boys that presented and passed pupils fell from 10,818 and 10,742 to 10,392 and 10,293, respectively. The decrease in the number of schools that presented pupils was chiefly due to the rejection of schools not fulfilling the conditions of recognition laid down in the Educational Rules; a few schools were also rejected for want of funds. It is matter for regret that, notwithstanding the care which the inspecting officers are enjoined to exercise in the selection of schools for aid, as many as 99 results schools recommended for aid failed to pass any pupils as against 76 such schools in 1894–95. Five municipal and 113 local fund schools are also reported to have failed to pass pupils. This is not creditable to the inspecting schoolmasters, whose duty it is to visit such schools frequently and watch their progress.

The number of boys' schools that presented and passed pupils for results grants under each of the primary standards is recorded in the margin. A decrease will be noticed in the number of schools examined for grant under the infant, first, second and third standards, though the number of schools registered for the grant examination rose from 14,505 in 1894–95 to 14,879 in 1895–96. The returns show that about 2,000 schools admitted to aid were either closed or found ineligible for aid and were not therefore examined—a fact which explains for the most part the above decrease. The assignment to individual schools is in some cases very small, and managers do not care to prepare or present their pupils for the examination for the paltry amount of grant assigned. The percentages of schools that passed to those that presented pupils under the infant, first, second, third and fourth standards were 87·8, 93·2, 93·7, 89·4 and 91·0 as against 90·7, 95·3, 95·2, 91·3 and 93·5, respectively, in 1894–95. There was thus a general decrease under all the primary standards, which seems to be due to some extent to the low assignment to schools in certain districts. But the deterioration is not so marked as to call for any special comment. The number of schools that presented pupils for the fourth standard is 26·5 per cent. of the number of schools that presented pupils for the first standard. This is an improvement on the previous year's figure.

Standard.	Number of schools that presented pupils.	Number of schools that passed pupils.
Infant	9,473	8,322
First	10,614	9,897
Second	10,085	9,451
Third	7,879	7,045
Fourth	2,808	2,556

Results grant examination of primary standards.

91. Particulars are furnished in Appendix H of the number of boys and girls presented and passed in each district under the several standards for the results grant examination. Only one district, Tanjore, as against three districts in the previous year, passed over 1,000

pupil-candidates for the fourth standard at the last Primary Examination. The number of boys examined by the inspecting officers for the above standard fell again to 38, of whom 31 passed. In the margin will be found the number of boys presented and passed under each primary standard. The figures relate to pupils examined for results grants only and not for results stipends also. Of the pupils presented for the infant, first, second, third and fourth standards, 69·4, 74·0, 72·7, 67·5 and 67·6, respectively, passed as against 66·6, 75·5, 75·3, 69·8 and 67·9 per cent. in the previous year. In the infant standard the results were better, though the percentage was not quite so high as in 1893–94, and in the fourth standard the results were very nearly as good as in the precednig two years. For results grants under all the primary standards 187,545 pupils were presented, of whom 133,024, or 70·9 per cent., passed as against 72 per cent.

Standard.	Number of boys presented.	Number of boys passed.
Infant	40,685	28,244
First	50,234	37,179
Second	45,378	32,994
Third	34,070	22,987
Fourth	17,178	11,620

Boys presented and passed for results grants under the several primary standards are classified below according to the schools to which they belonged :—

Class of schools.	Presented.					Passed.				
	Infant standard.	First standard.	Second standard.	Third standard.	Fourth standard.	Infant standard.	First standard.	Second standard.	Third standard.	Fourth standard.
Municipal schools	49	60	55	38	37	47	60	48	21	28
Local fund schools	1,034	1,241	858	756	8,402	624	671	515	408	5,560
Mission result schools	8,518	8,648	7,394	5,687	2,802	6,280	6,755	5,664	4,098	1,986
Non-Mission result schools ...	31,084	40,285	37,071	27,589	5,937	21,293	29,693	26,767	18,460	4,046
Total ...	40,685	50,234	45,378	34,070	17,178	28,244	37,179	32,994	22,987	11,620

The boys presented by municipal schools under the primary standards and by local fund schools under the lower primary standards were either Europeans or Mappillas, for whom alone results grants are payable from Provincial funds under the Grant-in-Aid Code. It is noteworthy that while Mission results schools passed, respectively, 74, 78, 77, 72 and 71 per cent. of the boys they presented for the infant and higher standards, non-Mission results schools passed 69, 74, 72, 67 and 68 per cent. of the boys they sent up. The generally efficient condition of the former class of schools and the comparatively large number of boys from the latter class explain the relatively poor results obtained by non-Mission results schools. Local fund schools presented the largest number of candidates for the fourth standard, but only 66 per cent. passed as against 71 per cent. from Mission and 68 per cent. from non-Mission results schools. This is far from being creditable to board schools, which are generally much more costly than results schools and are comparatively well-staffed and well-equipped.

Number of boys who earned results grants under the primary standards in the different subjects.

92. The next statement records the number of boys who earned results grants under the primary standards in the compulsory and optional subjects. The corresponding statement in the previous reports included girls, who are now shown separately. It included also the figures relating to salary results schools which did not present pupils for results grants proper. In the compulsory subjects, Arithmetic in the infant, third and fourth standards was not done so well as reading and writing. It will be noticed with regret how few brought up Kindergarten and Object lessons—two very important subjects. One reason for this is the paucity of teachers competent to give intelligent instruction in these subjects.

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The matter is being attended to. Another reason is the paltry rate of grant. In the code for 1897–98, I have proposed that the scale of grant for these two subjects should be raised to that provided for the second language in all the standards. Drawing was not brought up by as many boys as I expected. Hygiene is a popular subject; but, as I have elsewhere said, it is taught too exclusively as a mere book subject like History :—

Subjects.	Infant standard.	First standard.	Second standard.	Third standard.	Fourth standard.
Compulsory subjects.					
Reading	31,847	41,565	36,444	26,417	13,687
Writing	31,259	40,223	36,576	28,418	14,194
Arithmetic	30,734	41,542	39,003	26,192	12,245
Optional subjects.					
Kindergarten Occupations	748	488	311	...	...
Object Lessons or Elementary Science	204	394	270	121	55
Singing (including Action Songs)	706	228	104	45	
Second Language	68	1,251	2,182	3,033	4,133
Drawing	...	8	12	244	384
Geography	...	...	1,829	5,258	8,241
Hygiene	...	...	...	3,755	7,346
Indian History	...	...	...	...	1,138
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	645
Mensuration	...	...	...	...	72
Drill and Gymnastics	1,420	3,569	3,125	2,171	734
Drill and Calisthenics	34	16	21	37	...

VI.—SPECIAL EDUCATION.

(a) *Teachers' Certificate and Government Technical Examinations.*

Teachers' certificate examination board.

93. An important change was made during the year in the constitution of the teachers' certificate examination board. A central board, consisting of not less than five members, with the assistance of two or more additional examiners, had been conducting the written examination of all candidates and the practical test of candidates of the second-grade collegiate and upper secondary grade at Saidapet; while 23 local committees, consisting in all of 69 members, had been conducting the practical test of candidates for primary and lower secondary certificates and occasionally for upper secondary certificates. This arrangement was found to be cumbrous and otherwise inconvenient and was accordingly given up. A strong and representative board, consisting of a President and 12 members, was appointed in place of the above central board and local committees, the four Inspectors and the two Inspectresses being made *ex-officio* members of the new board. Two members of the board or one member and one additional examiner appointed by the Director are empowered to conduct the practical test of candidates of all grades, the written examination being as hitherto conducted by the board.

Teachers' certificate examination.

94. The results of the written examination for teachers' certificates of the secondary and primary grades are summarized below :—

Grade.		Examined.		Passed.		
		Trained teachers' certificates.	Untrained teachers' certificates.	Trained teachers' certificates.	Untrained teachers' certificates.	Came up for trained, but passed for untrained teachers' certificates.
Upper secondary	1894–95 ...	230	96	57	33	94
	1895–96 ...	212	62	42	23	97
Lower secondary	1894–95 ...	469	124	136	38	168
	1895–96 ...	482	85	62	30	208
Primary	1894–95 ...	1,308	290	242	104	443
	1895–96 ...	1,268	216	395	89	470
Total ...	1894–95 ...	2,007	510	435	175	705
	1895–96 ...	1,962	363	499	142	775

The total number of examinees fell from 2,517 to 2,325, but that of passed rose from 1,315 to 1,416; the increase in the percentage of passed to examined from 52 to 61 is satisfactory and compensates for the loss in the number of examinees. Of the candidates examined for trained teachers' certificates of the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary grades 20, 13 and 31 per cent. passed for trained teachers' certificates as against 25, 29 and 18 per cent., respectively, in 1894–95. The further deterioration, which will be noticed in the percentage passed for the secondary grade certificates, must partly be attributed to the very high standard adopted by the examiners. Steps are being taken to avoid such fluctuations in future. Of the 1,962 candidates for trained teachers' certificates, 499 passed for trained and 775 for untrained teachers' certificates, or 1,274 in all were successful. This gives a percentage of 65 as against 57 in the previous year. There was also an improvement from 34 to 39 per cent. in the proportion of passed to examined among candidates for untrained teachers' certificates.

At the practical test 977 candidates passed out of 1,177 examined as against 1,026 out of 1,196 in 1894–95. A slight fall will be noticed in the number of candidates examined and passed for primary and lower secondary grades and in the percentage of passed to examined under primary and upper secondary grades, but this is not to be regretted as the proportion is still high, being 82 and 85 per cent., respectively.

Grade.	Examined.	Passed.
Upper secondary	183	156
Lower secondary	362	303
Primary	632	518
Total ...	1,177	977

During the year 203 trained and 400 untrained General Teachers' certificates of primary and secondary grades and 12 Technical Teachers' certificates of Elementary and Intermediate grades were issued, as particularized hereunder:—

Trained Teachers' Certificates.		*Untrained Teachers' Certificates.*		*Technical Teachers' Certificates.*	
Upper secondary grade ...	38	Upper secondary grade ...	73	Advanced grade	
Lower secondary grade ...	63	Lower secondary grade ...	108	Intermediate grade	8
Primary grade	102	Primary grade	219	Elementary grade	4

Of the eight Intermediate Technical Teachers' certificates five were for free-hand drawing, two for geometrical drawing and one for book-keeping. Forty-four first-class and 32 second-class Gymnastic Teachers' certificates were also issued.

Government Technical Examination notification.

95. Revised syllabuses of the Intermediate grade in Organic Chemistry and Surveying and Levelling for the special use of candidates for the Technical examinations in Agriculture were drawn up and approved by Government. Typewriting was added to the list of subjects under Commerce and syllabuses were drawn up. The syllabus for the Intermediate examination in Hygiene was revised so as to suit the special requirements of candidates for the office of Sanitary Inspectors. Government was pleased to sanction a special concession in favour of those holding the Diploma in Commerce by allowing them to appear for the Revenue Test Higher, if they are First Arts

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under-graduates, and for the Criminal Judicial tests if they are matriculates or have passed the Upper Secondary Examination.

Government Technical examinations.

96. In the following table the results of the Government Technical examinations for the past two years are compared. A larger number of candidates appeared for and passed in each grade, and a marked improvement will be noticed in the Elementary grade :—

Subjects.	1894-95.						1895-96.					
	Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.		Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Civil Engineering—												
Building Materials and Construction.	...	...	3	3	7	2	1	...	20	6	34	16
Building, Drawing and Estimating.	...	...	18	6	31	8	...	...	31	10	48	9
Hydraulics and Irrigation works.	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	36	10
Earth-work and Road-making ..	*	...	3	2	16	6	*	...	21	9	50	17
Bridge-work	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	1	...	3	2
Surveying and Levelling ...	...	...	90	36	27	5	...	...	81	38	16	9
Applied Mechanics	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Mensuration	*	...	32	18	48	17	*	...	6	2	61	22
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.	...	...	18	6	17	4	1	1	4	3	40	17
Carpentry	*	...	4	1	13	6	*	...	5	3	19	18
Mechanical Engineering—												
Machine Construction	*	...	...	...	1	1	*	...	...	...	1	1
Machine Drawing	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	5	4	9	...
Steam and the Steam-engine ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Fitter's work	*	...	...	...	5	5	*	...	1	1	4	4
Electrical Engineering—												
Practical Telegraphy	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	2	...	21	2
Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...
Electro-Metallurgy	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...
Physical Science—												
Heat	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	1	...	*	...
Light	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Electricity and Magnetism ...	...	...	...	...	11	2	1	...	1	...	10	4
Inorganic Chemistry	...	...	15	6	9	4	...	...	16	6	5	2
Organic Chemistry	...	...	17	5	*	...	...	...	23	19	*	...
Metallurgy	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...
Physiography	*	...	16	11	1	...	*	...	21	8	4	1
Photography	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	2	...	*	...
Geology—												
Geology	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...
Mineralogy	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Biology—												
General Biology	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Animal Physiology	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	2	1	...	...
Botany	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Science—												
Hygiene	*	...	2	2	4	3	*	...	55	42	46	29
General Biology (Special) ...	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Agriculture—												
Agriculture	12	5	...	...	...	...	17	4	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Engineering ...	*	...	12	10	*	...	*	...	11	8	*	...
Botany (Special)	*	...	16	13	*	...	*	...	15	15	*	...
Horticulture	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Forestry	...	...	2	1	*	...	...	...	3	2	*	...
Economic Entomology	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Tobacco	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Veterinary Science—												
Veterinary Science. { First stage ...	1	...	17	10	...	...	...	...	16	10	...	...
{ Second stage ...	1	...	13	8	...	...	...	...	15	11	...	...
Commerce—												
Book-keeping	1	...	105	79	96	36	1	...	41	24	112	81
Commercial Correspondence ...	2	2	58	38	89	60	1	...	29	14	84	70
Banking	*	...	4	4	12	5	*	...	2	1	17	10
Commercial Geography	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	1	1	1	1
Short-hand	1	...	10	5	33	20	6	2	27	13	121	63
Annuities and Life Insurance ...	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Music—												
Music	...	...	7	5	35	24	...	...	10	9	37	24

* No syllabus is provided in this subject for this examination.

Subjects.	1894–95.						1895–96.					
	Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.		Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Drawing, &c.—												
Free-hand Outline Drawing ...	6	3	82	49	297	140	16	4	111	66	497	319
Design	2	2	7	7	79	37	2	...	12	11	61	38
Geometrical Drawing	6	2	44	26	173	78	5	2	54	22	200	87
Painting	...	...	3	3	29	25	...	...	12	2	70	31
Modelling	...	...	4	4	1	1	...	...	3	3	8	7
Wood Engraving	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	*	...
Copper-plate Engraving	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	*	...
Jewellers' work— ...												
Jewellers' work	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	1	1	3	3
Silversmith's work	*	...	1	1	6	6	*	...	...	...	8	8
Watch and Clock repairing ...	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Printing, Book-binding, &c.—												
Letter-press Printing—												
Compositor's work	*	...	4	...	21	13	*	...	2	2	17	8
Proof-reader's work	*	...	1	...	15	10	*	...	...	...	25	8
Press work	*	...	...	...	2	1	*	...	...	...	3	1
Machine work	*	...	...	...	1	1	*	...	...	...	...	...
Printer's Warehouse work ...	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Book-binding	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Type-casting	*	...	1	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Stereotyping	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	6	2
Electrotyping	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Wood-work and Metal-work—												
Cabinet-making	...	...	5	5	33	33	2	1	8	8	36	26
Blacksmith's work	*	...	3	3	10	10	*	...	...	...	7	6
Carriage Building	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Leather-work—												
Boot and shoe-making	*	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Tanning Leather	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Saddlery and Harness-making ...	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Textile Fabrics—												
Cotton-spinning	*	...	2	1	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Cotton-weaving	*	...	3	2	11	11	*	...	2	1	12	9
Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Cotton.	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Silk-dyeing	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Silk Manufacture	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Carpet-weaving	*	...	1	1	7	3	*	...	...	...	4	3
Lace-making	*	...	4	4	4	4	*	...	...	...	10	10
Glass and Pottery—												
Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture.	*	...	1	1	5	5	*	...	...	...	...	...
Glass-making	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Tailoring and Dress-making—												
Tailoring	*	...	...	...	4	2	*	...	1	1	3	3
Dress-making	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Cookery—												
Cookery	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Bread-making	*	...	...	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Total ...	32	14	633	380	1,183	595	54	15	682	384	1,751	982

* No syllabus is provided in this subject for this examination.

Forty-six pupil-candidates, belonging to seven institutions, and 11 private candidates were registered for the Advanced Examinations, which were held in the 12 subjects noted below out of 32 subjects in which a syllabus is provided :—

	Examined.	Passed.		Examined.	Passed.
Building Materials and Construction	1	...	Book-keeping	1	...
Applied Mechanics	1	1	Commercial Correspondence ...	1	...
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry	1	1	Short-hand	6	2
Electricity and Magnetism ...	1	...	Free-hand Outline Drawing ...	16	4
Agriculture	17	4	Design	2	...
			Geometrical Drawing	5	2
			Cabinet-making...	2	1

Of the 54 subject-candidates only 15, or 28 per cent., were successful as against 44 per cent. in the previous year, and in as many as five subjects no candidate passed. Six candidates received diplomas in Agriculture and three in Drawing.

Three-hundred and eighty-five pupil-candidates, belonging to 25 institutions, and 118 private candidates appeared for the Intermediate Examinations, which

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were held in 42 out of 84 subjects in which a syllabus is provided. Of the 682 subject-candidates, including 16 female candidates, 384, including 11 female candidates, were successful. The large increase in the number of examinees is due to the operation of G.O., No. 1914, dated 10th December 1894, requiring Sanitary Inspectors to appear for the Intermediate Technical Examination in Hygiene. In the Intermediate Examinations also a decrease will be noticed in the proportion of passed to examined. Twelve candidates obtained group certificates in Drawing, one in Mechanical Drawing and one in Book-keeping.

Nine-hundred and fifteen pupil-candidates, belonging to 45 institutions, and 523 private candidates appeared for the Elementary Examinations, which were held in 42 out of 53 subjects in which a syllabus is provided. Of the 1,751 subject-candidates, including 126 female candidates, 982, including 77 female candidates, were successful. The number of candidates for Civil Engineering, Hygiene, Commerce, Drawing and Printing rose from 164, 4, 238, 579 and 39 to 308, 46, 335, 836 and 51, respectively. This is the chief explanation of the large increase under examined and passed. It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of successful candidates to examinees rose from 50 to 56.

From the particulars in the margin as to the classes of the community to which the passed subject-candidates belonged, it will be noticed that non-Brahman Hindus formed 44 and 41 per cent., respectively, of the number of successful candidates at the Intermediate and Elementary Examinations. This is very creditable to them. Brahmans also are showing a readiness to appear in larger numbers for the Technical Examinations; but I fear it will be long before they take to industrial or manual work with that eagerness which they have evinced for literary pursuits. During the last four years 82 candidates have passed Advanced, 1,590 Intermediate and 2,144 Elementary Technical Examinations out of 176, 2,790 and 4,491 candidates, respectively, entered for these examinations; and during the above period 18 candidates obtained diplomas in Agriculture, six, diplomas in Drawing, 26, group certificates in Drawing, two, group certificates in Book-keeping, one, a group certificate in Surveying, and one, a group certificate in Mechanical Drawing. The above statistics bear testimony to the growing interest in industrial and technical pursuits. The industrial and technical schools are gradually developing, and it is under contemplation to affiliate the schools in the mofussil to such of the institutions in Madras as deal with the subjects of instruction carried on in these mofussil schools. This measure is expected to methodize and improve the quality of technical instruction throughout the Presidency.

Classes.	Advanced Examinations.	Intermediate Examinations.	Elementary Examinations.
Europeans and Eurasians.	1	25	102
Native Christians ...	2	40	141
Muhammadans	...	10	49
Brahmans	7	140	285
Other Hindus	5	169	405
Total ...	15	384	982

Reporting on the examinations in Civil Engineering held in April 1895, Mr. R. E. Ellis, the Chairman of the Board of Examiners in that group of subjects, remarks that building materials and construction, Elementary, do not seem to be well taught. Judging from the number of failures in most of the other Engineering subjects, the same remark would apply to them also. Mr. C. E. Phipps, the Examiner in Mechanical Engineering, characterizes the work done in fitters' work as 'very fair' in the case of the candidate for the Elementary and 'very good' in the case of the candidate for the Intermediate Examination. Similar remarks are made regarding machine construction and steam and the steam-engine. Of the work done in machine drawing he says :—

"Machine construction.—The work submitted by the candidate was fair.

"Fitters' work, Elementary.—The work submitted was very fair.

"Fitters' work, Intermediate.—The work done by the candidate in all branches was very good. In the written examination he did not complete the paper, but what he did was good.

"Steam and the steam-engine.—The work done by the candidate was good. He displays good knowledge of his subject.

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"Machine-drawing, Elementary.—The whole of the work submitted in this subject is exceedingly poor. Excepting in three or four cases, the candidates appear to possess only the most elementary knowledge of the first rules of projection. The amount of work done was also exceedingly small.

"Machine-drawing, Intermediate.—The work done by the candidates can only be characterized as fair in any case. The amount of work submitted was very small, and the sketches in the few cases in which they were sent in were very weak. Intelligent and fully-dimensioned sketches from which a drawing can be made are a most important factor in mechanical-drawing, and this should, in my opinion, be much more largely taught; a candidate should be able to sketch and dimension, no matter how roughly the detail of which he is going to make a drawing, complete in all particulars; so that when once commencing work at his drawing board, he need never soil his hands again by handling or measuring the detail, the whole drawing being finished from the sketch."

Mr. Duchesne, Chairman of the Board of Examiners, in Commerce, writes:—

"It will be seen that the numbers in Banking and Commercial Geography are extremely small. This is, I think, natural under the circumstances, as these subjects do not, on the surface of things, possess that practical or money value which a knowledge of Short-hand or Book-keeping has. They are probably only taken up by those who desire to complete a group certificate. Nevertheless they are of the greatest value as components of a really sound commercial education, and it is to be hoped that the establishment of properly organized commercial schools will lead to an increase in the number of candidates for these subjects.

"With regard to other subjects I would draw attention to table B, which shows that during the past two or three years the number of candidates for the Intermediate has fallen, whilst that for the Elementary has risen. I think, we have here reason for congratulation. The tendency used to be to regard the Intermediate Examination as requiring little or no preparation. The steady standard maintained by the Board of Examiners has dispelled this illusion, and it is now generally recognized that the Intermediate Examination requires a two-years' course of preparation, *i.e.*, that the Elementary Examination should be taken previous to the Intermediate. The result of this change of opinion cannot but be beneficial."

Mr. Luker, who examined in Short-hand, writes:—

"On the whole, I consider the Short-hand writing in the Elementary and Intermediate Examinations is very good. The weak point seems to be a want of knowledge of English. The spelling is good, but the moment the candidate requires to look back a word or two of the context in order to be able to transcribe a word he has a doubt about, he makes a mess of it, and the result is a ridiculous mistake. The elaboration of notes is not good, most of the candidates being apparently unable to grasp the meaning of most of the draft letters."

With regard to Commercial Correspondence the Examiner, Mr. Woods-Scawen, reports unfavourably of the candidates for the Elementary Examination. Only three candidates out of eighty-four knew how to fill up a telegraphic money order. The answering in the Intermediate Examination, he characterizes as "fairly good," but still deficient in the knowledge of forms of correspondence generally; diction might have been better. Book-keeping for the Intermediate Examination was also poorly done, and for the Advanced Examination, it was a complete failure.

Of the examination in the Printing group of subjects, Mr. Hill, the Chairman of the Board, writes:—

"The results of the examinations in Compositors' work, Intermediate and Elementary, are satisfactory, and the same may be said regarding the results in Press work, Elementary, and Stereotyping, Elementary.

"It will be seen from marks given for Proof-readers' work that the failure of candidates from St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and under private study, is in the practical test. I need hardly say that it is of the utmost importance to those employing proof-readers, that candidates obtaining certificates under this examination should be qualified practically as well as theoretically, and I consider that this practical test should not in any degree be lowered to suit the limited means of practical teaching in small printing offices and the casual efforts made by private students to become proof-readers by working solely from the text-book."

(b) *Special Schools and Classes.*

Number and strength of special and technical, industrial or art schools and classes.

97. In my last report training schools and schools of Art, Medicine and Engineering were dealt with separately, and all other schools for special education were treated under the head of industrial and technical schools, schools working up to the art and industrial standards A to D laid down in the Madras Educational Rules being treated as industrial, and schools working up to the technical examinations being treated as technical. In its review, Government adverted to schools of commerce and music separately, and if the analogy were extended, schools of printing, schools of textile industries and schools of drawing would also have to be shown

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separately. But the effect of such a classification would be to throw into a nameless or general class some of our most important technical schools, for the mere reason that they impart instruction in two or more groups of the Government Technical Examination scheme. A definite principle of classification must, however, be adopted with a view to secure uniformity in dealing with special schools and after a careful consideration I propose to class them under three main heads—

(A) Training schools—
  (i) Training schools for masters.
  (ii) Training schools for mistresses.
  (iii) Training schools for gymnastic instructors.
  (iv) Sessional schools.
(B) Schools of Medicine.
(C) Technical, industrial or art schools—
  (i) Higher-class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under two or more of the groups of the Technical Examination scheme.
  (ii) Higher-class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the Technical Examination scheme.
  (iii) Lower-class industrial or art schools.

The lower-class industrial and art schools will, as laid down in the revised Educational Rules, include schools teaching art and industrial subjects from standards A to D.

There are no schools of Law now. Should any such schools come into existence hereafter, they will be shown under a distinct class.

Classified on the above principle the number of schools and classes for special or technical, industrial or art education for the past four years is given in the subjoined summary:—

Classes of institutions.	Institutions.				Individual students.			
	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1892–93.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.
(A) Training schools—								
(i) For masters	39	39	38	41	1,236	1,194	1,185	1,171
(ii) For mistresses ...	17	17	19	19	342	292	309	315
(iii) For gymnastic instructors	1	1	1	2	28	30	17	15
(iv) Sessional schools ...	14	17	17	20	152	195	183	215
(B) Schools of Medicine ...	3	3	3	3	367	366	384	399
(C) Technical, industrial or art schools—								
(i) Higher-class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under two or more of the groups of the Technical Examination scheme ...	11	12	15	13	1,357	1,529	1,801	2,140
(ii) Higher-class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the Technical Examination scheme	9	8	18	18	640	582	1,138	1,147
(iii) Lower-class industrial or art schools ...	3	2	3	5	84	80	96	143
Total ...	97	99	114	121	4,206	4,268	5,113	5,545

Both schools and scholars advanced, the former by 6 per cent. and the latter by 8 per cent. The increase in schools was confined to training schools, but that in scholars extended to all kinds of schools. One of the schools returned as a higher class industrial or technical school in the last report has this year been classed as a lower-class industrial or art school, because it has ceased to teach up to the Technical Examination standard, and another has ceased to exist; but this did not affect the aggregate strength of such schools.

C

(A) TRAINING SCHOOLS.

(i) *Training Schools for Masters.*

Number and strength of training schools for masters.

98. The establishment of three training schools in Madras—two by Government and one by a private individual—accounts for the increase over the figure of the previous year. The number of students under training, however, fell from 1,185 to 1,171. This decrease, though very trifling and not unexpected, is to be regretted, considering the number of untrained teachers in our schools and the efforts made by the inspecting officers to induce uncertificated teachers of a fit age to undergo training. All the training institutions, except the two Government schools opened towards the close of the year and the Rayachoti training school, were recognized. As in the previous year, eight of the schools were of the upper secondary and ten of the primary grade, while the number of schools of the lower secondary grade rose from 20 to 23, notwithstanding that three of the Government lower secondary schools were reduced to the primary standard. Of the students under training, 67 against 77 were being prepared for upper secondary, 209 as against 234 for lower secondary, and 895 as against 874 for primary teachers' certificate. The continued decrease in the number of lower secondary teachers, notwithstanding an increase of lower secondary training schools, is disappointing. The comparatively small demand for this grade of teachers explains the above retrogression. The distribution of training schools, according to district groups for the past four years, is given below:—

District groups.	Schools.				Scholars.			
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Northern Circars	10	9	9	9	236	228	250	237
Ceded districts	4	4	4	4	134	118	142	115
Central districts	9	9	9	12	309	300	269	331
Southern districts	8	8	8	8	295	274	270	258
Inland districts	3	3	3	3	95	94	104	91
West Coast districts	5	6	5	5	167	180	150	139
Total ...	39	39	38	41	1,236	1,194	1,185	1,171

Except in the Central districts group, comprising the districts of Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot, all the district groups had fewer students under training than in 1894–95, though the number of schools remained undisturbed. In the Ceded, Southern, Inland and West Coast districts the number on the 31st March last was the lowest during the past four years. This steady decrease, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of the Department to improve the qualifications of teachers will, perhaps, continue, and is what must be expected. In paragraph 157 of my last report it was brought to the notice of Government that only 7,537 primary schoolmasters on the 31st March 1895 were not qualified by certificates or length of service. A goodly number of these are too old to study, and most of the rest are of such low general attainments that they cannot undergo or profit by a course of training. The sessional schools prepare these teachers for the Primary Examination and such of them as pass the examination, or have a fair chance of passing it are drafted into the training schools. As the number of unqualified teachers annually decreases, the scope for selection is necessarily narrowed. Generally, only *bonâ fide* teachers and persons who hold provisional appointments or whom managers of schools undertake to employ on completion of training are admitted into training schools with stipends, and the selection of volunteers is more and more discouraged, as they have in several instances been found to violate the agreement entered into by them.

Thirty of the training schools for masters were under departmental management, two were under local boards and nine * were under private management, seven of the last kind having received aid during the year. The above three classes of schools were, respectively, 922, 74 and 175 strong. Of the students attending

* Eight schools with 163 pupils were under Mission management.

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Government, board and aided training schools, 917, 73 and 126, respectively, were in receipt of stipends. A considerable number of provincial stipendiaryships for secondary teachers again remained unappropriated.

The classes of the community represented in the training schools for masters are given in the margin. It is gratifying to note that there was an increase in the number of Native Christian, non-Brahman caste Hindu and Panchama students under training. The advance made by Panchamas, which is due partly to the opening of a special training school for this class in Madras, is noteworthy. The decrease under Muhammadans is to be regretted. Brahmans have shown a gradual and marked decline during the past four years, which seems to be due, partly at any rate, to preference shown to the other classes in the distribution of stipends. The absence of Europeans and Eurasians points to an evil which, if not remedied ere long, threatens to imperil the existence of schools for these classes of the community. The profession of teaching does not appear to be attractive to them, probably owing to the pay and prospects being inferior to those in other walks of life.

Classes.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Europeans and Eurasians.	1	1	...	...
Native Christians	222	207	246	264
Muhammadans	100	95	97	85
Brahmans	573	548	503	426
Non-Brahman caste Hindus	326	341	327	346
Panchamas	13	2	11	47
Aborigines	1	...	1	2
Others	...	...	...	1
Total ...	1,236	1,194	1,185	1,171

99. Of the 136 teachers employed in training schools for masters at the close of the year, two were educated in Europe, 114 held trained or untrained teachers' certificates, 18 held general education certificates, and two held no certificates. The grades of certificates held by teachers with trained, untrained, or general education certificates are given in the margin. There were 42 as against 46 teachers of the collegiate grade, while the number of secondary teachers rose from 78 to 82. Temporary changes in the staff probably led to the above fluctuations.

Qualifications of the staff in training schools for masters.

Grades.	Trained teachers' certificates.	Untrained teachers' certificates.	General education certificates.
First-grade collegiate.	7	1	2
Second-grade do.	27	3	2
Upper secondary ...	51	7	6
Lower secondary ...	7	5	6
Primary	5	1	2
Total ...	97	17	18

Work done by training schools for masters.

100. In training schools for masters, taken as a whole, only 22, or less than 2 per cent. of the students, had not passed a general education test at the time of admission, and they were all men actually engaged in teaching. While under training, students are, as a rule, prohibited from preparing for any general education examination. At the conference held in April 1895, a suggestion was made to revert to the old rule according to which the period of training was 18 months; but this change did not commend itself to me for financial and other reasons. The following extract from the last report on Training Colleges in England may be read with interest in this connection:—

"As a means of increasing the supply of teachers would it not be quite practicable to admit students who can afford evidence of a sound and broad general culture, such as the possession of a degree or certificate of higher studies for one year's training of an almost exclusively professional character? Most of the two years of a student's life now is spent in learning the elements of knowledge, which ought to have been acquired before admission, and has no direct bearing upon the science and art of education. And if all the time devoted to pædagogy during this period were to be summed up, it would not equal one year of special professional training. By this means a class of teachers would be introduced who would do much to strengthen the position of elementary education. The efficiency of the training, we give, is greatly lessened and weakened by the fact I have above alluded to—the very inadequate state of preparation of the bulk of the students who enter the colleges."

The three principal qualifications of a good teacher are sound and adequate general knowledge, acquaintance with the theory and art of teaching, and practical skill. I see no reason to change my opinion that, provided we can get candidates well-grounded in general knowledge, and, if possible, with some actual experience in teaching, a year spent in professional training ought generally to be sufficient to equip them for their profession. Further experience in the actual work of a school can alone make them good teachers.

From the training schools for masters 1,166 students appeared for the written test for teachers' certificates as against 1,194, and 304 passed for trained teachers' certificates as against 269. The percentage of passed to examined among the lower secondary grade candidates was very low, and was due mainly to the very high standard adopted by one of the examiners. Information regarding the number of teachers to whom certificates have been awarded has already been given. Of the students trained in 1895–96 and the previous years, 1,060 as against 908 obtained employment as teachers or set up schools of their own during the year under review. Notwithstanding this increase the returns have revealed the unpleasant fact that of the students trained during 1892–93, 1893–94 and 1894–95 as many as 240 remained unemployed on the 31st March last. Probably many of them have not passed the tests to qualify for certificates, and were, therefore, unable to enter the profession. Cases having come to my notice of trained men failing to come up for the examination and thus eventually failing to qualify for the profession, I have inserted in the form of agreement to be executed by students under training, a special condition to the effect that they should continue to present themselves for the tests until they earn certificates. In all cases of wilful default, legal steps are taken to recover the stipends drawn by the students concerned together with the cost of tuition. Of the men trained in 1895–96 there remained 170 unemployed on the 31st March 1896. This compares favourably with the corresponding figure for 1894–95.

Grade.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Upper secondary ...	89	17	19
Lower secondary ...	258	31	12
Primary	819	256	31

Training schools for masters by districts.

101. Appendix J furnishes particulars of training schools for masters individually. The number of students under training in each district is hereunder given :—

Ganjám	60	Nellore	50	Tinnevelly	77
Vizagapatam	49	Madras	82	Coimbatore	45
Gódávari	49	Chingleput	72	Salem	36
Kistna	79	North Arcot	66	Nilgiris	10
Bellary	27	South Arcot	61	Malabar	100
Anantapur	28	Tanjore	76	South Canara	39
Kurnool	29	Trichinopoly	39		
Cuddapah	31	Madura	66	Total ...	1,171

In one district the number remained the same as in the previous year, and in seven districts it advanced, while the remaining fourteeen districts retrograded in this respect. The large increase in Madras was the result of the establishment of three new training schools during the year.

(ii) *Training Schools for Mistresses.*

Number and strength of training schools for mistresses.

102. There were 19 training schools for mistresses as in 1894–95, and they contained 315 students as against 309. Though the strength was thus a slight improvement on that of the previous year, it did not reach the figure of 1893. Six of these schools were of the upper secondary, eight of the lower secondary, and five of the primary grade; and 36 students were being prepared for upper secondary, 149 for lower secondary, and 130 for primary grade certificates, as against 45, 116 and 148 for the respective grades on the 31st March 1895. The increase in the number of lower secondary mistresses is satisfactory. All the schools with one exception were recognized. Of the schools four were under Government management, one of them being for Muhammadans and one for Mappillas. The rest, fifteen in number, were under Mission management and were aided by Government. Eighty out of 100 students in the Government schools, and 140 out of 215 students in aided schools were in receipt of stipends.

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The distribution of students, according to the classes of the community, is noted in the margin. Wide fluctuation will be noticed in the number of Europeans and Eurasians as well as of non-Brahman caste Hindus. Native Christians have advanced steadily since 1894, but Brahmans have gone from bad to worse. The decrease under Muhammadans is disappointing, and was due to the presence of only one Mappilla woman in the Moyan Training school, Calicut. It is very creditable to the Native Christian community that 78 per cent. of the women under preparation for the profession of teaching belonged to that class.

Classes.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	32	65	39	42
Native Christians	254	190	240	245
Muhammadans	14	17	16	7
Brahmans	4	2	2	1
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	28	18	12	20
Panchamas	8	...	...	...
Others	2	...	...	...
Total ...	342	292	309	315

103. Six of the 39 teachers employed in the training schools for mistresses were educated in Europe or America and one held no certificate; while 27 held trained teachers' certificates, two untrained teachers' certificates and three general education certificates only. Of the certificated teachers one held a first-grade collegiate, four second-grade collegiate, twenty upper secondary and four lower secondary certificates. The increase in the number of superior mistresses from Europe or America augurs well for the future of these schools.

Qualifications of the staff in training schools for mistresses.

104. Only two of the mistresses under training had not passed any general education test at the time of admission: this testifies to the care exercised in the selection of students. At the written examination for teachers' certificates the training schools for mistresses did not fare as satisfactorily as in the previous year, though they secured a higher percentage of passed to examined than training schools for masters, as will be seen from the figures in the margin. The explanation furnished for the low proportion of success among lower secondary masters applies equally to the poor outturn among lower secondary mistresses. As many as 218 mistresses trained in 1895–96 and the previous years found employment or set up schools of their own during the year, and 49 of the mistresses trained in 1892–93, 1893–94 and 1894–95 are reported to be unemployed; these figures compare favourably with the corresponding figures for 1894–95. Sixty of the teachers trained during the year remained unemployed on the 31st March last. The Department takes the same measures in the case of trained women as in the case of trained men against failure to fulfil the terms of their agreement.

Work done by training schools for mistresses.

Grade.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Upper secondary ...	49	14	29
Lower secondary ...	110	14	13
Primary	159	60	38

105. Appendix K furnishes particulars for training schools for mistresses individually. The number of students under training in each district is given below:—

Training schools for mistresses by districts.

Kistna	22	Tinnevelly	43
Nellore	23	Coimbatore	24
Madras	93	Malabar	18
North Arcot	19	South Canara	16
South Arcot	14		
Trichinopoly	16	Total ...	315
Madura	27		

North Arcot contained the same number of students as in the previous year, and Madras and Trichinopoly had fewer students, while the other districts show more or less improvement. The expediency of opening a training school in connection with the Rajahmundry girls' school is under consideration.

(iii) *Training Schools for Gymnastic Instructors.*

106. In the Teachers' College gymnasium seven men were under training at the close of the year as against 17 on the 31st March 1895. But the average number on the rolls was 21, and the admission of the fresh batch of students in June and July was expected to bring up the number to the above average. The Police huts were repaired and

Training schools for gymnastic instructors.

adapted to accommodate 20 students. Of the men under training on the 31st March, one was a Brahman, one a Muhammadan, two were Native Christians and three non-Brahman Hindus. One was a Mysore stipendiary and four were provincial stipendiaries; one was free and one paid fees. Three had passed a general education test at the time of admission. An examination for certificates was held in September and again in March. At these examinations 19 passed in the first and 16 in the second class out of 40 entrants. Of the men trained in 1894-95 and the previous years, 25 obtained employment or joined their appointments during the year, while 15 were unemployed. A special gymnastic training class, attended by eight teachers— six Brahmans and two non-Brahmans—was at work in connection with the training section of the Rajahmundry College.

(iv) *Sessional Schools.*

Sessional schools.

107. Twenty sessional schools attended by 215 teachers were at work on the 31st March, as against 17 such schools with 183 teachers on the corresponding day in 1895. On the whole 99 sessional schools were held during the year and 1,187 teachers were admitted to them. Of these 899 appeared for the complete test at the Primary Examination and 30 for a portion of the test; 646 passed for complete certificates, while 146 passed a portion of the test. These results are fair, considering the low attainments of the teachers.

Expenditure in training schools.

108. The expenditure in all training schools, including sessional schools, during the past four years, is compared below :—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93 ...	1,640	1,50,791	20,049	3,354	90	36,087	2,10,371
1893-94 ...	1,589	1,58,604	25,736	715	96	37,145	2,22,296
1894-95 ...	1,630	1,45,279	27,195	1,434	172	36,103	2,10,183
1895-96 ...	1,642	1,55,366	29,047	1,153	620	45,771	2,31,957

As the number of this class of schools is limited, no fluctuations worthy of note had occurred in the average number on the rolls or in the cost of their upkeep. Public funds met 80 per cent. of the entire expenditure.

(B) Schools of Medicine.

School department of the Madras Medical College.

109. There was a further improvement in the strength of the school department of the Medical College, which rose from 340 to 372. Of these, 70, including 18 women, were in the Apothecary, 207, including one woman, in the Hospital Assistant, one in the Chemist and Druggist department, and 94 in the Sanitary Inspector's class. Of the pupils, 76 were Europeans or Eurasians, 69 Native Christians, 18 Muhammadans, 69 Brahmans and 137 non-Brahman Hindus; and of the 19 female students, three were Native Christians and the rest Europeans and Eurasians. The decrease in the number of Muhammadans is disappointing. For the primary and final examinations for the diploma of apothecary held in June 1895, eight and six candidates, including, respectively, one and three women, appeared, and all were successful. For the final examination for the college certificate of hospital assistant, 101 candidates, including eight Muhammadans, presented themselves, and 97 passed including seven Muhammadans; the remaining four failing in only one subject. The only candidate that appeared for the examination for chemists and druggists met with success. The above results are very satisfactory. From the sanitary inspector's class 94 appeared for the Intermediate Examination in Hygiene, of whom 51, or 54 per cent. were successful. No orders were passed during the year on the proposals for the re-organization of medical schools. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 84,810, of which sum Rs. 36,926 were met from Provincial revenues, Rs. 25,986 from local funds, Rs. 15,947 from municipal funds and Rs. 5,951 from fees.

Board Medical school, Nellore.

110. Government having decided to close the Medical school at Nellore, no admissions were made into the school last session, and there were, therefore, only five final years' students on the rolls. Three of these were Native Christians and two non-Brahman Hindus. The school acquitted itself creditably at the final examination for

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hospital assistants, all the 22 candidates having passed, with seven in the first class. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,511, of which local funds met Rs. 1,368 and fees Rs. 143.

Prince of Wales' Medical school, Tanjore.

111. There were 22 students, as against 15 in the previous year, on the rolls of the Medical school, Tanjore. Eight of them were Native Christians, seven Brahmans, and seven non-Brahman Hindus. The increase was due to the posting of some of the new batch of students to this school for want of accommodation in the Madras Medical school. Six candidates appeared for the final examination for hospital assistant, and all of them were successful, with four in the first class—a result which is very creditable to the Superintendent and his staff. Of the total expenditure of Rs 5,184, municipal funds met Rs. 1,020, fees Rs. 60 and endowments Rs. 4,104.

(C) TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL OR ART SCHOOLS.

Higher class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under two or more of the groups of the technical examination scheme.

112. In 13 institutions as against 15, instruction was given in subjects coming under two or more of the groups of the Technical Examination scheme. It is gratifying to note that the aggregate strength of such schools nevertheless rose from 1,801 to 2,140, or by nearly 19 per cent. The annexed table gives certain particulars of these schools. All the engineering subjects are shown under one group, and the textile fabrics and tailoring and dressmaking are included under textile industries, and students studying the different subdivisions have been treated as distinct subject students : —

Schools.	Individual students.		Subject students.												
	31st March 1895.	31st March 1896.	Engineering.	Physical Science.	Sanitary Science.	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Music.	Drawing.	Jeweller's work.	Printing.	Wood-work and Metal work.	Leather work.	Textile industries.	Glass and Pottery.
Government.															
School of Arts, Madras ...	518	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	658	50	...	46	...	16	53
Board.															
Technical Institute, Madura ...	160	220	50	...	...	55	30	...	187	...	...	74	...	...	...
Aided.															
Industrial School, Madras ...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anjuman-i-Muffid-i Ala-i-islam ...	169	172	172	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	7	...	52	...
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School, Madras ...	144	80	12	...	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar.	118	92	63	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	7	22	...
American Mission Industrial School, Arni	105	64	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	16	...
H.L.G. Mission High School, Tirupati	9	17	1	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly	162	181	231	39	6	...	41	...	76	...	16	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's College Special classes, Trichinopoly	106	183	83	...	...	...	68	...	27	...	5	...	...	...	...
S.P.G. Boys' School, Puthúr ...	26	24	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Art Industrial School for Boys, Nazareth	138	388	96	...	...	...	29	...	408	...	...	56	...	158	...
Art Industrial School for Girls, Nazareth	52	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	40	...
Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karúr	54	61	34	...	...	...	...	16	20	...	...	9	...	33	...
Unaided.															
Imperial Arts Industrial School, Vizagapatam	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,801	2,140	782	39	6	55	364	16	1,482	50	27	200	7	348	53

Eight of the institutions with 869 students were under Mission management.

School of Arts, Madras.—Instruction is given in the School of Arts in the subjects of jeweller's work, cabinet-making, carpet-weaving, pottery and decora-

tive laquer-work, in addition to drawing in its various branches, and painting, modelling and engraving. The number on the rolls rose from 518 to 618, the loss sustained in the previous year being thus more than recovered. Both the drawing and industrial classes shared equally in the above advance. There were 375 as against 343 students preparing for the Government Technical examinations; and in the industrial classes also, which were, on the whole, 165 strong as against 137, both paid and unpaid apprentices received an accession to their number, and 60 per cent. of the apprentices belonged to the artisan class. The special or extra classes and the general education classes contained 110 and 175 pupils, the figures for 1894–95 being 110 and 130, respectively. The number of girls rose from 26 to 40, of whom one was a non-Brahman Hindu and the rest were Europeans or Eurasians. At the Government Technical examinations in drawing, 422 subject-candidates were examined and 289 passed as against 185 out of 321. The marked improvement in the percentage of success is satisfactory. Three students obtained diplomas and two group certificates in drawing; and of the 35 candidates examined for technical teachers' certificates 27 passed. For the Technical examinations in cabinet-making, silversmith's work, carpet-weaving and jeweller's work, 33 candidates appeared as against 22, and 28 were successful as against 21; and nine as against three candidates passed for the Intermediate standard. Twelve students obtained employment during the year. Final orders on the re-organization of the institution had not been passed when the year closed; but I am glad to note that the Secretary of State has been pleased to sanction its continuance as a Government institution.

Technical Institute, Madura.—There was a substantial increase in the strength of this institution. Under its energetic Superintendent it has been making remarkable progress. Six students were receiving instruction in mensuration, nine in fitter's work, 35 in carpentry, 55 in agriculture, 30 in short-hand, 184 in drawing, three in engraving, 39 in cabinet-making, 19 in blacksmith's work and 16 in rattan work. At the Elementary Technical examination the school passed one candidate in fitter's work, four in cabinet-making, and two in blacksmith's work. The annual inspection of the school was conducted by Mr. Holder with fairly good results.

Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-Islam.—The strength had improved slightly, and the institution made steady progress during the year. Of the students, 86 were learning carpentry, 86 turning, 16 varnishing, 11 tambour work, 66 drawing, seven blacksmith's work and 52 embroidery. At the Elementary Technical examination seven passed in carpentry and four in cabinet-making. Mr. Lewis of the Reformatory School conducted the annual examination in the industrial subjects with fairly satisfactory results. The lads trained in the school are said to be able to secure fairly remunerative employment.

Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School, Madras.—It is to be regretted that the strength had fallen considerably since the institution had ceased to prepare candidates for both the compulsory and the optional subjects of the Upper Secondary Examination. But I hope the Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities will continue the morning and evening classes intact. On the last day of the year one student was learning mensuration, eight surveying and levelling, three earth-work and road-making, 38 book-keeping, 35 commercial correspondence, 26 short-hand, 12 banking and 25 type-writing. At the Intermediate Technical examinations one passed in mensuration, four in surveying and levelling, ten in book-keeping, six in commercial correspondence, one in banking, one in commercial geography and two in short-hand; and at the Elementary Technical examination three passed in mensuration, four in surveying and levelling, two in practical plane and solid geometry, 13 in book-keeping, 15 in commercial correspondence, five in banking, one in commercial geography and seven in short-hand. These results are encouraging.

St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar.—The strength had fallen. Of the students, 44 were learning mensuration, 19 carpentry, 44 book-keeping, seven boot and shoe-making and 22 tailoring. No candidates were presented during the year for any of the Government Technical examinations. The school was inspected by Mr. Chatterton since the close of the year with fair results in tailoring and poor results in carpentry.

American Mission Industrial School, Arni.—There was a heavy fall in the strength. Twenty-seven students were learning carpentry, six printing, eight blacksmith's work, eight weaving and eight tailoring. Eight students were also

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learning masonry. At the Elementary Technical Examinations two candidates passed in tailoring. Fair results were obtained at the annual inspection held by the Inspector.

H.L.G. Mission School, Tirupati.—One student was learning mensuration, nine book-keeping and seven commercial correspondence. At the Elementary Technical Examinations, the school passed one candidate in book-keeping.

Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly.—In this institution, founded by an enterprising native undergraduate, instruction is given in as many as twenty subjects, which were attended by 409 subject-students. On the manager applying for grants for salaries and furniture and apparatus, Mr. Chatterton was deputed to visit and examine the school and to make a special report on its general condition and the prospect of its permanence. The proprietor was also required, as a condition of receiving Government grant, to place the school under the management of a responsible committee and to get the institution registered. This he has since done. One of the weak points in the institution is the attempt to impart instruction in a large number of heterogeneous subjects. The proprietor has been advised to limit instruction to fewer subjects, as suggested by Mr. Chatterton, so as to secure concentration of effort, greater efficiency, and economy of time and money. At the Intermediate Technical Examinations three passed in building-drawing and estimating, three in surveying and levelling, two in machine-drawing, ten in book-keeping, six in commercial correspondence, two in short-hand, and one each in banking and commercial geography; and at the Elementary Technical Examinations two passed in building materials and construction, two in building-drawing and estimating, two in surveying and levelling, six in mensuration, eight in practical plane and solid geometry, three in electricity and magnetism, six in book-keeping, eight in commercial correspondence and three in short-hand. A large number of former students are reported to have secured remunerative appointments.

St. Joseph's College Special classes, Trichinopoly.—Instruction was being given in as many as eleven subjects coming under the groups of engineering, commerce, drawing and printing. With a view to save time and money and to avoid unwholesome rivalry, it was suggested by my predecessor, the late Mr. Grigg, and afterwards by myself, that, if the classes of St. Joseph's and those of the Albert Victor Institute could not be amalgamated, the managers should arrange not to teach the same subjects, Trichinopoly being too small a town to provide pupils enough for two schools imparting instruction in the same subjects. Neither of these recommendations has been accepted. I have, accordingly, decided to aid the two schools for certain subjects only. At the Intermediate Technical Examinations one student passed in machine-drawing and one in commercial correspondence and at the Elementary Technical Examinations three passed in mensuration, three in practical plane and solid geometry, two in practical telegraphy, eleven in book-keeping, four in commercial correspondence, eight in short-hand and one in compositor's work.

S.P.G. Boys' Industrial School, Puthúr, Trichinopoly.—Of the 24 students on the rolls 13 were learning carpentry and 11 tailoring. No candidates appeared for the Technical examinations in the subjects taught.

Art Industrial School for boys, Nazareth.—Under the able management of Revd. A. Margoschis this institution, intended chiefly for the benefit of Native Christians of the poorer classes in the Tinnevelly district, has been making remarkable progress. The strength had nearly trebled. All the students were learning drawing and 87 carpentry, nine fitter's work, 29 short-hand, 20 engraving, 14 cabinet-making, 42 blacksmith's work, 77 cotton-weaving, 28 Indian embroidery and 53 tailoring. At the Intermediate Technical Examinations two passed in carpentry, and at the Elementary Technical Examinations nine passed in carpentry, two in fitter's work, four in cabinet-making, one in blacksmith's work and five in cotton-weaving. Most of the former students were following the trade learnt in the school.

Art Industrial School for girls, Nazareth.—All the 40 students on the rolls were learning freehand drawing and 20 were learning lace-making and 20 embroidery. Seven students passed the Elementary Technical Examination in lace-making.

Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karúr.—There was a slight improvement in the total strength. Thirty-four of the students were learning carpentry, 16 band music, 20 freehand drawing, five blacksmith's work, four rattan-work, 18

cotton-weaving and 15 tape-making. At the Elementary Technical Examinations, five students passed in cabinet-making and one in cotton-weaving.

Higher class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme.

113. Of this class of institutions there were 18 as in the previous year, and their strength advanced slightly from 1,138 to 1,147. The number and strength of each group of schools under this head for the past two years are given below:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Schools of Art (Music)	5	255	5	344
Do. (Drawing)	4	317	4	245
Schools of Engineering	2	209	2	157
Schools of Commerce	3	182	3	168
Schools of Printing	2	148	2	190
Schools of Textile industries	2	27	2	43
Total ...	18	1,138	18	1,147

Ten of the schools with 464 pupils were under Mission management. Of the five schools of Music—four of which were aided and one unaided—the Madras school of music, under the able management of the Revd. J. T. Lawrence, was the most important and was 114 strong; it passed four candidates at the Intermediate and five at the Elementary Technical Examination in music. The music classes in connection with the Presentation Convent Schools, Black Town and Vepery, were each 39 strong and the former passed one candidate at the Elementary Technical Examination and the latter three candidates at the Intermediate Technical Examination in music. The singing class attached to the Presentation Convent, Black Town, and the S.P.G. Music class, Tuticorin, were, respectively, 140 and 12 strong.

The Art class at Kumbakónam, the municipal drawing classes at Vizagapatam and Srírangam and the aided Presentation Convent Drawing class, Black Town, were, respectively, attended by 57, 24, 15 and 149 students. In the Art class, Kumbakónam, which is maintained partly from Provincial and partly from municipal funds, 46 students were learning freehand drawing, five design, 22 geometrical drawing and five painting. All the students in the remaining three schools were receiving instruction in freehand drawing alone. Five candidates passed the Intermediate and 13 the Elementary Examinations in drawing from the Art class at Kumbakónam.

The two schools of Engineering were the school department of the College of Engineering and the special classes attached to the London Mission High school, Vizagapatam. They were, respectively, 145 and 12 strong. The Engineer Subordinate class having, under the orders of Government, been treated as part of the college department, the school department of the College of Engineering consisted of surveyor, draughtsman and artisan classes. For the final examination for surveyor and draughtsman certificates, 22 and 28 candidates appeared as against 25 and 33, and 16 and 20 passed as against 20 and 10, respectively, in 1894. Proposals were under consideration towards the close of the year, and have since been sanctioned by Government, to reconstitute the surveyor class as a surveyor and sub-overseer class. I am glad to record that young men trained in the college do not find any difficulty in obtaining suitable situations in Government or private service. In the Vizagapatam London Mission special classes one was receiving instruction in building materials and construction, eight in building-drawing and estimating, three in earthwork and road work, eight in surveying and levelling and three in mensuration.

The Government School of Commerce, Calicut, the Young Men's Christian Association commercial classes, Madras, and the Wardlaw College short-hand class, Bellary, respectively, contained 101, 59 and eight students on the rolls. In the Government school, Calicut, established early in 1895, 44 were learning book-keeping, 43 commercial correspondence, six banking and 65 short-hand; 87 were preparing for elementary, 62 for Intermediate and nine for Advanced examinations. Four out of five candidates that appeared for the Technical Examinations held in April 1895 were successful. In the Young Men's Christian Association classes 37 were learning book-keeping, 34 commercial correspondence, 15 banking and 21 short-hand. At the Elementary Technical Examination of April 1895 two passed in book-keeping, two in commercial correspondence and five in short-hand. The

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special class attached to the Wardlaw College, Bellary, gives instruction in shorthand only and at the Elementary Technical Examination of 1895 four candidates passed from this class.

In the technical classes of the Government Press, Madras, and in the S.P.G Industrial School, Ramnad, instruction was being given in printing to 168 and 22 students respectively; in the former 111 were learning compositor's work, 37 proof reader's work, four press work and 16 stereotyping; and in the latter 13 compositor's work and nine book-binding. At the Elementary Technical Examination five candidates from the former institution passed in compositor's work, eight in proof reader's work, one in press work and two in stereotyping.

The Industrial School for Muhammadan women at Guntúr and the S.P.G. Industrial School for women at Puthúr, Trichinopoly, are the two schools solely engaged in teaching subjects connected with textile industries and they were respectively 21 and 22 strong. From the S.P.G. Girls' School, Puthúr, three candidates passed the Elementary Technical Examination in lace-making.

Lower class industrial or art schools.

114. There were five schools of this grade, and their name and strength are given hereunder :—

	Strength.
Board Industrial School, Bezwada	19
Board Industrial School, Tinnevelly	28
American Mission School, Tallapudi (Gódávari)	23
Industrial School, Black Town	21
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage, Madras	52

All the 19 students in the Bezwada school were learning carpentry; elementary instruction in drawing is also given. In the Tinnevelly school 18 were taught carpentry and 10 blacksmith's work. This school is intended to be worked eventually as part of the training school, on the model of the Madura Technical Institute. Lace-making and hand-knitting are taught in the Tallapudi school to 13 and 10 students respectively; the school is intended for Native Christians of the poorer classes. It is to be regretted that the Madras Industrial School fell in strength and standard, owing perhaps to the uncertainty as to its future; eleven students were being apprenticed to carpentry, seven to blacksmith's work and three to boot and shoe-making. The Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage contained the largest number on the rolls; 28 students are reported to be learning drawing and six compositor's work; the school seems to be labouring under defective organization and supervision. It might be developed into a very useful and efficient industrial school if the Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities would place it under a proper Superintendent and alter its scope and character.

Total number of students receiving instruction in the different subjects in the technical, industrial and art schools and classes.

115. Instruction in technical, industrial or art subjects was also being given in seven Government, two Board and six aided or unaided institutions. The following summary shows the number of subject-students learning different subjects in all the technical, industrial and art schools and classes during the past four years, the subjects being exhibited in the order in which they appear in the Government Technical Examination scheme :—

Subjects.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Civil Engineering—				
Building Materials and Construction ...	...	...	...	10
Building-Drawing and Estimating ...	...	...	...	55
Hydraulics and Irrigation works ...	...	...	...	9
Earth-work and Road-making	...	...	12	23
Surveying and Levelling	...	...	29	120
Mensuration...	53	82	139	111
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry ...	...	...	...	42
Carpentry	555	571	520	609
Wood-turning	...	...	...	86
Mechanical Engineering—				
Machine Drawing	...	...	...	43
Fitter's work	...	...	...	18
Electrical Engineering—				
Practical Telegraphy	...	...	85	85
Physical Science—				
Electricity and Magnetism	...	...	...	39

Subjects.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Sanitary Science—				
Hygiene	...	...	...	172
Agriculture—				
Agriculture	65	87	84	86
Commerce—				
Book-keeping	...	56	218	216
Commercial Correspondence	...	44	159	164
Banking	...	...	37	33
Commercial Geography	...	...	18	...
Short-hand	...	16	251	199
Type-writing	...	...	35	34
Music—				
Music	...	...	313	387
Drawing—				
Drawing	489	543	518	..
Free-hand Outline Drawing	869	1,082	1,401	2,306
Design	...	...	...	11
Geometrical Drawing	...	...	...	30
Painting	...	...	...	11
Modelling	6	16	19	...
Wood Engraving	52	49	45	66
Jeweller's work—				
Jeweller's work	19	11	11	13
Silversmith's work	11	11	...	37
Printing, Book-binding, &c.—				
Compositor's work	25	26	212	157
Proof reader's work	...	...	...	37
Press work	...	...	...	4
Book binding	62	12	...	9
Stereotyping	...	...	...	16
Wood-work and Metal-work—				
Cabinet-making	...	...	40	142
Blacksmith's work	108	113	151	128
Rattan work	55	54	85	20
Leather-work—				
Boot and shoe-making	39	29	65	54
Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton-weaving and carpet-weaving	147	215	142	145
Lace-making	121	125	55	55
White embroidery	...	...	...	9
Braid-making	51	33	...	...
Tape-making	...	11	...	29
Hand-knitting	...	...	19	19
Embroidery	106	...	91	100
Glass and Pottery—				
Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture	35	32	42	53
Tailoring and Dress-making—				
Tailoring	184	262	160	208
Cookery	...	...	7	...
Miscellaneous—				
Tambour work	...	...	...	11
Varnishing	...	...	...	16
Masonry	...	...	...	8
Metal-work	53	31	38	19
Sawing	...	...	...	28
Kalloying	...	...	...	5

The steady increase in the number learning drawing is specially encouraging and augurs well for the future development of technical education in the Presidency.

Classes of the community represented at the technical, industrial and art schools.

116. The different classes of the community were represented as follows in the several classes of the technical, industrial and art schools:—

Institutions.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas.
Higher-class schools teaching subjects coming under two or more of the groups of the technical examination scheme	159	643	236	350	726	26
Higher-class schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme	488	102	34	204	311	8
Lower-class schools	21	31	9	2	73	7
Total	668	776	279	556	1,110	41

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Nearly a third of the students were non-Brahman caste Hindus. Native Christians ranked next, this being due to some of the mission schools being almost entirely intended for them. The number of Brahmans was comparatively small and most of them were learning engineering, or commerce, or drawing. Muhammadans should take up the study of these special subjects to a larger extent.

Qualifications of the staff in technical, industrial or art schools.

117. In the following table will be found the qualifications of the teaching staff employed in the several classes of the technical, industrial, or art schools on 31st March 1896 :—

	Higher class schools of class (i).	Higher class schools of class (ii).	Lower class schools.
Teachers educated in Europe	3	10	...
Teachers graduated in Science	3	6	...
Teachers who have passed Advanced Technical Examination	7	1	1
Teachers who have passed Intermediate Technical Examination	36	12	2
Teachers who have passed Elementary Technical Examination	34	9	6
Teachers holding no certificates	28	15	7
Total ...	111	53	16

It is satisfactory to note that 44 per cent. of the teachers in higher class technical or industrial schools, teaching the subjects coming under two or more of the groups of the technical examination scheme were educated in Europe, or have passed the Technical Examination of the intermediate or higher standard, and that 55 per cent. of the teachers in schools teaching the subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme were so qualified. As a matter of fact the teachers in all such schools are doing their best to improve their professional qualifications. When the School of Arts is reorganized and the schools in the mofussil are affiliated to the central institutions in Madras, a substantial improvement in every direction may be reckoned upon.

Work done by industrial, technical and art schools.

118. Appendix L furnishes particulars of the strength and subjects of instruction in each technical, industrial, or art school or class, and the results obtained by each school at the Government Technical Examinations have been noticed in detail in paragraphs 112 and 113. At the standard examinations 189 boys passed for results grants out of 252 presented, no girls were presented at all, and the boys belonged to eight schools. The figures given in the last report included pupils in salary grant and other schools tested at the annual examination and not for results grants proper. The returns show that 55 of the students who passed from the higher-class industrial or technical schools in 1895–96, or in previous years obtained employment as teachers during the year under report. Probably many students found their way into railway and other service without any record being kept in the schools where they were educated. I am impressing on managers of institutions the desirability of maintaining a complete record of all students leaving their schools after having made some progress. In 13 of the higher-class industrial schools articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 43,493 were turned out. On articles which cost them, excluding labour, Rs. 22,514, the above institutions realized Rs. 39,430; the rate of profit, assuming that the returns have been correctly made out, must be considered very good, taking the cost of labour into account.

Standard.	Presented.	Passed.
A	63	49
B	64	41
C	69	52
D	56	47

The Reformatory School, Chingleput, continued to do good work. Nine pupils passed the Elementary Technical Examination out of 15 examined and 11 passed the Primary Examination for complete certificates out of 19 entrants. Favourable reports were received on behalf of 75 per cent. of the discharged pupils. Instruction was given in carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving and tape-making, tailoring, and gardening. The school worked at a profit under each industry, the total profit aggregating Rs. 1,130.

Scholarships in technical, industrial or art schools.

119. The Government Scholarship notification provided for the award of 20 scholarships on the results of the Elementary or Intermediate Technical Examinations, and 23 scholarships were actually awarded—eight on the results of the Intermediate and fifteen on those of the Elementary examination. Eleven of the scholarships were tenable in the School of Arts, three in the School of Commerce, Calicut, three in the Art Industrial School, Nazareth, three in the Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karúr, and one each in the Madras School of Music, the Technical Institute, Madura, and the American Mission High School, Madura. All the ten scholarships notified for pupils passing the Primary Examination with drawing as an optional subject were awarded—five in the Art Industrial school, Nazareth, four in the A. V. Technical Institute, Trichinopoly, and one in the Technical Institute, Madura. The entire expenditure on scholarships in technical, industrial and art schools amounted to Rs. 15,002, of which Rs. 8,490 was met from Provincial funds.

Expenditure in technical, industrial or art schools.

120. The expenditure, excluding scholarships, from all sources in technical, industrial and art schools during the past four years, is compared below:—

Years.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1892–93	87,207	4,707	1,567	18,526	74,359	1,86,366
1893–94	78,096	4,864	1,836	21,888	69,099	1,75,778
1894–95	73,988	1,152	1,607	21,949	72,025	1,70,721
1895–96	66,014	4,210	1,608	21,598	80,991	1,74,421

The figures relating to the Engineer Subordinate class in the College of Engineering have been included in those relating to the college department in the returns for 1895–96, and if this is taken into account the total expenditure during 1895–96 will be found to have exceeded the figures of the previous two years. The abnormally high figure of 1892–93 was the result of the inclusion of the entire expenditure on the Reformatory School under the head of special schools, while in the returns for 1894–95 and 1895–96, about one-half of the charge is debited to Government schools general and the other half to Government schools special, as both general and special instruction is imparted to pupils of that institution. Public funds met over 41 per cent. of the entire expenditure during 1895–96.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) *General condition of female education.*

General condition of female education.

121. The number of public institutions for girls remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 1,000, as also the number of private schools, viz., 29; but a slight increase of from 52,654 to 53,025 took place in the number of students in both public and private institutions. There was, however, an advance from 107,823 to 110,460 in the total number of girls under instruction in all classes of institutions; the rate of increase, viz., 2·4 per cent. as will be seen from the statement in the margin, being higher than in the previous two years. Of the female pupils, 59,645 were reading in institutions for boys, and 50,815 in girls' schools, as against 57,219 and 50,604, respectively, in 1894–95. The increase in the number of girls in girls' schools, viz., 211, is insignificant and lends

Years.	Girl pupils under instruction.	Percentage of increase.
1892	98,471	...
1893	104,988	6·6
1894	106,775	1·7
1895	107,823	1·0
1896	110,460	2·4

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support to my statement in the last report that no appreciable advance will be made in the number of girls' schools unless additional funds are provided, which would allow of the assignment to such schools being raised. It is somewhat different as regards girls in boys' schools, the managers of such schools being interested in admitting as many girls as possible with the certainty of earning the full amount of assignment easily, each girl earning for them a larger sum than each boy. The map hereto attached shows the relative extent of female education in the different districts.

Information is furnished below as to the distribution of pupils in girls' schools for general education according to the stages of instruction :—

Stages.	Pupils in public girls' schools for general education.			Girls in all public schools.	
	1895.	1896.	Difference.	1895.	1896.
Upper secondary stage — Sixth form	113	109			
Upper secondary stage — Fifth form	113	77			
Upper secondary stage — Fourth form	131	113			
Upper secondary stage (357 / 299)	357	299	− 58	362	306
Lower secondary stage	2,800	2,932	+ 132	2,859	2,993
Primary stage	47,930	48,193	+ 263	96,002	97,893

The decrease in the strength of every one of the upper secondary forms, which was due to the closing of four of the high schools for girls, is very disappointing; but the number of pupils in the lower secondary stage showed a further advance. The scheme of special scholarships for Hindu and Muhammadan girls, which was sanctioned towards the close of the year under review, will, it is hoped, lead to a still further improvement.

(b) *Public examinations of high school or higher standard.*

Public examinations of high school or higher standard.

122. No candidates presented themselves either for the English language or for the Second language division of the B.A. degree Examination, but two—one a European and the other a Eurasian—appeared for the Advanced Physics branch of the Science division, and the European candidate succeeded in passing.

For the F.A. Examination, five candidates—three Eurasians and two Native Christians—presented themselves, but only one of them, a Native Christian candidate, passed, securing a place in the first class. It is disappointing to note that the Muhammadan female candidate, who failed at the examination of December 1894, did not present herself again. The total number of women who have up to-date passed the F.A. Examination thus rose from 16 to 17 (15 Europeans or Eurasians and two Native Christians).

No female candidates appeared for the last Upper Secondary Examination. The modifications made in the notification, specially to suit their requirements will, I trust, induce a number of girls in high schools to enter for the examination.

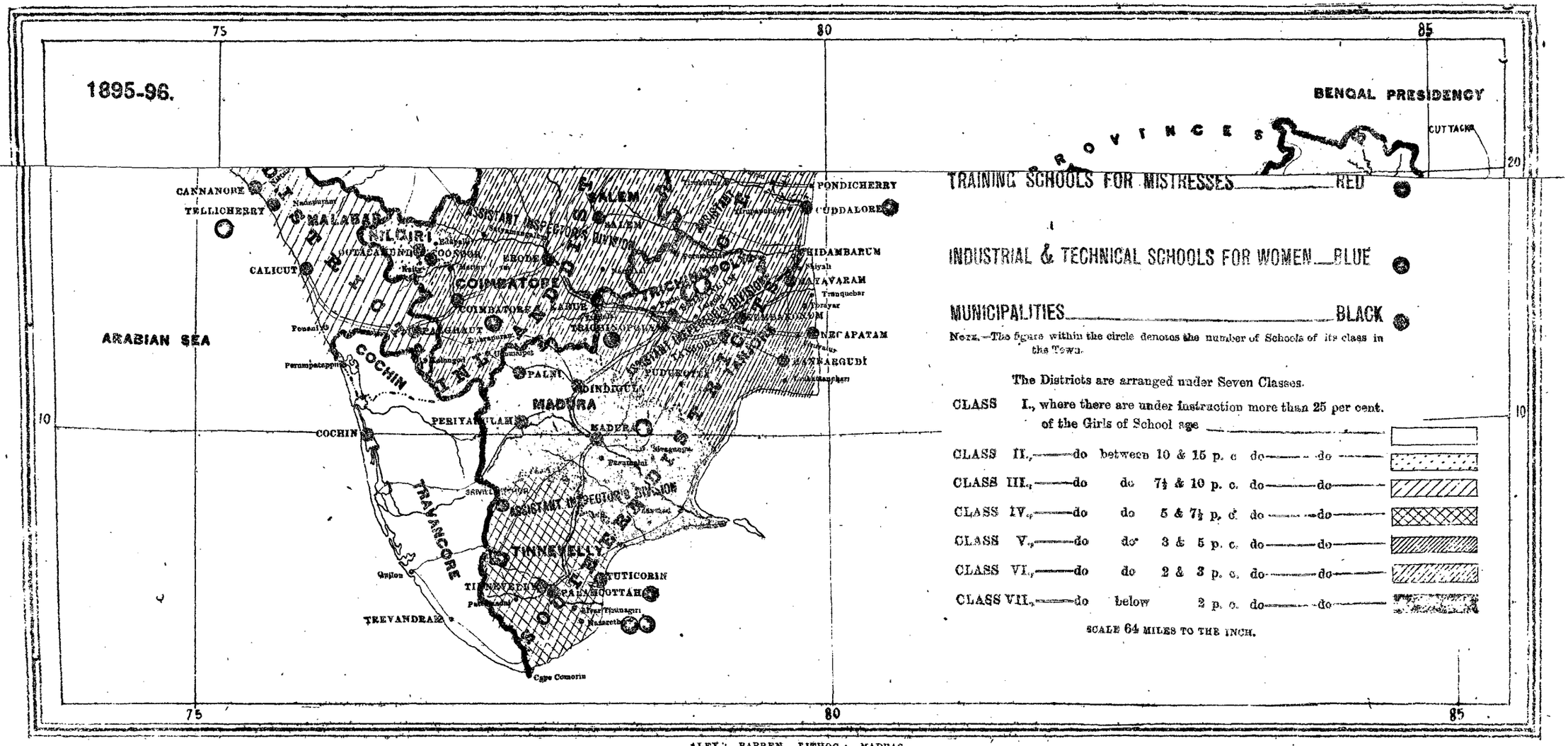
For the Matriculation Examination, 97 candidates presented themselves, and 21 passed, all in the second class. Up to date 238 women—one Brahman, one Muhammadan, six Parsis, 50 Native Christians, and 180 Europeans or Eurasians—have passed the Matriculation Examination.

(c) *Public upper secondary or high schools for girls.*

Number and strength of public upper secondary or high schools for girls.

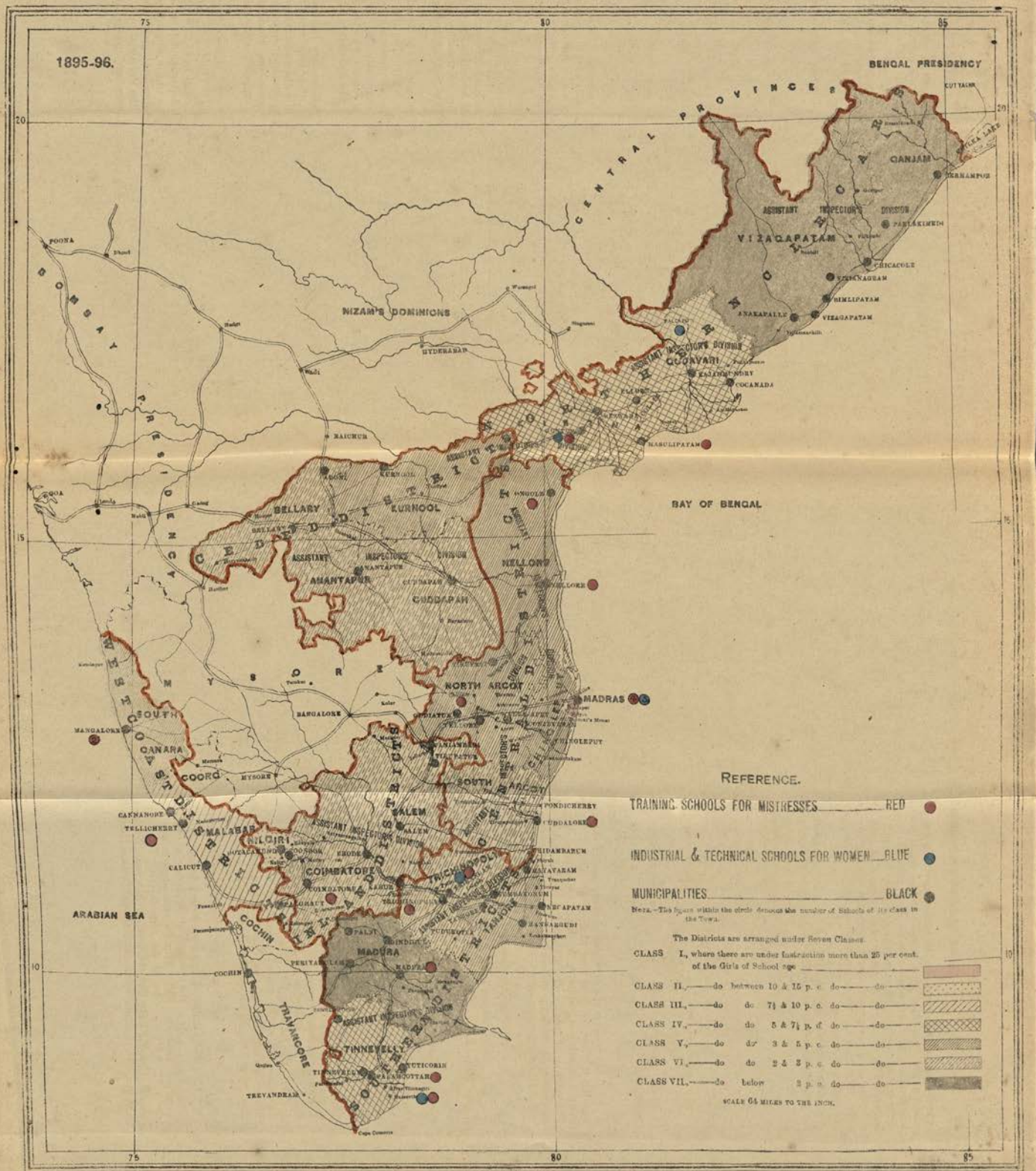
123. The number of upper secondary schools for girls fell from 27 to 23, and the strength of the upper secondary department from 357 to 299. This decrease appertained solely to the English schools, five of the schools (the Timpany Memorial girls' boarding school, Cocanada, the Christ Church girls' school, Nellore, the Presentation Convent Orphan school, Black Town, the National Indian Home Education classes, Madras,

Madras Presidency: showing the condition of Female Education and the position of Training Schools for Mistresses and Industrial and Technical Schools for Girls. Map IV.



ALEX'. BARREN, LITHOG: MADRAS.

Madras Presidency: showing the condition of Female Education and the position of Training Schools for Mistresses and Industrial and Technical Schools for Girls. Map IV.



ALEX: RABBEN, LITHOG: MADRAS.

and the Victoria Eurasian girls' school, Tuticorin) having ceased to rank as high schools. One new school, viz., the Vizagapatam Fort Catholic girls' school entered the list. The number of vernacular schools remained the same, viz., two, as also the strength of the upper secondary department, viz., ten. The sixth, fifth and fourth forms of English girls' schools contained, respectively, 108, 73 and 108 pupils as against 112, 108 and 127 on the 31st March 1895. From 14 of these high schools, 59 girls appeared for the last Matriculation Examination, of whom 13 were successful; the figures of the previous year were 41 examined and 16 passed. For the Lower Secondary Examination, 188 candidates appeared from the high schools, as against 173, and 77 passed as against 86. The results thus compare unfavourably with those of the previous year. Full particulars regarding high schools for girls are given in Appendix M. Of the 21 aided and unaided upper secondary schools for girls with 2,442 pupils as many as 19 with 2,061 pupils were under Mission management.

Pupils in the upper secondary stage of instruction are classified in the margin according to the classes of the community to which they belonged. There was a heavy fall in the number of Europeans and Eurasians, and also some decrease under Native Christians—the two classes which contributed the bulk of the strength of the upper secondary forms. The fall under Europeans and Eurasians was chiefly due to the closing of the upper secondary department of the Presentation Convent Orphan school, Madras, which contained 41 pupils on the 31st March 1895. Only 44 of the pupils are returned as belonging to the richer classes, thus showing that the indifference of these classes in the matter of female education still continues. As many as 169 of the pupils were contributed by officials.

	Number on the 31st March	
	1895.	1896.
Europeans and Eurasians	234	187
Native Christians	106	96
Brahmans	1	1
Non-Brahman Caste Hindus	13	12
Panchamas	2	2
Others	1	1
Total ...	357	299

(d) *Public lower secondary or middle schools for girls.*

Lower Secondary Examination.

124. For the Lower Secondary Examination of December last, 498 pupil and 47 private candidates appeared, of whom 283 and 19, respectively, passed, 213 and eight candidates qualifying for complete certificates. The increase in the number of examinees—both pupil and private—is again encouraging. There was also a satisfactory increase in the percentage of pupil candidates who qualified fully; but the proportion of private candidates who were successful fell off. The classes of the community to which the candidates who qualified fully belonged are shown in the margin. Both Europeans and Eurasians, and Native Christians passed a larger number of candidates, as well as a larger percentage than in 1894–95. There was one Brahman girl who qualified fully out of the six that were examined. It is rather disappointing to see that under non-Brahman Hindus only seven candidates passed for complete certificates as against eleven in the year previous. The Muhammadan community was again unrepresented.

Classes.	Examined.	Passed.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	183	89
Native Christians	312	124
Brahmans	6	1
Non-Brahman Hindus	44	7
Total ...	545	221

Number and strength of public lower secondary or middle schools for girls.

125. The number of public lower secondary schools for girls rose from 177 to 185 and their strength from 15,891 to 16,312, the loss sustained in both these respects in 1894–95, being very nearly made good in the year under review. It is further satisfactory to note that the lower secondary department in each class of schools, board schools excepted, was stronger than in 1894–95. Of the 141 aided and unaided lower secondary schools for girls with 12,059 pupils, as many as 125 with 11,277 pupils were under Mission management. Particulars regarding English and Vernacular middle schools for girls are given in the annexed table :—

District groups.	Government Schools.						Board Schools.						Aided Schools.						Unaided Schools.					
	1894-95.			1895-96.			1894-95.			1895-96.			1894-95.			1895-96.			1894-95.			1895-96.		
	Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.	
		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.
English.																								
Northern Circars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	40	158	2	11	75	...	...	...	3	28	92
Ceded districts	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	151	655	16	227	1,096	1	3	28	2	10	32
Southern do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	361	523	9	458	845	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inland do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	16	97	3	16	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	108	524	6	118	576	...	...	...	2	19	82
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	676	1,957	36	830	2,663	1	3	28	7	57	206
Vernacular.																								
Northern Circars	13	33	1,044	13	37	1,182	...	...	...	..	...	...	11	65	515	6	60	371	2	10	171	5	31	229
Ceded districts	1	6	60	1	7	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	135	3	17	167	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central do.	12	47	1,031	12	43	1,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	487	3,772	40	492	3,612	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern do.	3	17	310	2	11	246	3	29	386	3	25	375	33	486	2,323	30	380	1,838	1	33	26	1	2	40
Inland do.	4	40	440	5	51	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	57	613	8	79	510	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast do.	7	72	455	7	71	441	1	4	84	1	2	82	5	69	394	5	64	411	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40	215	3,340	40	220	3,549	4	33	470	4	27	457	99	1,177	7,752	92	1,092	6,909	3	43	197	6	33	269
Grand Total ...	40	215	3,340	40	220	3,549	4	33	470	4	27	457	129	1,853	9,709	128	1,922	9,572	4	46	225	13	90	475

There was a marked increase in the number and strength of English schools as will be seen from the marginally-noted figures. Vernacular schools, however, suffered a loss in both number and strength. Government schools again advanced in strength, while the reverse was the case in regard to board schools. Aided schools fell both in number and strength, while unaided schools gained in both these respects. The average strength of each school fell from 90 to 88.

	1894–95.		1895–96.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
English schools ...	31	2,664	43	3,756
Vernacular schools ...	146	13,227	142	12,556
Total ...	177	15,891	185	16,312

Information is furnished in the margin as to the classes of the community represented in the middle departments of upper secondary and lower secondary schools for girls. The bulk of the increase appertained as in 1894–95 to Europeans and Eurasians and Native Christians. The increase under Muhammadans, slight though it be, is encouraging. It is noted with regret that Panchamas retrograded still further. The decline under Brahmans is discreditable to a community which takes such pains in educating its boys. It is rather disappointing to note that non-Brahman caste Hindus did not show any signs of progress.

Classes.	1894–95.	1895–96.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	599	708
Native Christians	1,567	1,601
Muhammadans	18	27
Brahmans	93	88
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	444	440
Panchamas	73	61
Others	6	7
Total ...	2,800	2,932

(e) *Public primary schools for girls.*

Primary Examination.

126. The total number of female candidates at the Primary examination rose from 1,765 to 2,015, the increase appertaining almost wholly to pupil-candidates. Of the other two classes of examinees, private candidates showed a further decline in number, while teacher candidates increased by seven. The continued increase in the number of pupil-candidates is to be attributed to the fact that the examination of the fourth standard in results girls' schools by Primary Examination Boards is encouraged as much as possible. In all 1,410 candidates (1,317 pupils, 61 teachers, and 32 others), were successful as against 1,274 in the previous year, 1,036 (969 pupils, 44 teachers, and 23 others), having qualified for complete certificates as against 947. The percentage of female candidates that passed for complete certificates fell from 54 to 51, the pupil and private-candidates having fared a little worse and teacher candidates better than in 1894–95.

The examinees are arranged in the margin according to the classes of the community to which they belonged. Europeans and Eurasians, as well as Native Christians, passed as usual with credit, and some improvement will be noticed in the results obtained by Brahmans and Panchamas, while non-Brahman caste Hindus and Muhammadans showed a slight deterioration. The optional subjects continued to be efficiently taught, with the exception of Elementary Science. Geography and Hygiene continued to be the most popular optional subjects. I have reason to believe that Hygiene is treated too much as a mere book subject, and I am about to take steps to secure that both the teaching and the examining shall deal more with the realities of every-day life than has hitherto been the case. Only four candidates appeared in the newly-added subject of Singing, and all of them passed.

Classes.	Number examined.	Number passsed for complete certificates.	Percentage of examined to passed in 1894–95.	Percentage of examined to passed in 1895–96.
Europeans and Eurasians	148	89	61·8	60·1
Native Christians	816	486	61·7	59·6
Muhammadans	73	31	43·7	42·5
Brahmans	157	78	48·2	49·7
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	743	320	45·7	43·1
Panchamas	77	31	36·6	40·3
Parsis and others	1	1	100·0	100·0

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Number and strength of public primary schools for girls.

127. Subjoined is a summary of public primary schools for girls, classified according to the managing agencies :—

Classes of Schools.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Under public management.					
Government ...	Upper primary	78	4,557	77	4,588
	Lower primary	37	1,601	36	1,538
Board ...	Upper primary	10	627	9	515
	Lower primary	5	172	10	386
Under private management.					
Aided ...	Upper primary	242	13,456	(a) 233	13,386
	Lower primary	279	8,630	(b) 278	8,287
Unaided ...	Upper primary	17	810	(c) 25	1,396
	Lower primary	99	2,701	(d) 95	2,375
Total	Upper primary ...	347	19,450	344	19,880
	Lower primary ...	420	13,104	419	12,586
	Grand Total ...	767	32,554	763	32,466

A slight decrease will be noticed in the number and strength of public primary schools for girls, but the average strength of each school remained the same, viz., 42. Though upper primary schools shared in the decrease in number, they had an accession of 430 pupils, so that the decrease in the number of pupils was confined to lower primary schools. The bulk of the increase in the strength of upper primary schools appertained to unaided schools, and was probably due to the raising of the standard of some of the lower primary schools of this class.

Distribution of girls in primary schools and classes according to districts.

128. Girls in the primary stage in all public institutions are distributed below by districts, which are arranged in order of the percentage of girls to girls of school age :—

Districts.	Girls of school age.	Number of girls on 31st March in primary schools.	Number of girls on 31st March in the primary classes of secondary schools.	Total.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.	Total strength, 1894-95	Percentage of column 8 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras	34,005	3,724	4,642	8,366	10·9	24·6	8,486	25·0
Nilgiris	6,546	386	325	711	5·9	10·9	740	11·5
Malabar	200,731	11,830	1,339	13,169	5·9	6·6	13,346	6·6
Kistna	137,585	8,109	286	8,395	5·9	6·1	8,634	6·3
Gódávari	157,747	7,662	1,506	9,168	4·9	5·8	8,471	5·4
Tinnevelly	147,394	7,075	1,133	8,208	4·8	5·6	8,232	5·6
Chingleput	84,623	3,245	330	3,575	3·8	4·2	3,658	4·3
Nellore	109,069	3,802	451	4,253	3·5	3·9	4,102	3·8
Tanjore	174,310	4,799	1,263	6,062	2·8	3·5	5,825	3·3
South Canara ...	81,772	2,301	544	2,845	2·8	3·5	2,625	3·2
Kurnool	60,551	2,081	6	2,087	3·4	3·4	2,097	3·5
North Arcot ...	162,892	4,078	728	4,806	2·5	3·0	4,580	2·8
Trichinopoly ...	106,372	2,347	590	2,937	2·2	2·8	2,959	3·3
Salem	150,146	3,369	479	3,848	2·2	2·6	3,657	2·4
Bellary	67,019	1,446	229	1,675	2·2	2·5	1,685	2·5
South Arcot ...	162,558	2,902	620	3,522	1·8	2·2	2,822	1·7
Coimbatore	153,471	2,699	643	3,342	1·8	2·2	3,381	2·2
Anantapur	51,937	1,041	13	1,054	2·0	2·0	909	1·7
Cuddapah	93,860	1,690	109	1,799	1·8	1·9	1,759	1·9
Vizagapatam ...	210,362	2,717	413	3,130	1·3	1·5	3,049	1·4
Ganjám	146,032	1,887	166	2,053	1·3	1·4	2,254	1·5
Madura	203,525	2,578	310	2,888	1·3	1·4	2,731	1·3
Total ... 1894-95	2,702,507	80,119	15,883	96,062	3·0	3·6	...	...
Total ... 1895-96		81,768	16,125	97,893	3·0	3·6	...	...

The proportion of girls in the primary stage of instruction to the female population of school age remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 3·6 per cent. In twelve districts the percentage of girls in the above remained almost the same, while six districts made a slight advance and four retrograded. The highest percentage was, as usual, secured by Madras, and, as in the previous three years, five

(a) 186 with 11,123 pupils were under Mission management.
(b) 150 with 4,923 do. do.
(c) 14 with 659 do. do.
(d) 34 with 1,002 do. do.

districts, excluding Madras, had in the primary stage of instruction over 5 per cent, while nine districts as against eight in 1894–95 had between 2·5 and 5 per cent. of the female population of school-age. Female education cannot, therefore, be said to have made much progress during the year under review.

Primary schools for girls managed by the Department.

129. The number of Government primary girls' schools fell from 115 to 113, 62 of them being situated in the Northern Circars. As in 1894–95, no Government primary schools existed in the four districts of Cuddapah, Madras, Tinnevelly, and South Canara, though in the last-named district provision was made in the budget for 1895–96 for a Muhammadan girls' school. Trichinopoly, Madura, and the Nilgiris contained, as in the previous year, but one school each; 68 per cent. of the primary schools were of the upper primary grade, and the percentage of pupils in the upper primary stage was 4·6 as against 5·0 per cent. in 1894–95. Taking upper primary schools alone into account, 6·2 per cent. of the pupils in them were in the upper primary stage as against 7·1 per cent. in the year previous.

Primary schools for girls managed by local boards.

130. Local boards had eleven schools under their management as against eight in the previous year. The Kistna, Anantapur, Nellore, and Tanjore boards continued to maintain exactly the same number of schools, viz., one, as in 1894–95, while the Cuddapah and Trichinopoly boards opened between them five new schools. The school managed by the Coimbatore board was closed, and the one managed by the Kistna board was reduced from the upper primary to the lower primary grade. Five of the schools were of the upper primary grade, containing 17 pupils in the upper primary and 227 in the lower primary departments, and the remaining six were lower primary schools containing 187 pupils. The increase in the number of pupils in the lower primary stage is satisfactory.

Primary schools for girls managed by municipalities.

131. Eight primary girls' schools were under the management of municipalites as against seven in the previous year. Of the four upper primary schools, three were maintained by the Municipal Council, Kumbakónam, and one by the Municipal Council, Bellary. These four schools contained among them 271 pupils, only 18 being in the upper primary stage. Of the four lower primary schools, one was under the management of the Municipal Council, Bellary, one under that of the Municipality of Vellore, both these having been of the upper primary grade in 1894–95. Of the remaining two lower primary schools, one was a new school opened by the Municipal Council, Tirupati, with 79 pupils on the rolls, and the other was under the management of the Municipal Council, Calicut. Though there was a heavy fall in the number and strength of upper primary schools, the total number of girls attending these and the lower primary schools advanced from 456 to 470.

Primary schools for girls under private management.

132. Aided schools of the upper primary grade fell both in number and in strength, but the number of pupils in the upper primary stage of instruction rose from 1,325 to 1,381. Tinnevelly contained, as in the previous year, the largest number of aided primary schools, both upper and lower. Unaided primary girls' schools advanced both in number and strength, and contained 114 pupils in the upper primary and 3,657 in the lower primary stage.

(f) *Scholarships and expenditure in girls' schools.*

Scholarships in girls' schools.

133. The Government Scholarship notification allotted to girls in secondary schools 25 scholarships on the results of the Lower Secondary and 40 scholarships on those of the Primary Examination, to be distributed as per margin; and it permitted the award of scholarships unappropriated by one class to pupils belonging to another class in order of merit, preference being given to Hindus and Muhammadans. Only seven of the former and 38 of the latter were awarded;

	Lower Secondary Examination.	Primary Examination.
Hindus including Uriyas	8	10
Muhammadans including Mappillas.	7	10
Native Christians	5	10
Backward classes	5	10

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all the former to Native Christians and of the latter four to Hindus, four to Muhammadans and 30 to Native Christians. It is matter for much disappointment that Hindus and Muhammadans could not be induced to continue their studies even on the offer of scholarships. Sixty special scholarships were also instituted for Hindu and Muhammadan girls awardable on the results of the Primary Examination, but without the restriction that the recipients should continue their studies to the Lower Secondary Examination, and I am glad to record that almost all of them have been taken up. Of the six scholarships held out to Matriculates only two were taken up and one female F.A. undergraduate received a scholarship to study for the B.A. degree. The expenditure on scholarships in all girls' schools during 1895–96 amounted to Rs. 9,281, of which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 6,385.

Expenditure in secondary and primary schools for girls.

134. Particulars of expenditure in secondary and primary schools for girls for the past four years are compared below :—

Year.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892–93	2,19,935	2,585	6,422	56,010	2,98,157	5,83,109
1893–94	2,39,001	2,680	6,845	59,877	3,08,834	6,17,237
1894–95	2,39,503	3,078	3,547	62,807	3,83,215	6,92,150
1895–96	2,32,810	3,541	4,007	76,634	3,79,884	6,96,376

There was a steady increase in the fee income and total expenditure. The decrease, which will be noticed between the expenditure from municipal funds in 1892–93 and 1893–94 and that from the same source in 1894–95 and 1895–96, was the result of G.O., No. 1049 M., dated 11th August 1893, in which the Madras municipality was relieved of all charges in connection with female education; results grants for girls in poor schools up to the third standard were being paid from the municipal funds up to 31st March 1894. Of the allotment for grants-in-aid fixed for 1895–96, I was able to assign Rs. 56,700 only for results grants for girls as against Rs. 66,300 in 1894–95, and consequently the actual expenditure, including arrear payments and excluding outstandings, on results grants to girls' schools fell from Rs. 71,067 to Rs. 61,142. This explains the decrease in the sum expended from Provincial funds on girls' schools. Nevertheless, Government will observe from the above figures that a little over a third of the entire expenditure on secondary and primary girls' schools during 1895–96 was borne by Provincial funds.

(g) *Results grant examination.*

135. The number of girls' schools which presented and passed pupils for the results grant examination under the several standards is given in the margin. As in the case of boys' schools, the statistics relate to results grant schools only. A larger number of schools failed to pass pupils under the infant than under the first or second standard. The gap between the number of schools presenting pupils for the third and the number presenting pupils for the fourth standard is marked and indicates that girls in about one-half of the lower primary schools do not continue their studies beyond the third standard. Most of the lower secondary schools for girls are aided on the salary-grant system; this explains the comparatively small number of candidates presenting pupils for the lower secondary results standards. It is satisfactory to note that all the schools which presented pupils for the sixth standard succeeded in passing one or more pupils in that standard.

Results grants examination.

Standard.	Schools that presented pupils.	Schools that passed pupils.
Infant	594	555
First	593	569
Second	552	525
Third	498	451
Fourth	245	229
Fifth	74	70
Sixth	46	46
Seventh	22	19

In the margin will be found the number of girls presented for and passed under the several standards for results grants and the proportion of passed to examined. Only 63·2 per cent. passed in the infant standard, while under all the other standards, except the seventh, a larger proportion of examinees met with success. The reason for this is not apparent. Probably in view of the small amount of grant earnable by each girl under the infant standard, it is not looked after as carefully as the higher standards. The second, fifth and sixth standards did very well, having passed in each case more than 75 per cent. of the pupils presented. Of the 1,668 and 121 girls examined for the fourth and seventh standards 991 and 84, respectively, were tested by the Primary and the Lower Secondary Examination, and of these 683 and 46 were successful. For all the primary and lower secondary standards together, 38,275 girls were presented, of whom 26,881, or 70 per cent., passed—a fair result on the whole. Of the pupils presented 948 belonged to municipal, 7,882 to local fund, 17,509 to mission results and 11,936 to non-mission results schools, and of the pupils passed 664, 5,132, 12,747 and 8,338 belonged to the respective classes of schools. Mission results schools thus obtained the best results, having passed 72·8 per cent., while local fund schools passed only 65·1 per cent. of the girls they presented.

Standard.	Presented.	Passed.	Percentage.
Infant	12,819	8,099	63·2
First	10,477	7,814	74·6
Second	7,599	5,844	76·9
Third	4,914	3,406	69·3
Fourth	1,668	1,129	67·7
Fifth	410	315	76·8
Sixth	267	206	77·2
Seventh	121	68	56·2

The number of girls who passed in the compulsory and optional subjects in the primary standards is given below :—

Subjects.	Infant standard.	First standard.	Second standard.	Third standard.	Fourth standard.
Compulsory Subjects.					
Reading	9,314	8,864	6,403	3,944	1,396
Writing	9,108	8,505	6,359	4,156	1,403
Arithmetic	9,004	8,445	6,531	3,698	1,175
Optional Subjects.					
Kindergarten occupations	2,412	1,663	911	...	...
Object lessons or elementary science	1,272	1,094	666	151	12
Singing, including action songs	2,314	736	199	57	10
Second language	4	219	178	226	107
Drawing	...	2	43	31	44
Needle-work	...	2,724	2,044	1,618	724
Geography	...	...	619	1,253	702
Hygiene	...	...	...	808	654
Indian History	...	...	...	...	85
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...
Mensuration	...	...	...	...	...
Domestic Economy	...	...	...	...	7
Drill and gymnastics	94	120	100	34	15
Drill and calisthenics	1,066	929	748	589	121
Kummi	38	35	34	21	1

Among the compulsory subjects arithmetic was not done as well as reading and writing, except under the second standard. A pretty fair number of girls brought up object lessons; but I trust more will bring it up next year, seeing that the rate of grant for this subject has been raised in the code for 1897–98. Drawing was not so popular as I should like it to be.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

Number and strength of institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans.

136. The number of institutions specially intended for Europeans (a term which throughout this chapter includes Eurasians) rose from 88 with 7,836 scholars to 95 with 8,154 scholars. The increase in institutions appertained to secondary and primary schools, while that in scholars was participated by all classes of institutions except special schools. The advance of 8 per cent. in schools and of 4 per cent. in

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

scholars is encouraging. The following is a summary of Appendix N, which classifies institutions according to grades :—

	1894–95.		1895–96.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Colleges	3	26	3	33
Secondary schools	69	6,731	72	6,786
Primary schools	8	484	13	741
Special schools	8	595	7	594
Total ...	88	7,836	95	8,154

Two of the schools were under departmental and one under municipal management, 77 were aided and 15 were unaided. The total number of European scholars in all classes of institutions increased from 7,623 to 7,920, or by 3·9 per cent.

137. The distribution of European scholars in the different stages of instruction is given in the margin. The increase in the number of scholars in the collegiate stage is encouraging, but the heavy fall in the number of girls in the upper secondary stage was rather disappointing, though it was more than compensated for by the substantial increase in the lower secondary and primary stages. The number of scholars attending special and technical schools made but a slight advance, the fall in the number of boys being more than made good by the increase in that of girls. The total number of boys in the different stages of instruction received only a slight accession, while that of girls showed a satisfactory advance.

European scholars in the different stages of instruction.

	1894–95.		1895–96.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges	35	1	38	2
Professional colleges ...	18	4	24	3
Upper secondary stage.	296	235	346	190
Lower secondary stage.	1,005	658	961	736
Primary stage	2,412	2,182	2,450	2,384
Special or technical schools.	262	515	229	557
Total ...	4,028	3,595	4,048	3,872

Collegiate education.

138. In the three colleges for Europeans, viz., the Doveton, St. Mary's and St. Thomé colleges, there were 33 students, of whom only eleven, including two female students, were Europeans, one was a Native Christian, and the rest were Hindus. St. Mary's College showed a great improvement in strength, there being two students in the senior F.A. class and ten in the junior. The Doveton College sent up six students for the F.A. Examination and passed three, all in the second class—a result which did not compare favourably with that of the previous year. St. Mary's College passed two out of seven candidates, and St. Thomé college three out of six. For the English language, Second language and Science divisions of the B.A. degree Examination, ten, eight and sixteen European candidates appeared, of whom eight, seven and fourteen, respectively, passed. For the F.A. Examination 26 candidates appeared, of whom only ten passed, as against eighteen out of 31 in 1894–95. Two candidates presented themselves for the L.T. degree Examination, but only one of them passed. Of the fifteen candidates who appeared for the several University examinations in Medicine, it is satisfactory to note that eleven, or 73 per cent. passed.

Secondary education.

139. Of the 72 secondary schools, 30 as against 31 were for boys and 42 for girls; and of the 30 boys' schools, ten were of the upper secondary grade. There was an increase of 50 European boys in the upper secondary stage, but the number in the lower secondary stage fell by 44. At the Matriculation Examination 44 out of 144 candidates were successful as against 21 out of 147. No European candidate appeared for the Upper Secondary Examination. For the Lower Secondary Examination 223 male candidates appeared, of whom 39 passed for complete certificates.

Primary education.

140. Six of the thirteen primary schools were for boys, and they contained 394 pupils on the rolls, all of whom were Europeans, 175 being girls. On the whole, 2,450 European boys were attending primary schools and classes out of 3,224 of school age. For the Primary Examination, 129 European male candidates appeared, of whom 72 passed.

Female education.

141. There were 42 secondary, seven primary and four special schools for European girls with 3,310, 347 and 367 pupils as against 38, four and six such schools with 3,194, 222 and 451 pupils, respectively, in 1894–95. The total number of European girls in all grades of institutions, advanced from 3,595 to 3,872, and of the 2,785 girls of school age, 2,384 were attending primary schools and classes. The success obtained by European female candidates at the different public examinations is noted below :—

	Examined.	Passed.
B.A. degree examination, English language division	...	...
Do. Second language division	...	...
Do. Science division	2	1
First examination in Arts	5	1
Matriculation examination	60	12
Lower Secondary examination	183	89
Primary examination	148	89

The above results are on the whole satisfactory, excepting those of the F.A. and Matriculation examinations, the large number of failures in these examinations being due to the difficulty referred to in the last report as regards the teaching of Mathematics and Physical Science. Certain modifications have been made in the notification relating to the Upper Secondary examination with a view to meet the above difficulty. It remains to be seen whether the examination will attract many female candidates.

Special education.

142. Three of the seven schools for special education were industrial schools for boys, and of the four girls' schools two were schools of music, and one a drawing class, and the remaining one a singing class, the last two being attached to the Presentation Convent School, Black Town. The number of European male scholars fell from 262 to 229, while that of female scholars rose from 515 to 557. The strength of the Madras Industrial School fell from 26 to 21; so also did that of the Adyar Orphanage from 118 to 92. The results of the Technical examinations have been noticed in Chapter VI.

Sausmond and Whitefield schools.

143. The Sausmond school does not seem to have been revived during the year. But the Whitefield school is reported to be progressing well under its new Headmaster.

The Madras Railway schools.

144. Seven schools continued to be maintained by the Madras Railway Company with 392 pupils on the rolls—Perambúr 137, Raichur 23, Gooty 42, Pódanúr 65, Súramangalam 47, Jólarpet 58 and Rénigunta 20. The strength of the Pódanúr school fell off considerably, owing probably to the movements of the railway employés. A sum of Rs. 2,666 was drawn from Provincial funds towards the upkeep of these schools as against Rs. 2,281 in 1894–95.

Expenditure in European schools.

145. The expenditure in colleges and schools intended for Europeans amounted to Rs. 5,45,861—Rs. 1,31,167 from Provincial funds, Rs. 1,680 from municipal funds, Rs. 88,063 from fees and Rs. 3,24,951 from subscriptions and miscellaneous sources. Nearly a fourth of the entire expenditure was thus borne by public funds.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans.

146. Public schools wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans rose from 1,153 to 1,157 and their strength from 47,669 to 47,742. There were 850 private schools attended by 25,882 pupils as against 796 with 23,051 pupils. Taking public and private schools together, it will be found that schools rose by 3 per cent. and scholars by 4·1 per cent. This indicates fair progress, the general increase for the Presidency being 3·5 per cent. Schools are classified in Appendix O according to grades and managing agencies, and the following is a summary thereof :—

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

	1894–95.		1895–96.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public secondary schools	14	1,329	13	1,396
Public primary schools	1,131	46,052	1,136	46,051
Public special schools	8	288	8	295
Private schools	796	23,051	850	25,882
Total ...	1,949	70,720	2,007	73,624

The increase in the number of public schools was confined to the primary schools. The total number of Muhammadan pupils in all public and private institutions rose from 92,570 to 96,088 or by 3·8 per cent., which was not so satisfactory as in 1894–95.

147. The distribution, according to stages of instruction, of Muhammadan male and female scholars is noted in the margin. There was an increase in the number of male students in the collegiate, lower secondary and primary stages of instruction and in special schools, while that of girls in the primary stage fell by 151. The number of students attending Arts colleges rose to the figure of 1893–94, but the number of those attending the Professional colleges fell to 11. The disproportion noticed in the last report between the number of pupils in the secondary and primary stages still continued, and will, in all probability, continue until Muhammadan parents begin to take a keener interest in the education of their children and send them to school earlier in life than is generally the case at present.

Muhammadan scholars in the different stages of instruction.

	31st March 1895.		31st March 1896.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges ...	42	...	49	...
Professional colleges.	12	...	11	...
Upper secondary stage	353	...	350	...
Lower secondary stage	1,238	18	1,327	29
Primary stage ...	54,206	11,475	55,106	11,324
Training schools ...	138	16	130	7
Special schools ...	261	3	280	17
Total ...	56,250	11,512	57,253	11,377

148. In the following table the proportion of Muhammadan boys and girls in all institutions to the respective male population of school age is worked out for each district, the districts being arranged in the order of proportion of male pupils. The percentage of male pupils rose from 45·8 to 47·8, and that of female pupils from 9·5 to 9·6. The increase in the former case is encouraging :—

Distribution of Muhammadan scholars by districts.

Districts.	Muhammadan population of school age.		Muhammadan pupils under instruction.		Percentage of pupils to population of school age.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Gódávari	2,993	3,163	2,424	938	89·9	29·6
Salem	4,548	4,678	3,956	932	87·0	19·9
Ganjám	428	400	348	115	81·3	28·7
Tanjore	7,753	10,227	5,889	896	76·0	8·8
Madras	3,959	4,018	2,914	551	73·6	13·7
North Arcot	7,160	7,276	5,171	1,242	72·2	17·1
Coimbatore	3,129	3,463	2,254	155	72·0	4·5
Tinnevelly	6,480	7,912	4,622	393	71·3	5·0
Vizagapatam	1,680	1,703	1,124	280	66·9	16·4
Madura	10,750	13,271	6,161	310	57·3	2·3
Trichinopoly	2,800	2,941	1,568	150	56·0	5·1
South Arcot	4,391	4,408	2,280	174	51·9	3·9
Chingleput	1,999	1,937	1,024	140	51·2	7·2
Nilgiris	454	236	227	66	50·0	28·0
Kistna	8,238	8,047	3,688	1,025	44·8	12·7
Anantapur	3,963	3,737	1,744	148	44·1	3·9
Bellary	6,698	6,167	2,834	208	42·3	3·4
Cuddapah	9,276	8,659	3,626	523	39·1	6·0
Malabar	58,093	57,385	21,149	7,092	36·4	12·4
Kurnool	7,441	7,172	2,421	409	32·5	5·7
Nellore	5,994	5,734	1,786	188	29·8	3·3
South Canara	8,440	8,357	2,511	432	29·8	5·2
Total ...	166,667	170,891	79,721	16,367	47·8	9·6

Five districts retained their position, seven showed an advance, comparatively speaking, and the remaining ten exhibited more or less retrogression. Gódávari and

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Madura showed marked progress, having gained six and three places, respectively, the former thus becoming the foremost in the above statement, with 89·9 per cent. of its Muhammadan male children under instruction. Coimbatore and the Nilgiris lost four and three places, while Salem lost one, thus becoming the second in the list, though the percentage of male pupils rose from 82·2 to 87·0. Madras was just able to retain its position, though it recovered a portion of the loss sustained in 1894–95. In eight as against nine districts the percentage of male pupils was below 50, and in thirteen as against twelve districts the percentage of female pupils fell below 10. In seven districts there were fewer girls under instruction than in 1894–95, the fall in Malabar being by far the heaviest.

Collegiate education.

149. Twelve of the 49 students in Arts colleges were attending the Presidency College as in 1894–95 and 15 the Madras Christian College. The results of the B.A. degree and F.A. Examinations for the past four years are compared below :—

	1892–93.		1893–94.		1894–95.		1895–96.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
B.A. English language division.	8	7	6	4	11	4	19	10
B.A. Second language division.	6	6	8	7	12	10	15	12
B.A. Science division	9	2	12	7	11	5	17	12
First Examination in Arts ...	34	14	36	14	25	9	30	4

The results of the several divisions of the B.A. degree Examination were encouraging, but those of the First Examination in Arts were again very disappointing. The above statement shows that as far as Muhammadans are concerned collegiate education has not made as much progress during the last few years as might have been expected, considering the interest that has been taken in the higher education of this class of the community.

Secondary education.

150. Of the thirteen secondary schools, six were for boys and seven for girls, and of the six boys' schools only two were, as in 1894–95, upper secondary schools—the Government Madrasa-i-Azam and the aided Harris High School, Rayapet. The total strength of two schools remained almost the same, 385 as against 386. The former school passed three out of eight candidates at the last Matriculation Examination and the latter one out of six. The number of lower secondary schools for boys fell from five to four and their strength from 536 to 489. Upper secondary and lower secondary Muhammadan boys in all classes of institutions numbered 350 and 1,327, respectively, as against 353 and 1,238. For the Lower Secondary Examination 213 Muhammadan male candidates appeared, of whom 25 passed, while of the four candidates that appeared for the Upper Secondary Examination none passed. This is again disappointing. Final orders on the scheme for the reorganization of the Madrasa-i-Azam have not been passed as yet.

Primary education.

151. Public primary schools for Muhammadan boys received a further accession of 12 schools and 609 pupils, the increase in schools appertaining to board and aided schools, and that in pupils to Government and unaided schools. As in 1894–95, over 48 per cent. of the primary schools were under the management of local boards and municipal councils. The number of Muhammadan male candidates at the Primary Examination was 1,714, of whom only 608 passed for certificates, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,661 and 611. The fall in the number and percentage of passed to examined is matter for regret.

Female education.

152. Excluding schools for special education and including indigenous schools, there were 168 as against 174 schools for the general education of Muhammadan girls, and these were attended by 5,266 as against 5,729 pupils. The decrease both in schools and pupils is discouraging, the former appertaining solely to unaided primary schools, and the latter to both aided and unaided schools. The total number of Muhammadan girls under instruction in all classes and grades of schools advanced but slightly from 16,234 to 16,367. It is, however, gratifying to note that the number of girls in the lower secondary stage rose from 18 to 29. The only Muhammadan female candidate that appeared for the

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Matriculation Examination was unsuccessful, and no candidate appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination. For the Primary Examination 73 candidates presented themselves, of whom 31 passed for certificates as against 21 out of 48 in 1894–95.

Special education.

153. The number of special schools for Muhammadans remained the same as in 1894–95, viz., eight, but their strength advanced slightly from 288 to 295. The College of Agriculture and the Law and Medical Colleges had one, seven and two Muhammadan scholars respectively, and 22 such pupils were attending the School of Arts, 18 the Schools of Medicine and four the School of Engineering. Of the 130 male students under training, 31 belonged to the Muhammadan Branch Training school, Madras, and 29 to the Mappilla Training school, Calicut. Six of the seven female students under training were in the Hobart Training School, Madras. It is encouraging to note that the two industrial institutions specially intended for Muhammadans, viz., the Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ala-i-Islam and the industrial school at Guntúr, were making good progress, and the latter recovered the loss in its strength.

Education of Mappillas.

154. As far as the education of Mappillas is concerned, the year under report was one of some retrogression; for at the close of the year there were only 323 public schools with 17,540 pupils as against 327 with 18,063 pupils. Private schools, no doubt, advanced both in number and strength, there being 233 such schools with 9,445 pupils as against 209 with 8,380 pupils in the year previous; but this advance cannot be considered a matter for satisfaction, as the pupils attending these schools only learn the Quran by rote. Of the public schools one was a practising school with 24 pupils under the management of the Department, 142 with 8,680 pupils were managed by local boards, 114 with 5,583 pupils were aided from public funds, and 66 with 3,253 pupils were unaided. There were besides 14 schools for Mappilla girls, seven of which with 349 pupils were managed by the Department, six with 212 pupils were aided by Government, and the remaining one with 64 pupils was unaided. The Mappilla Inspecting Agency was strengthened during the year by the appointment of two additional inspecting schoolmasters and of a Mappilla Sub-assistant for the new Southern Range of Malabar, and 14 additional schools were established in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks. These special measures will in time produce some improvement. The prospects of Mappilla education are, however, far from being bright, owing not only to the indifference of the people to secular education, but also to the curtailment of expenditure on Mappilla education by some of the local boards of Malabar. In public primary schools for Mappilla boys, 492 teachers were employed, of whom 80 held trained and 22 untrained teachers' certificates, 123 held general education certificates, and 267 were unpassed. The total expenditure on Mappilla education amounted to Rs. 32,780 in round numbers, of which 39·5 per cent. was from Provincial funds, 47·3 from the local funds, and 12·4 from municipal funds.

Education in the Laccadive Islands.

155. No information is available in the office regarding the number of schools that were at work in the Laccadive Islands during the year under report. Nor have the officers of the Revenue Department been able to report how far the new primer prepared by this Department for the use of the islanders has been acceptable to them.

Scholarships for Muhammadans.

156. For Muhammadans six, seven and ten scholarships and for Mappillas two, five and ten scholarships were allotted on the results of the Matriculation, Lower Secondary and Primary Examinations; but twelve, nine and eighteen Muhammadans, and one, one and five Mappillas were, respectively, awarded scholarships. I sanctioned 39 scholarships for Muhammadans, though the notification allowed only 23, by awarding to them scholarships set apart for the other classes, but not applied for. Every possible encouragement is thus held out to this class to seek higher education. Much is said and written as to the little that Government does for them; but even of that little they do not make the fullest use. There are signs of an awakening among them, and they may rest assured that no reasonable help which this Department can render them will be denied to them.

157. The entire expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools aggregated Rs. 2,32,558, of which Rs. 62,251 were borne from Provincial funds, Rs. 60,049 from local funds, Rs. 25,449 from municipal funds, Rs. 30,887 from fees and the balance (Rs. 53,922) from subscriptions, endowments and miscellaneous sources. In other words, 64 per cent. of the entire expenditure was met from public funds, 13 per cent. from fees and 23 per cent. from other sources. The fact that nearly two-thirds of the outlay is contributed by public funds is significant.

Expenditure in Muhammadan and Mappilla schools.

X.—EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

158. Panchama schools, public and private, advanced in number from 1,968 to 2,134, or by 8·4 per cent., and in strength from 45,965 to 50,045, or by 8·8 per cent. The percentages of increase continued to be satisfactory, differing but slightly from those of the previous year, and compared favourably with the average increase for the Presidency. The following is a summary of Appendix P in which schools are classified according to grades and managing agencies :—

Number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas.

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public secondary schools for boys	5	505	5	358
Public secondary schools for girls	8	790	9	862
Public primary schools for boys	1,913	43,695	2,088	48,075
Public primary schools for girls	20	661	13	451
Public special schools	...	...	1	16
Private elementary schools for boys ...	22	314	18	283
Total ...	1,968	45,965	2,134	50,045

Of the public schools, eight with 234 pupils as against one with 29 were under the management of the Department, 285 with 8,796 pupils as against 273 with 7,894 were managed by local boards, 1,135 with 27,840 pupils as against 1,049 with 26,033 were aided from public funds, and 688 as against 623 were unaided. The increase in the number and strength of Government schools was due to the opening of new schools for Panchamas in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam and Gódávari and of a Panchama training school in Madras with a practising school of the primary grade. It is satisfactory to note that there was a substantial increase in each of the other classes of institutions, particularly in aided schools, of which there were 86 more than in the previous year. The new Panchama training school in Madras has made a good beginning with 16 students under training, and will, it is hoped, further the cause of Panchama education throughout the Presidency by turning out certificated teachers who will personally interest themselves in the dissemination of the seeds of learning among their fellows.

Christian missionaries and philanthropic societies and individuals continue to take the lead in promoting education among Panchamas; but it is a mistake to suppose, as some do, that Government and local boards stand by idle and indifferent. The fact that about one-fourth of the Panchama boys reading in schools attend schools under public management is a proof of the interest that Government and local boards take in the matter. I have been much gratified to learn from managers of aided schools for Panchamas that the attitude of inspecting officers of all grades is now, with few exceptions, very sympathetic towards the education of this important class of the community. This justifies the confidence I have all along reposed in the Sub-Assistant Inspectors as a class that they would not allow caste prejudice and personal feeling to stand in the way of their duty towards the Panchama community, and it renders the appointment of a special class of Sub-Assistants for these schools less necessary than ever.

EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

159. From the figures in the margin distributing Panchama boys and girls according to stages of instruction, it will be seen that only one student was in the collegiate stage as against two in 1894–95. There was a further decrease in the number of boys and girls in the lower secondary stage, but there were ten more pupils in the upper secondary stage than in the previous year. The increase in the number of boys and girls in the primary stage is encouraging, as is also that in the number attending special schools. For the Primary Examination, 370 and 77 Panchama boys and girls appeared, of whom 123 and 31, respectively, passed for certificates—a very satisfactory result.

Panchama students in the different stages of instruction.

	1894–95.		1895–96.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges ...	2	...	1	...
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...
Upper secondary stage	4	2	14	2
Lower secondary stage	177	71	161	65
Primary stage ...	28,523	4,342	32,484	4,539
Training schools ...	14	...	47	...
Special schools ...	24	...	41	2
Total ...	28,744	4,415	32,748	4,608

160. In the following table districts are arranged according to the proportion of Panchama male students to the Panchama male population of school age. Male students advanced from 30,608 to 33,728, or by 10·2 per cent., and female students from 4,534 to 4,617, or by 1·8 per cent., the corresponding rates of increase for 1894–95 being 14 per cent. and 8 per cent., respectively :—

Distribution of Panchama students by districts.

Districts.	Panchama population of school age.		Panchama students under instruction.		Percentage of students to population of school age.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Madras	4,504	4,643	2,349	775	52·2	16·7
Nilgiris	1,187	853	362	56	30·4	6·6
Tinnevelly	25,329	27,266	4,124	395	16·2	1·1
Chingleput	23,279	22,741	3,256	548	14·0	2·4
South Canara	8,199	9,745	1,041	62	12·6	·6
Kistna	25,686	24,929	2,919	555	11·4	2·2
Ganjám	10,257	10,872	1,093	54	10·7	4·5
Madura	30,531	33,455	2,548	136	8·3	·4
Gódávari	36,480	37,487	2,742	580	7·5	1·5
Bellary	6,634	6,636	480	58	7·2	·9
North Arcot	29,646	29,450	2,110	227	7·1	·8
Nellore	20,672	19,963	1,231	325	6·0	1·6
Coimbatore	21,748	22,580	1,264	105	5·8	·5
Trichinopoly	19,772	21,534	1,115	75	5·6	·3
Salem	21,674	22,727	1,163	59	5·3	·3
Malabar	19,152	20,476	1,031	96	5·3	4·7
South Arcot	40,093	40,587	1,796	146	4·5	·4
Tanjore	35,112	38,111	1,555	228	4·4	·6
Kurnool	8,692	8,404	286	46	3·3	·5
Vizagapatam	22,516	22,729	680	31	3·0	·1
Anantapur	7,325	7,144	214	31	2·9	·4
Cuddapah	13,165	12,656	369	29	2·8	·2
Total ...	431,653	444,988	33,728	4,617	7·7	1·0

The percentages of total male and female students to the respective population of school age were 7·7 and 1·0 as against 7·1 and 1·0 in 1894–95, and eight districts as regards male and nine as regards female scholars secured a higher percentage than the average. Eight districts retained their position in the list, eight gained from one to five places and six lost from one to ten places, Malabar losing and Nellore gaining the largest number of places. Tanjore did not rise from the low position it held in the previous year. Two districts as regards male and thirteen districts as regards female students retrograded, the other districts having more or less advanced.

161. The expenditure in Panchama schools borne on the departmental returns was Rs. 1,88,041, of which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 14,020, local funds Rs. 45,682, municipal funds Rupees 14,457, fees Rs. 9,360, and subscriptions, endowments and other sources Rs. 1,04,522. Public funds met nearly 40 per cent. of the entire cost.

Expenditure in Panchama schools.

XI.—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

Education of the Aboriginal and Hill tribes.

162. In the Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari Agencies there were 53, 45 and 51 Government schools for the education of the Hill tribes as against 53, 50 and 46 such schools in 1894–95; and they were attended by 1,748, 1,341 and 1,416 pupils as against 1,634, 1,400 and 1,170, respectively. The decrease in schools and scholars in the Vizagapatam Agency, which is to be regretted, was due to the closing of five schools during the last quarter of the year for want of sufficient attendance.

Of the Government schools in the Ganjám Agency, only one as against seven, was of the lower secondary grade, and the rest of the primary grade, their strength being respectively 55 and 1,693. The decrease in the number of lower secondary schools need not cause regret, for the maintenance of weak fifth standard classes in such schools is prejudicial to the efficient working of the primary classes. There were, besides the above schools, eleven aided schools with 270 pupils and twenty unaided with 519 pupils in the Agency tracts. The total number of schools for which returns have been furnished was 84 as against 77 on the 31st March 1895, and their strength, 2,537 as against 2,269, thus rising almost to the figure of 1893–94. Of the pupils 562 as against 456 belonged to the aboriginal classes.

In the Vizagapatam Agency tracts there were, in addition to the two lower secondary and 43 primary schools under the management of the Department, 38 aided and 29 unaided primary schools, attended by 770 and 544 pupils, respectively. Returns have also been furnished for 26 indigenous schools with 245 pupils. The total number of all classes of schools in the Agency fell from 143 to 138, but the number of pupils rose slightly from 2,828 to 2,900, of whom 237 as against 247 belonged to the aboriginal classes.

The total number of schools in the Gódávari Agency rose from 56 to 61 and their strength from 1,373 to 1,697; of the 51 Government schools, three were of the lower secondary grade with 289 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March. Aided schools fell again from six to five, but advanced in strength from 120 to 194. The number of unaided schools remained the same, viz., five, but their strength rose from 62 to 87. Of the entire number of pupils, only 143 as against 262 were of the aboriginal tribes. Thus, in this as in the other Agencies, the settlers from the plains made the most use of the schools established mainly for the benefit of the hill tribes.

On the whole, education in the Agency tracts may be considered to have made some progress during the year. The total number of schools rose from 276 to 283 or by 2·5 per cent., and their strength from 6,470 to 7,134, or by 10·2 per cent. In all classes of schools in Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari, there were 1,293 pupils of the aboriginal tribes under instruction as against 1,115 in the previous year. This increase, small as it be, is encouraging. The institution of special scholarships for Savaras will, I trust, lead to further improvement in this direction.

As in the previous year, there were three schools for *Lambadies* in the Kistna district, all of which were under the management of the Bezwada Taluk Board. The aggregate strength of these schools rose from 56 to 63. The school, which it was under contemplation to open at Singiripadu in the Palnad taluk for the education of the *Chenchus*, does not appear to have been established by the board concerned.

There were four board schools for *Pallas* with 119 boys and nine girls, two being in the Bandar municipality and the other two in the Bandar taluk.

The boarding school at Birlute, maintained by the Kurnool Local Board for *Chenchus* on the Nallamala and Yerramala Hills appears to be fairly progressing. A second school for *Chenchus* was opened at Indresagudam. Both the schools contained together 56 boys and five girls on the last day of the year.

The *Oddars* and *Yenadis* of the Nellore district retrograded during the year under report, there being only two schools attended by 33 pupils belonging to these classes, as against four with 125 pupils in 1894–95. The Assistant Inspector reports, however, that the local boards have sanctioned the admission of these backward classes into their schools without fees.

For *Badagas* inhabiting the Nilgiris, there were 12 board and 22 aided and unaided schools with 451 and 596 pupils, respectively, as against 12 board, 18 aided, and four unaided schools with 458, 509 and 111 pupils in 1894–95, three of the

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

unaided schools having entered the aided list; 997 out of 1,047 pupils as against 1,032 out of 1,078 belonged to the aboriginal classes. For *Kotas* there was only one aided school with sixteen pupils as in the previous year. There were two unaided schools for *Todas* attended by 31 pupils. Of the 47 pupils in the schools for Kotas and Todas, 39 came of the aboriginal tribes.

Public and private schools of all grades contained 2,619 boys and 62 girls of the aboriginal tribes as against 2,414 boys and 61 girls in 1894–95; the further increase in the number of male pupils is encouraging. But of the male pupils, only one had reached the upper secondary and 25 the lower secondary stage and two were in training schools. The remaining male and all the female pupils were in the primary stage of instruction.

XII.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

Number and strength of indigenous and private schools.

163. The number of indigenous and private schools advanced from 4,675 to 5,134, or by 9·8 per cent. and their strength from 93,634 to 102,443 or by 9·4 per cent., the corresponding rates of increase in 1894–95 being 16 and 22 per cent. Malabar returned, as in the previous year, the largest number of such schools (598) and pupils (20,008). Next in order came Tanjore, Tinnevelly, North Arcot and Madura with 467, 462, 450 and 431 schools, respectively, attended by 9,542, 10,384, 8,571 and 8,811 pupils. As in the previous year, the Ceded Districts returned the lowest number of this class of schools, the Nilgiris excepted, and the remarks made in the last report regarding the indifference of the inhabitants of these districts to matters educational apply with equal force to the year under report.

Of the indigenous and private schools, 178 were high-class indigenous schools in which Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian language and literature were taught, 4,192 were *pial* schools in which elementary instruction was given only or mainly in a vernacular language, 751 were Quran schools in which the Quran was taught mainly or in some cases conjointly with secular subjects, and 13 were schools which did not conform to the departmental standards. As in the previous year, a few of the high-class indigenous schools were aided by Government or were supported from endowments; the Quran schools were generally maintained out of the funds of the mosques to which they were attached, while the teachers in the other schools supported themselves from fees, paid in cash or in kind, from occasional presents from the parents or guardians of pupils, and from sundry other receipts.

High-class indigenous schools.

164. Seven of the 178 high-class indigenous schools—five Sanskrit and two Arabic—are returned as high schools and 171 (141 Sanskrit and 30 Arabic) as middle schools. The strength of the Sanskrit high schools was 193 as against 265 on the 31st March 1895, as per particulars given below:—

	1895.	1896.
Sri Raja Gajapathi Rau's High School, Anakápalle	19	...
Bellary Sanmarga Samaj High School	...	12
Bellary Chowki Patasala	...	20
Sríperumbúdúr Sanskrit High School	63	55
Sanskrit Vidyakalpaveli Patasala, Tirupati	65	...
Ponnambala Pillai's Sanskrit School, Chidambaram	19	14
Sanskrit High School, Tiruvádi, Tanjore district	99	92
Total ...	265	193

Two new Sanskrit schools were admitted to the list, while two of the old schools did not furnish returns. Both the Arabic schools were in Vellore and contained 225 pupils as against 204.

The Sanskrit middle schools were distributed over the several districts as shown below:—

Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjám ...	6	129	Nellore ...	1	23	Coimbatore ...	2	32
Vizagapatam.	11	147	Chingleput ...	1	100	Salem ...	2	21
Gódávari ...	12	121	North Arcot.	2	40	Malabar ...	4	85
Kistna ...	9	104	South Arcot.	8	178	South Canara.	36	531
Bellary ...	5	56	Tanjore ...	22	417			
Anantapur ...	1	11	Trichinopoly.	1	12	Total ...	141	2,309
Kurnool ...	1	13	Madura ...	10	145			
Cuddapah ...	2	36	Tinnevelly ...	5	108			

Three of the five districts which returned no schools of the kind in 1894–95 furnished returns in the year under report, viz., Gódávari, Kurnool and Trichinopoly. As in the previous year, South Canara contained the largest number of such schools and pupils and Tanjore came next. Seven districts returned Arabic middle schools :— Books.

Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.
North Arcot	1	71	Nilgiris	3	118
South Arcot	12	272	Malabar	5	556
Tanjore	1	61			
Coimbatore	2	55	Total ...	30	1,552
Salem	6	419			

South Arcot returned, as in 1894–95, the largest number of Arabic schools, and Malabar the largest number of pupils. The fluctuations that will be noticed are such as are natural to institutions which are mostly without a settled organization.

The undermentioned schools received aid in the shape of salary and special grants :—

	RS.
Sanskrit School, Malayanur, Anantapur	65
Bhashamandiri Patasala, Bellary	132
Sanskrit School, Kollur, Kistna	93
Alwartirunagari Govindappan Chattram Sanskrit School, Tinnevelly ...	60
Sanskrit High School, Sriperumbúdúr, Chingleput	254
Sanskrit School, Injikollai, Tanjore	120
Do. Thukili do.	55
Do. Tiruvisanallur, Tanjore	48
Total ...	827

Elementary indigenous and private schools.

165. The following summary gives particulars by districts of elementary indigenous and private schools for boys and girls :—

Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.
Boys' Schools.			*Boys' Schools*—cont.		
Ganjám	153	2,413	Salem	215	3,669
Vizagapatam	113	1,367	Malabar	589	19,367
Gódávari	124	2,040	South Canara	143	3,514
Kistna	240	3,253			
Bellary	71	1,190	Total ...	4,927	97,469
Anantapur	80	919			
Kurnool	33	394	*Girls' Schools.*		
Cuddapah	66	1,083			
Nellore	209	3,103	Ganjám	1	39
Madras	217	4,021	Gódávari	1	15
Chingleput	260	4,188	Kistna	1	10
North Arcot	429	7,790	Cuddapah	9	166
South Arcot	297	4,962	North Arcot	16	445
Tanjore	442	8,952	Tanjore	1	20
Trichinopoly	223	3,539			
Madura	421	8,666	Total ...	29	695
Tinnevelly	457	10,276			
Coimbatore	145	2,763	Grand Total ...	4,956	98,164

The variations that will be noticed are such as occur from year to year. Of the Ceded Districts, Anantapur alone showed a slight decrease in schools and pupils.

XIII.—BOOKS.

The Text-book Committee.

166. One of the important features of the year under report was the reconstitution of the Text-book Committee on a wider and a more representative basis, which was sanctioned in G.O., No. 663, Educational, dated 6th August 1895. The rules framed for the guidance of the committee were also approved in the same Government Order, and the following thirty members were appointed to form the committee :—

Books.

President:

G. H. Stuart, Esq., M.A.

Members:

C. M. Barrow, Esq., M.A.
Mrs. Brander.
Miss Carr.
Revd. J. S. Chandler.
A. Chatterton, Esq., B.SC.
Revd. C. W. A. Clarke, M.A.
„ E. T. Davies, M.A.
„ W. Dilger.
„ J. W. Foley, M.A.
„ W. Goudie.
E. Holder, Esq.
R. Ll. Jones, Esq., M.A.
Miss Keely.
Khaja Khan Saheb, B.A.
M.R.Ry. M. Krishnan, B.A., B.L.
Rao Bahadur V. Krishnamachariyar.
Major H. D. Love, R.E.
M.R.Ry. S. Mangesha Rau, B.A.
E. Marsden, Esq., B.A.
W. B. Morren, Esq., M.A.
C. E. Phipps, Esq.
M.R.Ry. S. Rangiah Chettiyar, B.A.
„ M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A.
Rai Bahadur S. Seshayya, B.A.
Revd. J. D. W. Sewell.
J. H. Stone, Esq., M.A.
E. Stradiot, Esq.
M.R.Ry. J. M. Velu Pillai.
Revd. T. Walker, M.A.

Mr. Stuart held the office of President till he went on furlough in September, when he was succeeded by Mr. Morren. The vacancy among the members of the committee caused by the appointment of Mr. Morren as President was filled by the appointment of Mr. Cooper-Oakley. The revised rules for the guidance of the committee laid down that the quorum for a sub-committee should be not less than half the members of such sub-committee. In view of the fact that mofussil members were not ordinarily expected to attend meetings, the committee suggested that the quorum for a sub-committee should be not less than half the members of such sub-committee resident in Madras; provided, however, that questions on which there was difference of opinion should be settled by taking the opinions of the majority of all the members of the sub-committee. The above suggestion was approved by Government in its order No. 7, Educational, dated 8th January 1896.

Owing to the reconstitution of the committee, the sub-committees for dealing with the different subjects and languages had also to be reconstituted, and fourteen such sub-committees were appointed. A sub-committee was also formed to take in hand the formation of an Educational Library and Museum.

On the 1st of April 1895 there were 446 books awaiting disposal, and during the year 337 publications were referred to the committee as against 249 in the previous year. The total number of books examined during the year was 604, of which 309 were approved and 295 rejected. The number awaiting examination on the 31st March was 179 as shown below:—

Subject.		Balance on 1st April 1895.	Referred during 1895-96.	Total.	Examined during 1895-96.	Balance on 31st March 1896.
English		118	115	233	186	47
Mathematics		11	48	59	58	1
History and Geography		38	16	54	54	...
Vernaculars.	Tamil	10	10	20	9	11
	Telugu	9	19	28	28	...
	Malayalam	17	10	27	13	14
	Canarese	8	19	27	21	6
Hindustani, Arabic and Persian		5	11	16	16	...
Sanskrit, Marathi and Uriya		42	16	58	...	58
Latin and Greek		52	35	87	85	2
French and German		52	6	58	31	27
Miscellaneous.	Physics, Chemistry and Hygiene.	14	5	19	18	1
	Agriculture	1	...	1	1	...
	Drawing, Mensuration, and Handwriting.	26	18	44	44	...
	Domestic Economy	4	1	5	5	...
	Kindergarten and Object Lessons	22	5	27	26	1
	Music	...	2	2	2	...
	Others	17	1	18	7	11
	Total ...	446	337	783	604	179

Educational Library and Museum.

167. As stated in previous reports, want of accommodation rendered it impossible during the year under review to arrange the Educational Library, so that it could be used to good purpose by the educational public. Now that the Madras Literary Society has been removed to the Connemara Public Library, more space is available, and the necessary steps have been taken to place the Library and Museum on a satisfactory footing. Owing to the large number of books awaiting disposal at the time of the reconstitution of the Text-book Committee and the want of sufficient accommodation the Library Sub-Committee was unable to do anything during the year under report. It is hoped, however, that something will be accomplished by it ere long. A book case containing a collection of school-books, &c., was received during the year from Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co., and that enterprising firm of Madras publishers, Messrs. Srinivasa Varadachari and Co., were only waiting till accommodation was provided to forward a book case containing their publications.

The Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.

168. The number of visitors to the Oriental Manuscripts Library increased from 1,484 to 1,531. Of these 672 were readers, 825 copyists and 34 were mere visitors, the corresponding figures for the year preceding being 618, 710 and 156 respectively. The number of manuscripts transcribed and restored increased from 42 to 62. Thirty-nine manuscripts were purchased during the year against 73 in 1894–95. There was also a decrease from 133 to 96 in the number of manuscripts acquired by gift. Of these 96 manuscripts, seventeen were obtained by Dr. Hultzsch under G.O., No. 2827, Public, dated 4th December 1885, and twelve Tamil manuscripts were presented to the library by M.R.Ry. Chelvakesavaraya Mudali, B.A., of Perambúr. Very slow progress was made during the year towards the completion of the descriptive catalogues of the volumes in the library. In G.O., No. 400, Educational, dated 6th July last, the Curator has been allowed two years' time to revise and prepare them for publication, and it is hoped that the work will be completed by that time.

Registration of books.

169. There was a slight increase from 928 to 932 in the number of publications registered during the year. Of the publications, 737 were books and 195 periodicals, thus showing an increase of nine works under books and a decrease of five under periodicals. This latter result was due to the irregular intervals at which the periodicals were published and not to a permanent falling off in their number. A classification of the registered works under the three heads, 'Original works,' 'Republications' and 'Translations,' is furnished below, the figures under each head being compared with those of the previous year :—

Description of works.	Books published in English and other European languages.		Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the province.		Books published in Indian classical languages.		Books published in more than one language.		Total.	
	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.
Original works ...	188	233	486	412	33	38	93	99	800	782
Republications ...	11	15	54	55	16	18	4	9	85	97
Translations ...	2	1	37	49	...	1	4	2	43	53
Total ...	201	249	577	516	49	57	101	110	928	932

Of the registered publications, 270 dealt with Religion, 162 with Language, 31 with Law, 32 with Medicine, 55 with Science, and 44 with Biography, Fiction and History; 93 were Poems, 28 Dramas, and 217 works of a miscellaneous nature. The corresponding figures for the year 1894–95 were 311, 100, 26, 19, 52, 44, 111, 26 and 239. Classified according to languages, 248 of the publications were English, 174 Tamil, 238 Telugu, 39 Malayalam, 51 Canarese, five Hindustani, 57 Sanskrit, one Uriya, two Konkani, one Mahratti, one Badaga, four Tulu, one Latin and the rest bi-lingual or tri-lingual. Two hundred and seventy-five of the registered publications were educational in their aim. The number of works,

SCHOLARSHIPS.

the copyright of which was registered, was 323, the corresponding figure for the year preceding being 288.

Government copyright books.

170. The number of private firms engaged in the publication of Government copyright books and the number and value of books sold by them during the year are noted below :—

Societies or Presses.	Number of books published.	Number of copies sold.	Value.
			Rs.
Madras School Book and Literature Society ...	52	135,393	18,035
Empress of India Press	27	201,487	22,945
Basel Mission Press, Mangalore	25	42,539	6,069

Text-books for the Laccadive Islands.

171. With reference to G.O., No. 912, Educational, dated 28th November 1894, 500 copies of the Laccadive Primer were published during the year, of which four hundred copies were sent to the Collector of Malabar and seventy-five to the Collector of South Canara for distribution *gratis* among teachers and pupils in the islands. Two copies were also submitted to Government for record with my letter No. 542, dated 21st January last.

Encouragement of literature.

172. Out of the annual allotment of Rs. 3,000 sanctioned in G.O., No. 317, Educational, dated 9th June 1884, Rs. 1,815 were spent during 1895-96, Rs. 200 as remuneration for the translation of Mrs. Brander's *Domestic Economy* into Tamil, Rs. 65 for the correction of the proofs of certain Telugu Readers, and about Rs. 1,550 for the purchase of books and periodicals.

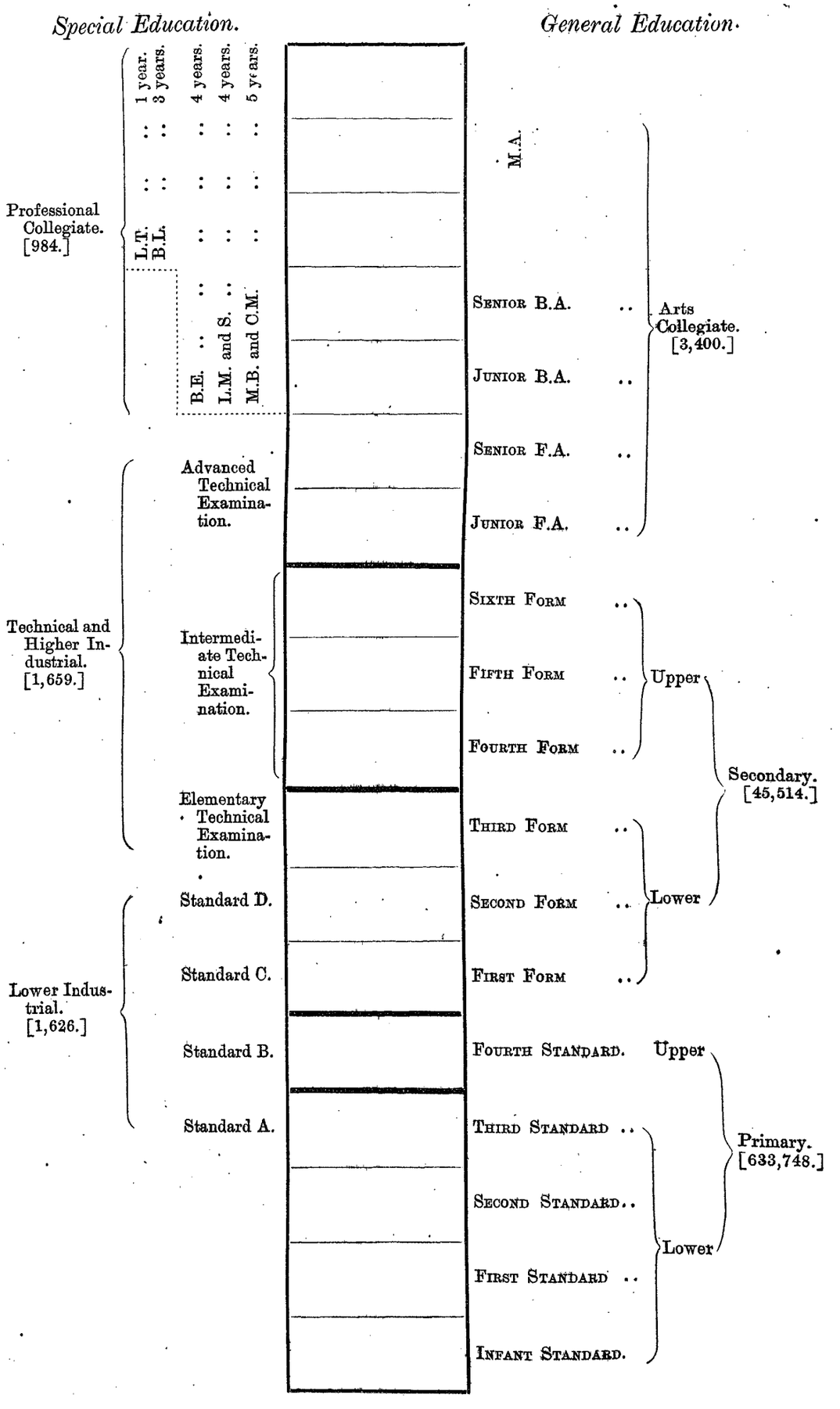
XIV.—SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Government scholarship notification.

173. The revised scholarship notification sanctioned by Government in its Order No. 885, Educational, dated 22nd November 1894, came into effect on the 1st January 1896. The changes and improvements introduced in the notification were referred to in paragraph 148 of my last report and have not therefore been dealt with in this report. To what extent the scholarships provided for in the different grades of institutions have been appropriated, has been noticed in previous chapters. The entire expenditure on scholarships, excluding stipends paid in training and medical schools, amounted to Rs. 56,638, of which Rs. 32,037 were paid from provincial funds, Rs. 4,363 from local funds, Rs. 27 from municipal funds and Rs. 20,211 from subscriptions and endowments and other sources. Particulars of the above expenditure are given below for the several grades of institutions :—

Institutions.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From other sources	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	9,746	...	...	11,519	21,265
Professional colleges	6,172	...	...	374	6,546
Schools for general education	7,629	12	...	6,184	13,825
Schools for special education	8,490	4,351	27	2,134	15,002
Total ...	32,037	4,363	27	20,211	56,638

Appendix Q gives the list of institutions in which the scholarships were held.


Special Education.
General Education.
1 year.
3 years.
4 years.
4 years.
5 years.
L.T.
B.L.
B.E.
L.M. and S.
M.B. and C.M.
Professional Collegiate. [984.]
M.A.
Senior B.A.
Junior B.A.
Senior F.A.
Junior F.A.
Arts Collegiate. [3,400.]
Advanced Technical Examination.
Technical and Higher Industrial. [1,659.]
Intermediate Technical Examination.
Elementary Technical Examination.
Sixth Form
Fifth Form
Fourth Form
Third Form
Second Form
First Form
Upper
Lower
Secondary. [45,514.]
Standard D.
Standard C.
Standard B.
Standard A.
Lower Industrial. [1,626.]
Fourth Standard.
Third Standard
Second Standard
First Standard
Infant Standard.
Upper
Lower
Primary. [633,748.]

XV.—GENERAL REMARKS.

Scheme of instruction in literary and non-literary subjects.

174. The scheme of instruction in literary subjects is laid down in the Educational Rules and the University by-laws, and that in non-literary subjects in the Educational Rules, the Government Technical Examination syllabuses and the University by-laws. A diagram to exhibit in one view the different stages of instruction in literary and non-literary subjects is attached. The form of a ladder has been adopted, the general education standards being entered on the right and the special on the left side. Each step denotes a year's work, the lowest step representing the lowest standard, and each higher step representing the next higher standard. On the general education side a pupil of fair ability, beginning the alphabet, takes four years to complete the lower primary, five years to complete the upper primary, eight years to complete the lower secondary, eleven years to complete the upper secondary and fifteen or seventeen years to obtain the degree of B.A. or M.A., or, in other words, to gain the highest rung of the ladder of general education. On the side of special education, that is education which is not, like the ordinary Arts course, intended for general mental development, but for the fitting of the individual for some particular career or walk in life, a pupil is not expected to begin to work for the lowest industrial or art standard until after he has been in possession of some general knowledge. This is why the Grant-in-Aid Code provides that no pupil shall earn a grant in an industrial or art subject unless he has passed the compulsory subjects of the third literary standard. This allows of a pupil being prepared for the third literary standard and standard A prescribed for industrial and art schools simultaneously. It is for this reason that the bifurcation of studies has been shown in the diagram to commence after the second literary standard has been passed. A pupil of ordinary ability, not preparing for a University course, would ordinarily take nine or ten years after passing the second literary standard to complete his industrial or technical training. Instruction in literary and non-literary subjects may be given to pupils side by side up to the completion of the upper secondary course, provided that arrangements exist for the teaching of non-literary subjects.

A pupil, whose general and special education was being carried on side by side, would, in ordinary circumstances, study for the Elementary Technical Examinations at the same time as he is preparing for the Lower Secondary or third form examination; and similarly a sixth form or Upper Secondary Examination student would study for the Intermediate Technical Examination. But it frequently happens that the technical examination is delayed until a year or more after passing the Lower Secondary or the Upper Secondary Examination. Occasionally the technical examinations are passed before the literary examination to which they correspond. But roughly speaking, the three stages of the technical examination scheme are supposed to cover a six years' course, beginning at about the time a student would be in the third form and ending about the time when, had he pursued the general or University course, he would be in the senior F.A. class. In the F.A. course, studies in literary subjects (languages and history) and in non-literary subjects (mathematics and either physiology or physiography) are carried on side by side. In the B.A. course those who study the non-literary subjects (mathematics, or physical science or natural science) have, at the same time, to carry on their studies in two languages, the same as those who elect to prosecute the literary studies—philosophy or history. The length of the University courses for professional degrees varies widely and is noted in the diagram.

The numbers of students, male and female, in each of the three important stages or sub-divisions on the side of general education and special education, are also entered in the diagram. The variations on the side of special education are not so marked as those on the side of general education, as the number of students receiving non-literary instruction is comparatively small.

Summary of progress.

175. From the facts and figures set forth in the previous chapters, Government will have noticed more or less improvement in several directions in the educational condition of the presidency. For the various University examinations 9,948 as against 8,922 candidates appeared, and

GENERAL REMARKS.

4,491 or 45 per cent. passed as against 3,465 or 39 per cent.; the comparatively large number that passed the Matriculation Examination chiefly bringing about this result. At the Primary, Lower Secondary and Technical Examinations conducted by me as Commissioner for Government Examinations, a larger number of candidates presented themselves, and a larger number met with success; but the results of the Upper Secondary Examination were poor. Fewer candidates were examined for the Teachers' Certificate Examinations conducted by the Department, but a larger number were successful. Male and female students in every stage of instruction had advanced, except girls in the upper secondary stage; but I hope that the recent revision of the Upper Secondary Examination notification will check any further falling away under this head :—

On the 31st March	Collegiate (Arts).		Upper secondary.		Lower secondary.		Upper primary.		Lower primary.	
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1891	3,200	5	8,051	228	21,833	2,395	27,598	3,502	435,740	76,448
1892	3,813	5	8,594	200	22,248	2,514	32,228	3,884	464,605	86,841
1893	3,534	3	10,076	273	23,423	2,717	35,825	4,071	491,155	92,318
1894	3,328	2	10,896	314	25,336	2,719	36,913	4,464	491,185	92,628
1895	3,182	3	11,884	362	27,537	2,859	38,376	4,889	484,568	91,113
1896	3,392	8	12,609	306	29,606	2,993	41,301	5,159	494,554	92,743

The increase in Arts colleges was due to the large number that passed at the last Matriculation Examination. Professional colleges, excepting the training colleges and the College of Agriculture, and the schools for special education, excepting the training schools for masters, also received an accession to their strength. The education of Muhammadans, Panchamas and other backward classes engaged continued attention, though much could not be done for want of funds. The thorough revision of the Educational Rules, the preparation of a new code of rules for the Law College, and the revision of the syllabuses of the College of Engineering, are among the matters which received no small time and attention from me during the year.

Boys and girls in each form and class from the sixth form down to the infant class in public secondary and primary schools are given in the margin for the past two years. The number of boys advanced in all forms and classes except in the first, second and third standards; and it is a strange coincidence that girls also sustained a loss in the first and second standards, in addition to the decrease already noticed in the upper secondary forms. Of the male and female pupils, only 7·3 and 3·3 per cent., respectively, had reached the secondary stage, and 85·6 and 91·6 per cent. were in the lower primary stage. The percentages of boys and girls in the upper primary stage were 7·1 and 5·1. Of the male and female pupils in primary classes alone, 7·7 and 5·3 per cent. were in the upper primary stage. The remarks in my last report about the wide fluctuations between the third and fourth standards and the fourth and fifth standards apply with even greater force to the present report. These figures also suggest the question whether the ladder theory of educational organization is not carried too far. According to this theory, "schools should be organized, not so much with the view of enabling children to obtain the training that shall fit them for the active work of practical life, as for preparing them to enter a school of a higher grade." But when one looks

Form or class.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Sixth form ...	4,815	117	4,938	111
Fifth do. ...	3,113	111	3,225	78
Fourth do. ...	3,956	134	4,446	117
Third do. ...	7,737	654	8,478	769
Second do. ...	8,746	813	9,145	822
First do. ...	11,054	1,392	11,983	1,402
Fourth Standard.	38,376	4,889	41,301	5,150
Third do.	88,392	10,047	88,109	10,272
Second do.	114,413	15,368	111,035	14,617
First do.	140,693	24,195	139,410	22,646
Infant do.	141,070	41,503	156,000	45,208

GENERAL REMARKS.

at the figures given above and sees how many pupils never go beyond the lower primary school, the number of pupils to whom the upper primary or fourth standard class is the highest stage they ever reach, and the comparatively large number whose school days end with the highest form of the lower secondary school, one cannot help feeling anxious to secure that the schooling, as far as it goes, shall be the most suitable for the child's future life. The curricula laid down in Chapter V of the Educational Rules and in the Technical Examination scheme afford ample variety from which to select suitable courses of instruction for pupils whose schooling will end with the lower primary, or the upper primary, or the lower secondary stage; but partly owing to the ambition of managers and teachers and partly owing to the fact that in many schools, more especially urban schools, a fair proportion, and in many cases the majority, of the pupils, purposely look forward to carrying on their education to a higher, even to the highest, stage, the subjects selected are those which prepare the pupils for schools of a higher grade. It is hardly likely, for example, that many lower secondary schools would teach Geometry and Algebra were it not for the important part which the subject of mathematics plays in the high school. In the small rural schools the pupils of which are early withdrawn from school to agricultural or industrial pursuits, there ought to be no difficulty in selecting from the various optional subjects those which are adapted to the needs of the pupils. The diagram in the first paragraph of this chapter shows how pupils (and they are the majority) who cannot continue to mount the ladder of general education, whose highest rung is the University degree in Arts, may be instructed in subjects having a direct bearing on the daily life they have to live.

Male and female pupils in technical, industrial and art schools are distinguished in the margin according to standards of instruction. The figure relating to the School of Engineering has been omitted, as the students cannot correctly be classified under any of the heads. Female students are better represented in the higher technical classes than in the higher literary standards, and the number of male students preparing for the higher examinations is encouraging.

	Boys.	Girls.
Advanced Technical examination classes.	31	7
Intermediate do. do. do. ...	462	33
Elementary do. do. do. ...	1,015	111
Standard D	400	77
Do. C	211	92
Do. B	226	83
Do. A	317	220
Total ...	2,662	623

Extent of primary education in rural villages.

176. The number and proportion of villages provided with schools to the total number of villages will be found in the following summary:—

Districts.	Number of villages or groups of hamlets in close proximity having a population of		Number of villages or groups of hamlets in close proximity, provided with one or more public or private schools, the population of each village or group of hamlets being		Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 3.
	200 and more.	Less than 200.	200 and more.	Less than 200.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chingleput	1,458	530	1,180	298	81	56
Tinnevelly	1,258	249	1,002	67	80	27
Bellary	733	53	567	...	77	...
Kistna	1,593	245	1,191	88	75	36
North Arcot	2,541	1,912	1,880	895	74	47
South Arcot	2,421	467	1,692	166	70	36
Cuddapah	1,072	193	730	44	68	23
Kurnool	724	75	468	37	65	49
Nilgiris	50	...	30	...	60	...
Gódávari	1,555	1,032	918	85	59	8
Trichinopoly	1,280	217	739	46	58	21
Coimbatore	1,295	175	749	12	58	7
Salem	2,232	1,568	1,291	348	58	22
Nellore	1,434	351	778	42	54	12
Tanjore	2,564	967	1,366	139	53	14
Anantapur	734	197	365	20	50	10
Madura	2,140	1,948	946	141	44	7
South Canara	1,071	215	453	5	42	2
Ganjám	2,694	3,336	932	103	35	3
Vizagapatam	2,982	9,061	852	40	29	4
Total ...	31,831	22,791	18,129	2,576	57	11

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GENERAL REMARKS.

Government will observe a marked increase from 2,181 to 2,576 in the number of villages of less than 200 inhabitants provided with schools, the loss sustained in this respect in the previous year being more than made good. This I am inclined to attribute to the judicious action of local boards in establishing schools at, or removing schools to, localities where they are sorely needed. The trifling decrease of 11 villages with 200 and more people provided with schools is not of much significance, being apparently due to the closing of a number of unpromising board schools. Madras and Malabar are as usual omitted in the above table.

Extent of primary education of boys in proportion to population of primary school age.

177. There was an increase from 515,736 on the 31st March 1891 to 625,820 on the 31st March 1896, or 21 per cent. in the number of boys in all public and private primary schools and departments. This was in excess of the annual increment to population, calculating it at 1·5 per cent. per annum, the average for the previous decade. If the increment to population be taken into account nearly 24 per cent. of boys of school age may be considered to be at school. Over three-fourths of the children remain uneducated.

Future development of elementary education.

178. From the figures recorded in the last preceding paragraph, and from the statistics furnished in paragraphs 25 and 176 *supra*, Government will observe that 76 per cent. of the boys of primary school age, that is, three boys out of every four, are not at school, that only 37 per cent. of the net cost could be assigned to schools in 1895–96, and that 13,702 villages with 200 or more inhabitants and 20,215 villages or village groups with less than 200 inhabitants are yet unprovided with any means of educating their children. The above figures indicate the extent of the work to be done before three-fourths or even one-half of the boys of school age are brought under the civilizing influence of education. The charge for the lower primary education of boys, except in municipalities and the agency tracts, is a liability on local funds. Unless, therefore, local boards are able to assign an annually increasing allotment for education, it is futile to expect any large extension of the sphere of primary education. Missionary and philanthropic societies and public spirited citizens cannot be expected to open new schools when owing to diminished grants, they find a yearly increasing difficulty in supporting the schools already opened; and parents, even if they have the means, cannot be depended on to pay fees sufficiently high to cover the cost of a school. Far from being able to assign annually increasing sums for education, several local boards have, as a matter of fact, been led to reduce the allotment for education for 1896–97, with a view to give effect to the express orders of Government to assign 50 per cent. of the land-cess collections to communications. The allotment for results grants in the local budgets for 1896–97 is, in consequence, Rs. 2,25,060 as against Rs. 2,31,750 in the budget for 1895–96; and I apprehend that the boards will make further reductions under this head in the ensuing year's budget in order to give full effect to the orders of Government. If the provision for primary education is thus to be left to the tender mercies of local boards without any definite understanding, I foresee that its progress will be checked and impeded. How different is the spectacle presented by other civilized countries in this respect! In Great Britain, sufficient school accommodation has by law to be provided in every district for all the resident children between the ages of 5 and 14, and the minimum age for exemption from school attendance is fixed at 11; in France, primary instruction was made obligatory in 1882 for children from 6 to 13 years of age; education is general and compulsory throughout Germany, and the school age is fixed from 6 to 14; in Belgium, each commune is required by law to have at least one primary school, and Government pays one-sixth of the charge; in Denmark, elementary education is compulsory, and the school age is from 7 to 14 years; in Greece, all children between the ages of 5 and 12 years are required to attend school; in Switzerland, elementary education was made compulsory in 1874, the school age varying in the different cantons; in Japan, an Asiatic empire of very recent growth, elementary education is compulsory for all children of school age (6–14). The list need not be multiplied. There are those who think that elementary education should be made compulsory and free in this country; but it seems to me that such a proposal is not at present within the sphere of practical politics, seeing that we are hardly able to carry on efficiently the

number of primary schools necessary to accommodate only one-fourth of the children of primary school age. One of two courses occurs to me as of practical moment, viz., either that a special allotment from Provincial funds for elementary education should be made to supplement the local board allotments, or that a special educational cess of some kind should be imposed, local unions being organized for the purpose. If the former course commends itself to Government, the subject might advantageously be considered in connection with the renewal of the Provincial contract.

179. The number of teachers employed in public primary schools for boys rose from 23,798 to 24,866, consequent chiefly on the increase in the number of such schools from 18,852 to 19,269. One of the teachers is returned as possessing a non-Indian certificate. Particulars of the remaining teachers are given in the margin. Improvement will be noticed in the general and professional qualifications of the staff all round, and the proportion of unpassed teachers to the total number fell from 43 to 41 per cent., notwithstanding the accession of over 1,000 teachers to the list. The number of certificated teachers rose by 288 only; but of those who received certificates during the year a good many seem to have found their way into secondary schools and some into girls' schools. The increase in the number of teachers holding general education certificates must, to a large extent, be attributed to the working of sessional schools. Of the 14,697 teachers possessing trained or untrained teachers' certificates or general education certificates, eight hold second-grade collegiate, 152 upper secondary, 1,354 lower secondary and 13,183 primary certificates. There were 21,345 teachers on the general staff of the public primary schools for boys, excluding head-masters and pandits and special instructors. Of these, 2,838 held trained teachers' certificates, 492 held untrained teachers' certificates and have had two years' approved service in recognized schools, 5,162 held general education certificates and have had five years' approved service in recognized schools, and 4,752 had passed no examination, but had five years' approved service in recognized schools on 1st April 1895; while only 8,101, or nearly 38 per cent. of the total number of teachers, were not qualified either by certificate or by length of service.

Teaching staff employed in public primary schools for boys.

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Hold trained teachers' certificates ...	4,172	4,301
Hold untrained teachers' certificates.	699	858
Hold general education certificates.	8,751	9,538
Hold no certificates whatever ...	10,176	10,168

180. Night schools also more than recovered the loss sustained in 1894-95, and rose in number by 16 per cent., and in strength by 19 per cent., as will be seen from the figures furnished below:—

Night schools.

Districts.	Schools.						Scholars.					
	Govt.	Board.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Pri-vate.	Total.	Govt.	Board.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Pri-vate.	Total.
Ganjám ...	...	1	57	41	...	99	...	13	1,043	725	...	1,781
Vizagapatam ...	...	9	29	61	...	99	...	247	542	1,167	...	1,956
Gódávari ...	2	46	22	51	1	122	40	1,340	454	910	12	2,756
Kistna	...	16	30	64	...	110	...	540	475	958	...	1,973
Kurnool ...	...	...	2	4	..	6	...	...	39	87	...	126
Bellary ...	...	4	28	38	...	70	...	150	472	555	...	1,177
Anantapur ...	...	...	15	7	...	22	...	...	242	63	...	305
Cuddapah ...	...	...	40	22	...	62	...	...	469	309	...	778
Nellore ...	...	...	26	41	...	67	...	...	401	548	..	949
Madras ...	...	...	6	1	...	7	...	...	165	13	...	178
Chingleput ...	...	1	23	38	...	62	...	25	422	670	...	1,117
North Arcot ...	...	...	27	37	...	64	...	...	405	617	...	1,022
South Arcot ...	...	...	56	20	...	76	...	...	1,172	341	...	1,513
Tanjore ...	...	1	28	29	...	58	...	26	557	500	...	1,083
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	12	27	...	39	...	...	215	412	...	627
Madura ...	...	11	22	34	...	67	...	244	463	621	...	1,328
Tinnevelly ...	...	4	19	24	...	47	...	56	436	467	...	959
Coimbatore ...	...	1	6	15	...	22	...	51	94	196	...	341
Salem	...	1	13	25	4	43	...	21	244	342	69	676
Nilgiris ...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	153	...	...	153
Malabar ...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	70	...	...	70
Total ...	2	95	468	579	5	1,149	40	2,713	8,533	9,501	81	20,868
Total, 1894-95.	*2*	*81*	*428*	*473*	*4*	*988*	*41*	*1,992*	*7,645*	*7,752*	*53*	*17,483*

Twelve districts including Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool, participated in the increase, and in two districts—Malabar and the Nilgiris—

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the number remained the same, while seven districts more or less retrograded. South Canara had again no night school at all. The largest increase appertained to unaided schools, but board and aided schools received an accession of 14 and 40, respectively, to their number. Of the schools, eight with 128 pupils were of the lower secondary, 198 with 1,681 pupils of the upper primary and the rest were of the lower primary grade.

Schools for the blind and for deaf-mutes.

181. Miss Askwith, the Principal of the Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah, has favoured me with the following facts relating to the three schools for the blind under her management:—

The school for boys in Palamcottah is taught by a master—lower secondary trained—and one blind assistant, a former pupil of the school. There are classes from the second to the fourth standard. The numbers on the roll on 31st March were—second standard two, third three and upper primary seven. Last year the following numbers appeared for examination, for first standard two, second three, third three, fourth two, and all passed. The upper primary boys appeared before the Board ,and one of them passed first class, the other second class. These two boys, with four who passed the Primary Examination in previous years, are employed as teachers, monitors, or evangelists. One who was employed in the hospital at Sivakási has recently died of fever. Results grants earned last year amounted to Rs. 155–5–0. The amount assigned was only Rs. 125, but the Municipality very kindly gave the whole amount earned. The expense of the school for the year amounted to Rs. 270–4–0, boarding Rs. 400, total Rs. 670–4–0. Eight of the pupils were Native Christians and four Panchamas. The text books are as before in Dr. Moon's system: the metal frames used as slates are according to the Braille system.

The girls' school at Palamcottah was examined by the Inspectress of Girls' schools on 31st January. Eight were then presented—four in the second standard and four in the fourth. The numbers on the roll on 31st March were—first standard one, third four, fourth four. Of these seven are Native Christians and two Panchamas. Two of the fourth standard went up for the Primary Examination, both passed and they are now employed as monitresses in their own school. Four new children have since been admitted to the infant class. A lower secondary mistress is also employed as well as the two mistresses. The results grant amounted to Rs. 72–8–0, drawn from Provincial Funds. The expenses were for tuition Rs. 310–2–0, and for boarding Rs. 300. The girls also learn stocking knitting.

The second school for boys at Pannivillai is taught by a master totally blind, who was educated here, and holds a primary certificate, first class. The numbers on the roll on 31st March were—third standard two, second one, infant five. Two of these are Native Christians and six Panchamas. The numbers presented before the Sub-Assistant Inspectress in November were—third standard three, second two, first two and infant one, all of whom passed. The three third standard boys came afterwards to the Palamcottah school to be prepared for the Primary Examination. The results grant from Local Funds was Rs. 65–5–0, Rs. 20–5–0 of which was extra grant for 1894–95. The expenses were for tuition Rs. 81–4–0, for boarding Rs. 360.

The benefit of these schools may be seen in the happy change in both the appearance and lives of all the blind children who come under instruction and in their being able to use what is imparted to them for the good of others, and by doing useful work to earn their own living after leaving school.

I regret that the books prepared by Mr. Garthwaite on the Braille system modified do not find favour with Miss Askwith, who, however, uses the Braille system in teaching arithmetic. Miss Askwith informs me that the blind children do their arithmetic more rapidly than children who see. One or two simple industries are taught to the children.

At the close of the year arrangements were being made under the auspices of M.R.Ry. L. Govindas Krishnadas to open an industrial school in Madras for the blind; but in Madras difficulty is likely to be experienced in inducing children to attend such a school, because they can make more by begging than they expect to get at the school.

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The only attempt I know of to educate deaf-mutes is that of Miss Swainson, of the Church Mission Society, Palamcottah. She has started a class for deaf-mute girls which at present meets in the verandah of her hospital. During the short time it has been at work great progress has been made, and I had recently an opportunity of seeing the bright look of awakening intelligence in the faces of the girls, who, when they joined the class some six or eight months ago, had, I was informed, a sad, wearied expression, as if the world contained nothing of interest to them.

In connection with the education of the blind and of the deaf and dumb there is a vast and interesting field for the exercise of philanthropy.

Extent of secondary education of boys.

182. It has been reported that boys in the lower secondary and upper secondary stages of instruction rose in number from 27,537 and 11,884 to 29,606 and 12,609, and this has raised the percentages of such pupils to the total number of boys of an age to attend the lower secondary and upper secondary forms from 1·4 and ·8 to 1·5 and ·9 respectively. The improvement of lower secondary schools is engaging my attention.

Teaching staff employed in public secondary schools for boys.

183. In public secondary schools for boys 3,185 teachers were employed on the 31st March, of whom 18 held non-Indian diplomas and 275, consisting mostly of pandits and munshis, held no certificates at all. Of the remaining teachers, 938 held trained and 774 untrained teachers' certificates and 1,180 general education certificates. The grade of certificates held by them is noted in the margin. The increase in the number of certificated collegiate and upper secondary teachers is satisfactory. In fact the large decrease under teachers of the collegiate grades noticed in my last report was very nearly made good during the year. Of the 2,404 teachers on the general staff of these schools, excluding headmasters, pandits, gymnastic instructors and writing masters, 737 held trained teachers' certificates, 599 held untrained teachers' certificates and have had two years' service in recognized schools, 508 held general education certificates and have had five years' service in recognized schools, and 64 held no certificates whatever, but had five years' approved service in recognized schools on the 1st April 1895, while 496 were not qualified either by certificate or service.

Grade of certificate.	Trained teachers' certificates.	Untrained teachers' certificates.	General education certificates.
First-grade collegiate.	104	83	146
Second-grade do. ..	105	117	154
Upper secondary ...	281	353	393
Lower do. ...	188	16	230
Primary	260	105	257

A register of qualified teachers of all grades for the whole Presidency is being prepared in my office.

Extent of collegiate education.

184. At the Matriculation Examination and First Examination in Arts held in December last, 1,221 and 419 candidates, respectively, passed from institutions furnishing returns to this Department, and 1,069 matriculates and 429 F.A. under-graduates of December last joined the junior F.A. and junior B.A. classes of colleges borne on the departmental returns. This would imply, allowing for students admitted into the above colleges from institutions in Native States and other territories, that almost all the F.A. under-graduates continue their studies to the B.A. degree Examination, and that about 85 per cent. of the matriculates seek University education with the intention of qualifying eventually for that degree. This shows that the rising generation has not yet been discouraged by the oft-repeated cry that the supply of graduates is in excess of the demand.

Kindergarten training.

185. Opportunity was taken of the last revision of the Educational Rules to revise and amplify the course of instruction in kindergarten and to give due prominence to its several sub-divisions, viz., occupations, stories, and action songs. Boys and girls who passed in kindergarten in the infant, first and second standards, and in object lessons in the lower primary standards of schools examined for results grants during 1895–96, are compared below with the total number who passed in the respective standards :—

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	Infant standard.		First standard.		Second standard.		Third standard.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Total passed	28,244	8,099	37,179	7,814	32,994	5,844	22,987	3,406
Passed in kindergarten.	748	2,412	488	1,663	311	911	...	...
„ object lessons.	204	1,272	394	1,094	270	666	121	151

There is a distinct falling off in both subjects in all the standards. A striking disparity will be noted between the numbers who passed in kindergarten and object lessons and the total number of passed pupils. I have no information regarding the numbers learning these subjects in other than results grant schools; but they are not many. I have on a former occasion explained that one reason for the smallness of the number taking up these very important subjects is the absence of qualified teachers. A second reason is the paltry rate of results grants provided for them in the Grant-in-aid Code. A third, and a very formidable reason indeed, is the want of monetary inducement to managers to teach these subjects, the assignment we are able to make to schools annually as results grants being small and such as can be earned by passing pupils in the compulsory subjects alone. A supply of trained teachers may gradually be had by making instruction in these subjects compulsory in all practising schools managed by the Department, and by students under training being required to devote special attention to them: this I propose to do as far as practicable from the beginning of 1897. Government has approved of my proposal to raise the rate of grant for kindergarten and object lessons to the scale provided for the second language, and this will afford some stimulus to the teaching of the two subjects. I intend advising local boards to endeavour to arrange for object lessons being taught as a compulsory subject in place of, or in addition to, a second language in all their schools attended by the children of ryots and agricultural labourers. The object lessons should bear on things relating to the daily life of the class of the community to which the pupils mostly belong. In this way the children of the agricultural classes would not only acquire much useful information connected with soils and crops and the habits of plants and animals, but their powers of intelligent observation would be cultivated. A way out of the third-mentioned difficulty I do not see, unless we are prepared to pay all grants earned, which, for financial reasons, is not practicable, or to pay grants on the results of class and not on those of individual examinations as at present. This subject is under consideration.

Manual training.

186. To my exhaustive remarks in last report on the paramount importance of manual training, I have nothing to add. Here again the want of teachers is a serious impediment; but when the class proposed to be started in the Engineering College workshop has been for some time at work, it will be possible to obtain qualified men to supervise the manual training of students as well as of men to teach a trade. Mr. Chatterton of the College of Engineering recently delivered an interesting lecture on the subject before the Madras Teachers' Guild. He allowed me to print 300 copies in pamphlet form, and these have been circulated among Principals of colleges, Inspecting officers and Presidents of local boards and Chairmen of municipalities. The Inspecting officers have been requested to pay particular attention to this matter and afford all possible help to managers of schools wishing to make a beginning in this direction.

Technical education.

187. In the chapters on University education and special education, I have referred to the larger number of candidates that presented themselves for the non-literary branches of the Science division of the degree examination and for the Technical Examinations of all grades—Advanced, Intermediate and Elementary; and in the latter chapter I have dealt with each individual institution for technical, industrial or art instruction, so that Government and the public may know exactly the work which is being done. Each school works to a large extent on its own lines, and the general scope of the

efforts of these schools cannot be summarized as in the case of institutions for general education or training. The workshop attached to the College of Engineering has been fitted up, and proposals are about to be submitted for entertaining a certain number of young men annually, with a view not only to turn out skilled workmen, but to supply instructors in manual training in schools for general education, as well as teachers of carpentry, blacksmiths' work and fitters' work in industrial schools. Final orders have not yet been passed as to the future of the School of Arts, and I cannot therefore determine the precise part that it is to take in the technical, industrial and art education of the Presidency. New buildings have been provided for the biological and physical laboratories of the Presidency College, and as soon as these and the chemical laboratory have been fitted up, they will afford facilities to young men for improving their scientific or technical knowledge and for carrying on original research. It is essential that facilities should exist for the technical training of the 'captains of industry' and the overseers and foremen of manufacturing establishments, as well as for the rank and file of ordinary workmen. Scholarships in technical schools are now awarded on the results of the Intermediate and Elementary Technical Examinations, whereas in schools for general education we give scholarships in the lower secondary department. With a view to encourage the study of industrial and art subjects, it seems highly desirable to award scholarships in standards C and D and in the elementary technical examination class: these three corresponding to the lower secondary department in schools for general education as will be seen from the diagram attached to paragraph 174 above. Proposals will shortly be submitted to Government. Industrial and art exhibitions are important agents not only in improving the quality of art and industrial products and stimulating a demand for them, but also in attracting to manufacturing, industrial, or art pursuits a larger and larger number of the population. With this end in view, I have provided in the code for 1897–98 for payment of grants towards such exhibitions. In short, with the resources at the disposal of the Department, everything is being done that can be done in the field of technical and industrial education.

School Hygiene.

188. Under the operation of the Educational Rules, colleges and schools are being gradually provided with improved accommodation. The condition of school premises, class accommodation, sanitary surroundings and latrine arrangements have to be reported upon not only when application for recognition is made, but also after each inspection. The numbers in attendance fluctuate from year to year, and it is therefore necessary to keep constant watch that the conditions as to accommodation continue to be fulfilled. Instances having come to my notice in which managers removed recognized schools to other buildings without the knowledge and approval of the Department, I have notified that all changes should be reported to this office, except in cases of temporary changes for periods not exceeding three months. How much is being done in the direction of providing proper accommodation for colleges and schools may be judged by the fact that the expenditure on school buildings from all sources during the past four years amounted, respectively, to Rs. 2,85,416, Rs. 2,95,121, Rs. 4,32,390 and Rs. 4,73,335. All the colleges as well as the more important high schools either already are, or will soon be, well accommodated. The new buildings are, as a rule, designed to secure the greatest possible comfort and convenience to teachers and taught, and fully meet the requirements of the Educational Rules.

To the matter of furniture, apparatus and appliances also, no small attention is paid. About Rs. 12,000 a year from public funds alone are given as grants-in-aid to managers for the better equipment of their schools. Managers of primary schools in outlying villages are often quite unable to do anything to provide their schools with even the simplest articles. To meet such cases I have instructed the Inspecting officers to take the initiative where necessary and to arrange for the supply of the requisite furniture through an industrial school or other well-known agency.

The typography of school books continues to receive attention. I invariably refuse to refer to the Text-book Committee books that are not printed in clear type and on good paper. I propose to notify that in the case of approved books the copies

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offered for sale shall be of the same quality as regards typography, paper and binding as the specimen copy approved, and that any book found inferior in these respects will be removed from the list of approved text-books. This is necessary in the interests of the eye-sight of the young.

Physical education.

189. I am glad to record that increasing interest was taken during the year in physical education in colleges and schools. Improvement is noticed in the gymnastics, drill, and out-door exercises of every description. In some of the institutions I recently visited, especially at Nazareth, Palamcottah and Arni, the exercises in drill, gymnastics and calisthenics conducted before me, were simply admirable. In the Teachers' College particular care is bestowed on drill, and I am very favourably impressed with the results obtained. The effect of these exercises on the discipline and healthy tone of schools is excellent and needs no comment here. Reports of cricket matches played in England and elsewhere have created much excitement and emulation among the student public, and the interest in this game is likely to grow from year to year. The working of the gymnastic classes attached to the Teachers' College and the training section of the Rajahmundry College has already been referred to. In the 37 Arts colleges and 528 secondary schools for boys, respectively, 30 and 357 drill and gymnastic teachers were employed, and in the secondary schools for girls 21 teachers of drill and calisthenics were employed, besides 108 employed in primary schools and 45 in special schools for boys and girls. Opportunity was taken of the revision of the Educational Rules to prescribe separate and revised courses of instruction in drill and gymnastics for boys' schools and in drill and calisthenics for girls' schools.

Moral education.

190. What the Department and those engaged in education have been striving to do in the direction of moral education has been fully set forth in my last report, and I have very little to add. Particular care is taken by the Text-book Committee to see that no morally-unhealthy books are recommended for approval. But notwithstanding all the care that is taken one cannot be certain that every book is free from reproach. The Educational Rules provide for the summary expulsion of a pupil from school for false representations made at the time of admission or for grave misconduct. This provision has served its purpose, for I see that cases of this kind of moral delinquency are fewer of late than in the past. The establishment of hostels in important educational centres, and the moral influence of the various Teachers' Associations in Madras and the mofussil are also calculated to elevate the moral tone of the profession, and as the teachers rise they will carry their pupils with them.

Education and crime.

191. How far education generally and moral education in particular, have tended or are tending to reduce crime is a subject which deserves to receive more consideration than it gets. Among the manifold causes tempting men to commit crime, inability to earn a livelihood is a potent, if not the most potent, cause. This is clear from the instructive diagram and statistics furnished by Mr. Cardew and recorded in G.O., No. 1026, Judicial, dated 19th June 1896. By imparting general and industrial instruction and by the discipline, physical, intellectual and moral, of the school, the Department performs a not unimportant function in the diminution of crime. The decline in the number of juvenile convicts noticed in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 973, Judicial, dated 6th June 1896, is noteworthy. Moreover, from the last report on the Reformatory school it will be observed that 116, or 75 per cent. of the lads (155) trained in the school have been favourably reported upon and have become useful members of society, earning their own living. Most of the above number would probably have been leading criminal lives but for the education and training they received at the school. The draft revised bill for Reformatory schools is intended to extend the number, scope and usefulness of such institutions. When to the cultivation of the intellect and the harmonious development of the physicial powers is added systematic moral training leading to the formation of moral habits, the schoolmaster has done all he can with the means at his disposal to help society to cope with crime.

192. It goes without saying that young men who resort to important centres of education to complete their studies and who, while there, have to board in so-called private hostels or lodging houses, are without proper control and are exposed to the temptations of crowded towns and undesirable acquaintances and associations, just at a time of life when their characters and habits, on which their future so much depends, are being formed. This serious drawback in our system of education has for years engaged the attention of the Department and led to the introduction in the Rajahmundry and Kumbakónam colleges of what is known as the 'tutorial' system. Under this system each of the senior members of the staff has charge of a certain number of students in and out of college hours, advises them as to their studies, looks after their health and morals, and, in short, exercises a semi-parental control over them. A similar system could not be introduced into the Presidency College, owing to the large number and the widely-scattered residences of the students. In some of the aided colleges also some supervision exists over the students out of college hours. But these measures are necessarily imperfect and are not as effectual as those adopted in some of the universities in Great Britain, which require that all students not living within the college precincts, or with their parents or friends, should live in licensed lodging houses, carried on under the control of the college authorities or the University Delegates.

Hostels and boarding houses.

Statistics have been obtained this year, and are incorporated in general tables 8 (*a*) and 8 (*b*) of the attendance and expenditure in hostels or boarding houses; and with a view to enable Government to form an exact idea of the character and utility of these hostels or houses and the classes of the community availing themselves of them, a list of these institutions is given in Appendix Y. In the 49 institutions intended for male students 3,191 students—748 Europeans, 2,199 Native Christians, 38 Muhammadans, 139 Brahmans, 10 non-Brahman caste Hindus and 57 Panchamas—were boarded. Of the institutions, one (the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, Boys' branch), with 306 boarders, was managed by a Government committee, one (the Panchama salary-results school, Mangalore), with 21 boarders, was managed by the Mangalore Municipality, five (intended for poor Europeans and Eurasians), with 353 boarders, were aided from Provincial funds and 42 with 2,511 boarders received no aid. Of the unaided institutions six were attached to colleges, 14 to secondary schools, 20 to primary schools, and two to special institutions. Hostels were at work for Brahmans in connection with St. Peter's College, Tanjore, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and the College of Agriculture, Saidapet, and were, respectively, attended by 22, 95 and 22 Brahmans. The European boarders were connected with the seven institutions named in the margin. By far the bulk of the boarders were Native Christians and belonged to the various Missionary bodies. Of the 58 boarding schools for girls, one (the Female branch of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund), with 67 boarders, was managed by a Government committee, five (intended for poor Europeans and Eurasians), with 238 boarders, received aid from Provincial funds and 52 with 2,933 boarders were unaided. Of the unaided institutions, one was attached to the Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah, 34 to secondary schools, 14 to primary schools and three to training schools. The expenditure aggregated Rs. 3,26,755, of which Provincial funds met Rs. 40,720. Homes for European destitute children only are aided by Government.

Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund	306
Civil Male Orphan Asylum	98
St. Thomé Orphanage	44
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar	144
St. Joseph's school, Coonoor	46
St. Aloysius' school, Vizagapatam	89
Madras Industrial school	21
Total ...	748

Of the male students in colleges, only 148 had boarding facilities, excluding those in the Students' Hostels which have been opened for the benefit of students in the Christian College and which have not furnished returns. From the statement appended to paragraph 48 above, it will be observed that 973 B.A. students are attending colleges outside their native districts. This will show the inadequacy of the present arrangements. Steps are being taken to provide hostel accommodation for students attending the Presidency, Kumbakónam, Rajahmundry and Vizianagram colleges. In paragraph 4 (15) of my letter No. 12310, dated 15th November 1895,

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I stated that I intended moving the University to revise and expand the rules of affiliation somewhat on the lines followed in Chapter II of the revised Educational Rules. This opportunity will be taken of moving the University, as the controlling authority in respect of collegiate education, to consider what should be done for the supervision of students during their college course. Government might, of course, at once and independently of any action on the part of the University, proceed to frame rules for the colleges under its management; and it might also insert rules to the same effect in the Grant-in-Aid Code so far as aided colleges are concerned; but it is better to await the action of the University.

School libraries and museums.

193. Heads and managers of colleges and schools are, I am glad to report, giving effect to the recommendations of this Department regarding the gradual strengthening of the libraries attached to the institutions under their charge. A more extended use of school and college libraries by both students and teachers is reported by the inspecting officers. But in view of the demands on them for the improvement of the staff, accommodation and furniture and appliances, only a small sum can be set apart by managers for the enlargement of libraries. Reading rooms exist in most of the colleges and in several secondary schools also, and periodicals of literary or scientific character are subscribed for with the aid of a grant from public funds.

The establishment of museums in technical and industrial schools is encouraged, and grants are given when applied for. The holding of industrial and art exhibitions will conduce to the enrichment of such museums.

The educational library and museum in my office are, since the removal of the Madras Literary Society's library, being re-arranged and those visiting it will, I hope, soon be able to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of seeing the books and appliances which are being collected.

In paragraph 169 of my last report I referred to the need there was for pictures and other works of art to help to adorn school rooms. Towards the close of the year a movement was started to form an Art Loan Collection, and Lady Wenlock was requested to be good enough to contribute something to form the nucleus of such a collection. She not only presented eight autotype copies of first-class pictures, but expressed her very high approval of the proposal. The Art Loan Collection will have its head-quarters in my office, and the pictures, &c., will be lent to schools under rules to be drawn up by a committee representing the Association of Women Teachers, the Teachers' Guild, and other educational institutions. At one time it was thought that the collection might be placed under the control of the Association of Women Teachers, but, on consideration, it was decided that it would be more generally useful and have more chance of expanding, if it were placed under the general control of the Head of the Department.

Educational associations and reading rooms.

194. The Association of Women Teachers carried on its useful work throughout the year. The proposal to form a Teachers' Guild for Madras, referred to in my last report, was given effect to during 1895. Its objects as set forth in the rules are—

(*a*) The improvement of methods of teaching.

(*b*) The discussion of all questions affecting education and the profession generally, and, if necessary, taking action thereupon.

(*c*) The promotion of social intercourse between teachers.

The membership is open to all engaged in the actual work of teaching, subject to the approval of the guild. The guild has a bright and useful career before it, provided that its discussions are confined to the subject noted in the statement of objects and sectarian or denominational interests are not brought into prominence.

The several associations enumerated in paragraph 170 of my last report also did useful work in their own field. A list of the reading rooms and literary associations which were at work on the 31st March and furnished returns to the Department is embodied in appendix R.

Educational conferences.

195. A conference of the Inspectors of schools, Inspectresses of Girls' schools and the two senior Assistant Inspectors was convened in April 1895 to suggest such additions to, and alterations in, the Edu-

cational Rules as might seem necessary or expedient from the experience gained of the working of the rules since their promulgation in 1891. Certain leading educationists connected with aided education were also invited to take part in the discussions. The conference sat for 12 days, and the revised edition of the Educational Rules, recently sanctioned by Government, is to a considerable extent, the outcome of its labours.

The inspecting officers were also consulted in the revision of forms of inspection reports, the revision of the curricula in drill and gymnastics and calisthenics.

As I have explained in Chapter II, I held conferences with members of several local boards and heads of colleges and schools during my tours, and inspecting officers also held informal conferences with members of local boards and managers of schools.

Under the Grant-in-Aid Code, the Assistant Inspectors hold conferences with the Sub-Assistants in each district to select schools to be aided on the results grant system and to fix the amount of assignment to individual schools. This occasion serves the useful purpose of enabling the Assistant Inspectors to know the views of the Sub-Assistants in the matter of the developement of elementary education and also to gauge their work. On many matters managers and others interested in education are constantly being consulted by correspondence, and their opinions receive due consideration at my hands. The proposals approved by Government in its Order No. 541, Educational, dated 23rd August 1886, regarding educational conferences are acted upon, and experience has shown that this is quite sufficient to protect the interests of aided education.

Service registers and inventory of valuable stock.

196. The service registers are reported to be maintained correctly. I stated in last report that instances had come to my notice of service registers having been either lost or destroyed in transit or through accident. Since then I have issued a circular to the effect that, to facilitate the preparation and verification of new registers in cases of loss or accident, every officer in superior service should keep in his possession a true copy of his service register; that he should enter in it, from time to time, under the initials of the head of the office or the institution, all changes in his service, such entries corresponding exactly with those in the original register; and that on the first working week of January each year, a return should be submitted to this office by the head of the office or institution showing how far these instructions are being carried out.

The returns submitted to this office show that an inventory of valuable stock is maintained in all institutions. A complete inventory has been prepared of the apparatus and appliances in the several laboratories of the Presidency College.

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

197. The policy adopted in previous years in giving effect to the various recommendations of the Education Commission has steadily been kept in view in the administration of the Department during the year. The education of Panchamas and Muhammadans continued to receive attention, and local boards are advised whenever practicable to open schools for the benefit of these classes. A special school for the training of Panchama teachers was opened in Madras in February last, and the school bids fair to become a success. It is under the immediate supervision of the Principal and Vice-Principal of the Teachers' College. The training school for Muhammadans established in Madras in 1880 has been working as a primary grade school with varied success, and it is under contemplation to raise it to the lower secondary grade, as the need for Muhammadan teachers of lower secondary grade is keenly felt, and as there is no institution at present to train Muhammadan teachers of that grade. The education of the aboriginal races is receiving attention, but owing to the apathy of the hill tribes, the schools specially opened for their benefit are more used by the settlers from the plains than by the hill tribes proper. The study of drawing is encouraged both as a means of general education and as the basis of technical and industrial instruction. The observance of the inter-school rules is insisted on on pain of withdrawal of the privilege of recognition. In conformity with the strong recommendation of the Education Commission that Government should withdraw, as much as possible, from higher education, leaving

GENERAL REMARKS.

it to private agencies, I have submitted to Government proposals for the transfer of the Government College at Mangalore to the management of a local committee. From the figures recorded in paragraph 48, it will be seen that out of 264 scholars belonging to the Tanjore district, who are studying for the degree examination, only 67 attend the Kumbakónam College. I am inclined to think that it is time that Government should sever its connection with the management of that institution also; but I have not yet come to a decision on the matter. Neither of the hostels proposed to be erected in Madras for the benefit of students from the mofussil has been begun; but work will, I hope, be commenced soon. Steps are also being taken to establish hostels in Rajahmundry, Kumbakónam and Saidapet. The revised and comprehensive scholarship scheme sanctioned by Government and referred to in last report was introduced during the year.

Grant-in-Aid Code.

198. The Grant-in-Aid Code which underwent a second revision in October 1894 was in operation from 1st April 1895. The definition of a poor pupil for the purpose of scholarships, and the provision of exceptional rates of results grants for Mappillas of the Ernad and Walavanad taluks were among the changes made. But the most important one was a thorough recasting of the chapter on 'Grants towards scholarships and stipends' so as to bring it into conformity with the Government scholarship notification revised under the orders of Government. An age limit was fixed for scholarship-holders in the lower and upper secondary departments, and the rates of scholarship grants were reduced in view of the finances at the disposal of the Department and of the reduced scale adopted in the Government scholarship notification. The working of the assignment system of results grants has elsewhere been adverted to. I have been in communication with the Educational Departments of the other provinces as to the systems followed there in regard to payments by results.

199. Particulars have been furnished in the appropriate chapters regarding the number of schools recognized by the Department under the Educational Rules. A general summary is given in the margin showing the number of recognized secondary, primary, training and technical schools on the 31st March last. In the case of primary schools, the number given in the annual returns has, as in the previous year, been adopted. The first edition of the Educational Rules having been exhausted, I submitted for the sanction of Government a revised draft of the rules in November last. But as they were sanctioned by Government only in June 1896, the old rules continued in force throughout the year under report. Several important changes have been made in the revised rules, and these will be appropriately dealt with in the report for 1896-97. Though the exemption granted in favour of lower primary schools in the notification promulgating the rules in 1891 ceased on the 1st April 1895, the concession was continued during the year under report, pending the sanction of Government, on behalf of lower primary schools in villages with a population of less than 4,000 and of all primary schools for backward and indigent classes and in backward localities (schools in municipalities excepted). In the revised rules Government has sanctioned the continuance of the concession till 1st April 1898, and it is hoped that all the primary schools will, by that time, have fulfilled the conditions of recognition as to staff and accommodation. The Inspecting officers of the Department have been directed to pay continued attention to this matter, while Government, I am glad to note, invariably impresses on local boards and municipalities the necessity of improving the qualifications of the teachers employed in board and aided schools.

Madras Educational Rules.

		Number of schools.	Number recognized.
Upper secondary schools	for boys ...	133	126
	for girls ...	23	23
Lower secondary schools	for boys ...	395	315
	for girls ...	185	149
Upper primary schools for boys	...	4,633	4,488
Lower primary schools for boys	...	14,636	11,670
Upper primary schools for girls	...	344	323
Lower primary schools for girls	...	419	347
Training schools for masters	...	41	38
Training schools for mistresses	...	19	18
Technical, industrial and art schools	...	36	28

Re-organization of the Educational Department.

200. The Government of India, was at length pleased towards the end of the year to formulate its recommendations to the Secretary of State for the re-organization of the superior branches of the Educational Department; and the sanction of the Secretary of

State has since the close of the year been received. The recommendations of the Madras Government have generally been approved, and these will be noticed in detail in my next report. I trust it will be possible for Government to pass early orders on the scheme for the re-organization of the subordinate educational service now before it, so that the officers of the Department may cease to be in a state of suspense and anxiety. The fusion of the scholastic, inspectional and the higher clerical branches of the service is calculated to produce several administrative advantages and to conduce to a more harmonious working of the different branches of the Department. GENERAL REMARKS.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. DUNCAN,
Director of Public Instruction.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1895–96.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
				Examining schools.	Other work.			
BOYS' SCHOOLS.								
NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
Ganjám-Vizagapatam Division.								
Babu Raghunadha Das ...	Russellkonda. No Sub-Assistant for 38 days.	...	...	...	16	...	4	60
Babu B. C. Chatterjee ...		85	1,348	61	83	5	71	299
K. Sankarayya Pantulu ...		154	2,065	74	67	22	84	998
Babu Raghunadha Das (on special duty).		50	653	...	...	...	...	...
Babu P. C. Mullik ...	Berhampur	503	8,378	171	174	21	190	2,294
Babu Sasibhushana Palit.	Chicacole	291	5,935	144	215	7	230	2,201
Ch. Bhagavanulu Pantulu.	Anakápalle	316	7,292	130	205	31	237	2,937
K. Sankarayya Pantulu ...	Vizianagram ...	192	2,886	64	129	1	99	1,418
B. Kamesvara Rau Pantulu.		170	4,113	79	87	6	112	1,163
	Total ...	1,761	32,670	723	976	93	1,027	11,370
Gódávari-Kistna Division.								
V. Kamesvara Rau Pantulu.	Cocanada	175	3,659	70	74	39	118	1,160
B. Kamesvara Rau ...		142	3,295	60	91	32	77	611
K. Sadasiva Rau	Ellore	...	...	...	29	8	37	110
P. Rangaswami Aiyangar.		72	1,620	41	82	3	85	718
K. Krishnamurti Pantulu.		206	4,934	77	115	11	145	1,706
P. Ramanujachari ...	Narsapur	...	...	...	18	...	18	...
G. Lakshminarayana Pantulu.		62	2,112	34	71	9	85	355
V. Appayya Sastri ...		231	8,960	117	110	7	158	1,087
P. Bhimasena Rau Pantulu.	Bandar	279	6,801	138	129	19	155	1,926
V. Balaramayya Sastri ...		4	45	4	68	8	9	98
V. Kamesvara Rau ...	Guntúr	130	2,679	74	103	...	109	1,269
V. M. Subramanya Aiyar.		177	4,227	80	90	19	85	715
M. Venkayya Pantulu ...	Bápatla	291	6,916	127	143	34	253	1,847
V. Balaramayya		91	1,265	40	21	1	60	233
W. Ramaswami Nayudu ...	Markapur. No Sub-Assistant for 23 days. Bápatla Sub-Assistant was in charge.	23	456	10	6	...	16	194
M. Rangaswami Aiyangar.		17	345	9	6	...	15	233
P. Ramanujachari ...		102	2,091	42	36	2	80	488
	Total ...	2,052	49,405	923	1,192	192	1,505	12,750
	Total, Northern Circle.	3,813	82,075	1,646	2,168	285	2,532	24,120
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
Ceded Districts Division.								
S. Hanumantha Rau ...	Nandyal	236	4,512	129	231	6	191	2,884
W. Ramaswami Nayudu ...	Markapur	3	40	3	78	6	21	683
M. Rangaswami Aiyangar.		108	1,937	53	36	5	60	573
P. Ramanujachari ...		51	840	25	20	6	25	310
K. Srinivasulu Nayudu ...	Bellary	273	6,428	118	198	50	141	1,950
S. V. Melagiri Rau ...	Hospet	362	8,712	199	130	37	250	3,269
M. Rangaswami Aiyangar.	Anantapur. No Sub-Assistant for 15 days.	23	464	19	75	...	23	822
W. Ramaswami Nayudu ...		201	4,952	128	100	29	154	2,202
S. Swaminatha Aiyar ...	Penukonda. No Sub-Assistant for 5 days.	168	3,619	108	216	7	181	3,498
S. Gopalasundarayya ...		20	408	12	18	...	22	314
J. Vittal Pant	Cuddapah	309	5,465	140	213	13	182	2,499
K. Singarachari	Madanapalle ...	204	4,593	145	165	56	171	2,641
	Total ...	1,958	41,970	1,079	1,480	215	1,421	21,645
Presidency Division.								
C. Ramalinga Aiyar ...	Ongole	300	6,534	134	182	50	182	1,388
T. Janakirama Aiyar ...	Nellore. No Sub-Assistant for 8 days.	51	931	23	61	10	24	490
C. Mallaiyya Pantulu ...		130	2,950	84	31	...	85	901
P. Rangaswami Aiyangar.		96	2,754	63	59	27	67	756

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1895-96—continued.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in: Examining schools.	Number of days spent in: Other work.	Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*								
CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*								
Presidency Division—cont.								
T. Aiyakannu Nayakar ...	Madras	309	15,663	193	105	68	49	1,804
S. Saundararaja Aiyangar.	Chingleput. No Sub-Assistant for 10 days.	168	3,788	61	168	14	133	1,994
K. Panchapakesa Aiyar ...		99	3,117	32	54	9	65	685
K. Duraiswami Aiyar ...		14	342	4	14	...	15	270
C. R. Krishna Aiyar ...	Saidapet	296	6,592	156	168	42	199	2,628
	Total ...	1,403	42,671	750	842	220	819	10,916
	Total, Central Circle.	3,361	84,641	1,829	2,322	435	2,240	32,561
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
Arcot Division.								
C. M. Srinivasachari ...	Chittoor	32	691	16	76	9	25	301
V. Nadamuni Mudaliyar ...		227	6,795	107	144	14	154	2,632
V. Nadamuni Mudaliyar ...	Arni	32	836	16	80	5	21	326
C. M. Srinivasachariar ...		269	7,041	115	125	25	183	2,103
C. Kodandarama Nayudu.	Wálajáh	237	7,250	118	225	23	179	3,671
N. Devasikhamani Mudaliyar.	Cuddalore	20	510	7	89	2	11	213
P. A. Krishnamachariar ...		190	4,616	83	87	18	106	1,474
M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar.		49	1,298	25	50	5	40	569
M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar.	Chidambaram ...	168	4,131	100	152	28	124	1,071
P. Krishnamachariar ...		56	1,392	30	47	9	52	590
P. S. Venkatapathi Aiyar.	Tindivanam ...	281	6,522	125	217	24	175	2,777
	Total ...	1,561	41,082	742	1,292	162	1,070	15,727
Tanjore-Trichinopoly Division.								
T. Rajagopala Aiyangar ...	Tanjore. No Sub-Assistant for 14 days.	126	3,441	83	136	19	102	1,521
K. Duraiswami Aiyar ...		57	1,561	31	23	7	38	317
S. Gopala Aiyar		82	2,266	30	23	...	42	439
C. S. Swami Aiyangar ...	Kumbakónam ...	146	4,327	83	176	16	153	1,207
P. Rangaswami Aiyangar.		34	691	20	9	1	22	121
T. Rajagopala Aiyangar ...		66	1,829	34	23	4	39	528
S. A. Sundaram Aiyar ...	Negapatam ...	215	6,398	145	221	...	233	3,671
S. Gopala Aiyar	Trichinopoly ...	244	7,103	134	153	23	154	2,193
C. S. Swami Aiyangar ...		26	2,713	25	30	1	13	177
S. T. Kallapiran Pillai ...	Perambalúr ...	153	3,213	106	166	33	150	1,630
K. Duraiswami Aiyar ...		67	1,549	42	14	5	44	496
	Total ...	1,216	35,091	733	974	109	990	12,300
Madura-Tinnevelly Division.								
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.	Madura. The Sub-Assistant of Dindigul was in charge of this range for 31 days.	62	1,345	38	94	16	45	668
T. Ramalingam Pillai ...		168	3,624	90	69	28	111	961
T. Krishna Rau	Dindigul	229	5,205	139	209	18	194	2,462
T. Srinivasa Rau ...	Ramnad	244	7,546	137	197	32	194	1,496
S. Akshayalinga Mudaliyar.	Tinnevelly	217	4,340	99	125	67	147	1,573
T. L. Subba Rau		69	1,038	43	23	9	29	350
T. Amaldas Pillai ...	Tuticorin	337	6,831	140	153	43	188	1,027
V. S. Narayana Rau ...		59	754	17	9	4	24	238
P. Rangaswami Aiyangar.	Sérmádévi. No Sub-Assistant for 4 days.	...	...	...	20	3	3	28
T. R. Srinivasa Aiyar ...		254	5,368	121	117	54	145	1,207
K. Duraiswami Aiyar ...		27	438	15	28	4	19	218
	Total ...	1,666	36,539	839	1,044	278	1,099	10,228
	Total, Southern Circle.	4,443	112,712	2,314	3,310	549	3,159	38,255

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1895–96—continued.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in: Examining schools.	Number of days spent in: Other work.	Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*								
WESTERN CIRCLE.								
Coimbatore Division.								
T. K. Venkata Rau ...	Coimbatore and Nilgiris.	261	,992	194	146	26	227	5,477
R. Sivarama Aiyar ...	Erode. No Sub-Assistant for 8 days.	189	3,084	89	98	28	102	1,122
T. L. Subba Rau		99	1,330	47	16	23	50	515
V. S. Narayana Rau ...		25	953	20	28	9	20	393
V. M. Subramanya Aiyar.	Pollachi. No Sub-Assistant for 25 days.	85	2,080	46	91	27	65	466
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.		81	1,886	47	47	23	73	707
S. R. Venkatarama Aiyar.		31	793	19	34	7	49	468
G. S. Abboyi Nayudu ...	Salem	140	4,662	87	144	43	113	1,674
T. L. Subba Rau		72	2,324	53	29	10	57	758
R. Krishnamachari ...	Námakkal	203	5,928	126	204	36	194	1,958
N. Srinivasa Aiyangar ...	Hosur	164	5,638	129	220	17	174	2,228
	Total ...	1,350	38,170	857	1,057	249	1,124	15,766
West Coast Division.								
K. N. Visvesvara Rau ...	Udipi	241	7,888	122	218	21	214	2,029
N. Krishna Rau		1	88	1	4	...	4	36
M. Seshagiri Prabhu ...	Kasaragod ...	196	5,075	101	230	5	198	1,694
M. J. Mathu		30	894	20	6	4	30	96
T. Mathai	Calicut	241	9,258	149	144	73	169	1,557
V. Kesava Menon ...	Palghat	160	6,063	108	158	47	151	2,907
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.		27	1,057	14	36	3	25	464
	Total ...	896	30,323	515	796	153	791	8,783
	Total, Western Circle.	2,246	68,493	1,372	1,853	402	1,915	24,549
MUHAMMADAN SCHOOLS.								
Muhammad Hussain Sahib.	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Northern Circle.	195	5,067	146	207	13	201	5,631
Khaja Khan Sahib ...	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Central Circle.	178	7,459	134	182	50	173	6,180
Maulvi Saiyid Hasan Raza Sahib	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Southern Circle.	220	9,916	167	173	26	252	6,979
M. Muhammad Khan ...	Mappilla Sub-Assistant, Northern Range.	227	6,250	140	192	34	196	2,513
M. Bava	Mappilla Sub-Assistant, Southern Range.	80	2,262	50	62	10	111	1,148
	Total ...	900	30,954	637	816	133	933	22,451
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.								
H. Swami Rau	Rajahmundry Girls' Range.	80	3,876	75	183	12	146	2,819
G. Lakshminarayana ...		29	1,045	28	63	5	67	1,097
T. R. Venkatarama Aiyar.	Bellary Girls' Range.	114	4,377	75	247	23	250	4,184
P. Ramanujachari ...		7	378	7	14	...	11	324
Miss Sara Govindarajulu.	Madras Girls' Range.	87	4,859	74	127	42	68	1,139
R. S. Saundararaja Aiyangar.	No Sub-Assistant for 4 days.	56	2,996	61	44	14	51	1,300
L. A. Ganapathi Aiyar ...	Trichinopoly Girls' Range.	22	561	20	48	4	26	1,126
P. Krishnamachari ...		13	654	13	55	19	8	295
T. Janakirama Aiyar ...		137	6,037	114	74	19	129	3,193
Miss J. Patterson ...	Tinnevelly Girls' Range.	180	5,558	156	125	54	161	2,280
K. Duraiswami Aiyar ...		11	286	8	5	18	14	333
S. Selvanayagam	Coimbatore Girls' Range.	102	5,943	131	160	75	204	5,445
	Total ...	838	36,570	762	1,145	285	1,135	23,535

APPENDIX B.

Arts Colleges :—Strength and Examination Results for 1895–96.

Colleges, General.	Number on the rolls at the end of										B.A. Examination, 1895-96.												F.A. Examination, 1895-96.		
	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		English Language division.				Second Language division.				Science division.						
												Number passed.				Number passed.				Number passed.				Number passed.	
	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.
ARTS COLLEGES FOR BOYS.																									
First-grade Colleges.																									
Government.																									
Presidency College	219	152	313	114	333	94	345	89	304	119	162	1	45	86	126	7	66	42	179	3	60	69	34	4	11
Kumbakónam College	67	182	94	133	92	105	84	85	68	101	44	...	9	18	31	...	4	14	46	...	11	20	65	1	30
Rajahmundry College	45	97	47	57	38	56	41	46	39	58	20	...	1	12	16	...	3	11	23	1	7	9	25	...	7
Aided.																									
Noble College, Masulipátam	...	58	8	50	23	37	21	40	20	46	8	...	3	3	9	...	1	5	14	...	4	6	22	2	7
Madras Christian College	385	382	483	318	544	312	546	282	500	261	259	...	56	103	204	6	56	98	314	7	89	112	208	4	70
Pachaiyappa's College	67	128	77	83	88	54	82	53	51	70	39	...	9	12	25	1	7	10	43	...	11	19	28	...	14
St. Peter's College, Tanjore	30	88	38	65	41	57	34	53	33	86	20	...	3	10	20	...	6	13	14	...	4	7	37	3	9
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	121	268	131	185	162	159	166	154	185	181	89	...	19	40	66	3	22	26	81	2	15	30	68	6	36
S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly	70	142	92	104	90	80	68	87	80	97	30	1	5	16	16	2	7	5	34	2	9	11	44	2	19
Caldwell College, Tuticorin (closed)	7	25	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore	17	60	33	31	33	17	28	22	23	30	16	...	5	7	12	2	5	3	11	...	3	3	6	...	3
Unaided.																									
Maharajah's College, Vizianagram	39	70	43	53	48	41	61	42	54	49	25	...	3	12	23	...	5	14	24	...	6	12	16	...	7
Total	1,067	1,652	1,368	1,203	1,499	1,006	1,476	953	1,357	1,098	712	2	158	319	548	21	182	241	783	15	219	298	553	22	213
Second-grade Colleges.																									
Government.																									
Mangalore College	...	54	...	47	...	44	...	47	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	4	13
Board.																									
Municipal College, Salem	...	27	...	18	...	21	...	12	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	2
Victoria Jubilee College, Palghat	...	124	...	96	...	54	...	56	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	2	16
Brennen College, Tellicherry	...	62	...	52	...	39	...	42	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	10

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Arts Colleges :—Strength and Examination Results for 1895-96—continued.

Colleges, General.	Number on the rolls at the end of										B.A. Examination, 1895-96.												F.A. Examination, 1895-96.		
	1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		English Language division.				Second Language division.				Science division.						
												Number passed.				Number passed.				Number passed.				Number passed.	
	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.
ARTS COLLEGES FOR BOYS—*cont.*																									
SECOND-GRADE COLLEGES—*cont.*																									
Aided.																									
Kallikota College, Berhampur	...	21	...	17	...	18	...	27	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	5
Hindu College, Vizagapatam	...	48	...	37	...	27	...	19	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	5
Pithapuram Rajah's College, Cocanada	...	32	...	31	...	16	...	8	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
American Lutheran Mission College, Guntúr	...	27	...	26	...	25	...	32	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	6
A.B.M. College, Ongole	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	14	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras	...	92	...	104	...	122	...	123	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	27
Doveton Protestant College	...	23	...	20	...	15	...	16	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3
St. Mary's College, Madras	...	28	...	22	...	9	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2
Wesleyan Mission College, Rayapet	...	39	...	35	...	32	...	18	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3
Wardlaw College, Bellary	...	34	...	17	...	14	...	9	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4
St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore	...	77	...	64	...	56	...	57	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	7
Town College, Cuddalore	...	28	...	27	...	26	...	19	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	7
Coimbatore College	...	59	...	55	...	52	...	52	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1	13
St. Michael's College, Coimbatore	...	13	...	19	...	23	...	19	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3
Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam (closed)	...	26	...	28	...	18	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3
Native College, Madura	...	75	...	49	...	43	...	36	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	6
C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly	...	37	...	43	...	42	...	30	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	6
Hindu College, Tinnevelly	...	83	...	80	...	70	...	50	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	3	9
Unaided.																									
Rajah's College, Parlakimedi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut	...	55	...	45	...	33	...	26	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	7
Pasumalai College	...	35	...	34	...	17	...	17	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	5
St. Thomé College, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3
Total	...	1,099	...	966	...	825	...	756	...	941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459	19	165
Total of Arts Colleges for Boys	1,067	2,751	1,368	2,169	1,499	1,831	1,476	1,709	1,357	2,089	712	2	158	319	548	21	182	241	783	15	219	298	1,012	41	378
ARTS COLLEGES FOR GIRLS.																									
SECOND-GRADE COLLEGE.																									
Unaided.																									
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Arts Colleges	1,067	2,751	1,368	2,169	1,499	1,831	1,476	1,709	*1,357	2,048	712	2	158	319	548	21	182	241	783	15	219	298	1,012	41	378

* Of these, 25 were reading for M.A. Degree.

APPENDIX C.

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1895–96.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March														Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1895.							1896.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Ganjám.	BOARD.																						
	Chicacole Municipal High School.	27	12	25	27	...	....	...	32	20	32	42	73	77	...	23	18	6	7	16	22	10	5
	AIDED.																						
	Berhampur Kallikóta High School.	43	27	29	31	20	19	...	36	20	59	16	21	15	...	29	28	8	16	12	28	1	3
	UNAIDED.																						
	Parlákimedi Zamindari High School	23	14	10	27	26	51	164	25	10	18	35	27	80	149	15	12	1	5	12	18	5	3
	Total ...	93	53	64	85	46	70	164	93	50	109	93	121	172	149	67	58	15	28	40	68	16	11
Vizagapatam.	BOARD.																						
	Bimlipatam Municipal High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	24	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3
	Yellamanchili Board High School.	20	9	11	16	17	23	...	10	6	8	16	18	24	...	3	10	1	2	5	13	2	2
	AIDED.																						
	Vizagapatam St. Aloysius High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	19	23	122	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1
	Vizagapatam Hindu High School.	34	22	42	40	37	46	...	47	22	44	45	44	42	...	18	23	6	11	14	20	1	7
	Do. London Mission High School	40	27	42	52	60	56	147	28	19	35	56	61	56	162	24	15	3	10	13	50	3	2
	UNAIDED.																						
	Vizianagram Maharajah's High School	48	45	74	72	92	78	100	39	48	64	70	88	79	94	28	31	11	19	26	58	7	10
	Bobbili Samasthanam High School	23	21	27	38	43	39	58	24	29	27	33	49	38	64	12	12	1	4	4	14	2	2

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March													Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1895.							1896.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.										
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Vizagapatam—*cont.*	UNAIDED—*cont.*																					
	Vizianagram Lord Ripon's High School	59	10	20	25	45	35	...	60	30	20	36	43	52	...	23	24	7	8	10	27	...	6
	Total ...	224	134	216	243	294	277	305	208	154	209	281	346	330	442	108	115	29	54	72	195	15	33
Gódávari.	GOVERNMENT.																					
	Practising School attached to the Training College, Rajahmundry	100	45	44	70	63	63	99	70	39	81	39	38	48	96	64	46	17	27	22	29	10	4
	BOARD.																					
	Amalápuram High School	25	17	26	42	49	52	57	34	27	32	45	54	57	51	14	18	5	6	39	37	11	11
	AIDED.																					
	Cocanada Pithápuram Rajah's High School	51	23	37	45	87	58	...	45	41	41	83	83	89	...	33	34	6	14	28	29	14	7
	Ellore C.M.S. High School ...	26	14	19	23	23	34	...	20	18	29	47	45	46	...	22	21	2	4	12	21	6	7
	Narsapur Taylor High School ...	18	12	9	38	32	35	...	20	10	35	25	46	17	84	16	18	4	2	23	33	3	7
	Total ...	220	111	135	218	254	242	156	189	135	218	239	266	257	231	149	137	34	53	124	149	44	36
Kistna.	AIDED.																					
	Masulipatam Noble High School.	44	23	40	74	47	17	...	53	28	64	64	43	14	...	22	30	11	10	17	26	6	4

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March														Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1895.							1896.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	AIDED—*cont.*																						
Kistna —*cont.*	Masulipatam Hindu High School.	49	30	44	49	45	60	...	47	31	32	45	55	56	...	22	37	3	10	23	36	5	5
	Bezwâda C.M.S. High School ...	8	9	16	16	36	42	...	11	13	12	25	43	44	...	9	8	1	3	12	18	3	3
	Guntûr Sanskrit High School ...	31	16	25	33	45	65	...	28	18	30	43	44	82	...	12	19	5	7	11	17	5	7
	Guntûr A.E.L.M. High School ...	36	23	31	...	...	...	...	30	29	47	54	82	69	...	12	16	4	10	...	31	...	9
	Total ...	168	101	156	172	173	184	...	169	119	185	231	267	265	...	77	110	24	40	63	128	19	28
	BOARD.																						
Kurnool.	Kurnool Municipal High School ...	10	12	21	27	25	38	...	13	13	22	21	21	34	...	6	8	...	1	24	24	5	3
	AIDED.																						
	Nandyal S.P.G. Mission High School	10	9	17	15	22	26	32	12	12	14	28	26	27	...	8	5	1	2	17	23	5	1
	Total ...	20	21	38	42	47	64	32	25	25	36	49	47	61	...	14	13	1	3	41	47	10	4
	BOARD.																						
Bellary.	Bellary Municipal High School ...	22	22	16	49	56	48	...	44	12	48	46	42	61	...	29	22	6	2	10	28	2	1
	Harpanahalli Board do. ...	6	5	4	14	15	24	...	14	5	8	23	20	10	...	5	2	...	...	11	9	4	1
	AIDED.																						
	Bellary Wardlaw Institution ...	44	25	47	39	46	65	76	46	37	36	46	58	73	80	27	29	4	7	15	34	3	2
	Total ...	72	52	67	102	117	137	76	104	54	92	115	120	144	80	61	53	10	9	36	71	9	4

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March														Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1895.							1896.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Anantapur.	BOARD.																						
	Anantapur Municipal High School.	14	10	10	17	21	28	...	19	11	6	13	37	27	34	...	10	...	3	2	10	...	1
	Total ...	14	10	10	17	21	28	...	19	11	6	13	37	27	34	...	10	..	3	2	10	...	1
Cuddapah.	BOARD.																						
	Cuddapah Municipal High School.	17	9	20	21	24	30	...	16	14	19	20	29	37	...	13	10	2	2	12	15	1	3
	AIDED.																						
	Madanapalle Hindu High School.	16	4	14	19	15	31	...	18	6	12	20	28	34	...	16	12	6	4	12	6	2	...
	Total ...	33	13	34	40	39	61	...	34	20	31	40	57	71	...	29	22	8	6	24	21	3	3
Nellore.	AIDED.																						
	Nellore Venkatagiri Rajah's High School	38	28	29	33	40	22	18	50	22	19	41	33	31	21	18	24	4	5	...	6	...	...
	Nellore F.C.M. High School ...	50	28	33	37	47	45	65	44	23	40	46	55	51	47	31	35	10	10	...	25	...	8
	Ongole A.B.M. High School ...	27	22	35	62	70	92	...	24	25	36	58	73	107	...	20	19	4	5	11	20	1	1
	Venkatagiri Rajah's High School, Venkatagiri	...	...	8	10	17	11	132	...	...	8	9	13	20	154	...	...	...	..	5	10	...	1
	UNAIDED.																						
	Native High School, Buchireddipalaiyam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	115	78	105	142	174	170	215	118	70	109	162	181	223	222	69	78	18	20	16	61	1	10

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1895–96—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March													Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1895.							1896.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.										
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.
	GOVERNMENT.																					
Madras.	Madrasa i-Azam	8	8	17	27	31	38	71	11	11	11	25	33	34	62	5	8	1	3	19	29	3	...
	AIDED.																						
	Doveton Protestant High School ...	18	13	13	29	29	35	68	23	12	24	26	27	33	76	8	10	4	3	20	27	5	5
	St. Mary's High School	33	19	36	36	37	42	31	50	27	32	34	23	26	43	13	17	3	5	1	17	...	3
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School ...	20	26	30	35	38	35	77	22	22	33	38	33	38	59	12	9	3	4	8	22	2	7
	Harris High School, Rayapet ...	9	14	14	16	19	22	92	15	13	14	19	22	18	97	8	6	...	1	13	17	5	3
	Rayapet Wesleyan Mission High School	61	25	39	66	52	64	151	55	30	40	64	55	76	153	34	38	11	10	38	36	8	4
	Church of Scotland Mission Institution	165	88	113	108	92	63	156	166	94	117	133	83	58	195	77	87	25	26	4	38	3	3
	Free Church Mission Institution	209	89	110	99	96	116	365	209	103	104	90	94	119	336	121	135	36	38	...	...	...	...
	Vepery S.P.G. High School ...	32	17	26	40	48	49	103	34	20	31	61	61	56	95	16	19	2	3	12	25	4	8
	Pachaiyappa's High School ...	112	91	148	...	...	...	...	159	109	174	...	...	...	...	44	85	21	38	...	...	...	...
	St. Thomé Seminary, Mailapur ...	39	16	37	38	32	15	115	28	26	37	36	19	17	111	14	23	3	9	11	14	1	8
	Black Town High School	42	25	16	29	35	25	103	40	16	21	26	18	30	111	24	25	...	2	6	25	...	1
	Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
	Triplicane Aryan High School ...	13	10	16	12	16	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	UNAIDED.																						
	Chintadripet C.M.S. High School.	17	12	24	22	32	25	138	15	12	22	27	21	30	...	13	11	2	5	14	10	1	6
	Hindu Theological High School ...	17	24	29	49	39	58	...	21	22	30	24	45	43	...	10	8	1	5	19	16	2	...
	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular High School	105	55	53	84	81	79	...	97	70	45	102	72	87	...	80	76	29	35	34	66	13	23
	Hindu Union High School, Purasaippakkam	16	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1895–96—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March														Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1895.							1896.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	UNAIDED—*cont.*																						
Madras —*cont.*	Triplicane Aryan High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	17	15	14	20	26	...	...	9	...	5	...	5	...	...
	Muthialpet A.V. High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	27	30	39	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	916	544	738	690	677	698	1,470	969	604	771	746	656	730	1,543	495	566	144	192	201	347	47	71
	GOVERNMENT.																						
Chingelput.	Practising School attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet ...	29	23	26	26	28	64	125	20	22	26	32	45	52	134	12	17	1	6	22	24	2	3
	AIDED.																						
	Conjeeveram Pachaiyappa's High School	21	25	24	32	41	46	63	40	19	29	37	48	40	59	18	13	4	5	...	22	...	2
	Conjeeveram F.C.M. High School	19	25	23	20	18	42	14	28	17	20	13	39	42	13	9	11	2	2	1	1	1	...
	Chingleput do. do.	8	7	9	22	20	26	92	9	13	12	28	20	19	104	15	7	4	4	8	17	3	5
	Tiruvallúr Wesleyan Mission High School	20	14	12	13	9	16	90	18	10	9	12	16	18	93	18	15	5	4	5	13	2	3
	Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage ...	4	3	9	7	7	32	91	4	8	16	20	8	24	64	4	1	...	1	11	...	4	...
	Madurántakam Hindu High School	18	10	10	8	10	13	56	14	7	9	7	18	10	63	7	10	2	4	2	9	1	5
	Chigleput Native High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	19	21	32	25	...	...	7	...	5	...	24	...	3
	UNAIDED.																						
	Chingleput Native High School...	15	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	2	...
	Total ...	134	119	127	128	133	239	531	147	104	140	170	226	230	530	90	81	18	31	56	110	15	21

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results; for 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March														Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1895.							1896.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
North Arcot.	BOARD.																						
	Gudiyáttam Municipal High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	18	31	44	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	3
	Wallaja Municipal High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	38	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	7
	Chittoor Board High School ...	21	15	24	23	38	31	...	29	23	24	32	40	57	...	6	14	1	8	10	13	5	2
	AIDED.																						
	Tirupati H.L.G. Mission High School	12	7	12	27	21	32	92	13	8	19	25	22	37	79	7	13	1	5	9	16	4	7
	Vellore American Mission High School	51	41	42	74	111	92	182	48	40	46	103	90	90	280	26	24	7	12	20	48	5	13
	Ranipet American Mission High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
	Punganúru American Mission High School	12	4	5	20	16	15	26	11	3	11	17	11	19	26	5	6	2	...	4	12	1	7
	UNAIDED.																						
	Tirupati Sri Mahant's High School.	10	5	11	20	18	27	49	7	12	18	21	18	39	62	7	9	2	4	11	10	9	5
	Total ...	106	72	94	164	204	197	349	108	86	136	246	244	318	491	51	66	13	29	65	128	24	44
South Arcot.	AIDED.																						
	Cuddalore St. Joseph's High School	100	52	58	66	48	57	88	104	51	53	75	65	58	112	54	62	14	27	31	41	12	18
	Cuddalore Town High School ...	50	22	30	29	33	22	...	47	20	31	36	32	33	...	33	34	8	11	4	9	2	3
	Chidambaram Pachaiyappa's High School	32	26	31	31	19	26	85	28	21	33	24	24	28	82	16	19	3	16	5	9	3	3
	UNAIDED.																						
	Tiruppáppuliyúr St. Joseph's High School	31	22	23	31	35	30	...	27	20	26	34	29	28	...	19	19	4	8	21	18	6	7
	Total ...	213	122	142	157	135	135	173	206	112	143	169	150	147	194	122	134	29	62	61	77	23	31

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1895–96—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March													Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1895.							1896.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.										
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Tanjore.	BOARD.																					
	Máyavaram Municipal High School.	30	42	61	60	72	96	...	34	38	49	62	97	108	...	22	21	7	15	34	28	13	22
	Tiruválúr Board High School ...	27	15	27	42	77	62	...	23	22	37	72	54	92	...	21	21	6	8	25	40	16	20
	Pattukóttai Board High School ...	...	...	7	22	14	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	7	...
	AIDED.																					
	Kumbakónam Town High School.	127	89	84	107	80	62	...	106	78	103	85	74	69	...	80	99	19	53	38	90	18	30
	Negapatam Wesleyan Mission High School	27	18	35	48	47	51	...	16	14	34	39	40	55	...	11	16	3	9	1	24	...	8
	Negapatam St. Antony's High School	21	17	32	35	56	60	8	16	23	33	56	50	56	...	8	13	4	7	2	17	...	8
	Tranquebar Lutheran Mission High School	15	16	26	25	23	24	...	16	20	17	25	25	31	...	9	12	4	2	16	21	11	9
	Kumbakónam Native High School.	64	49	49	35	59	40	...	79	50	61	58	57	45	...	45	39	8	22	23	22	13	7
	Shiyali Pennington High School ...	14	10	9	30	34	49	...	17	10	16	32	23	46	...	7	7	2	4	12	17	6	13
	Tanjore S.P.G. High School ...	59	44	45	...	...	...	...	75	52	70	...	...	...	...	53	44	13	14	...	...	...	...
	Mannárgudi Wesleyan Mission High School	46	27	40	36	49	43	...	51	38	43	53	37	48	...	14	29	3	13	8	17	5	6
	UNAIDED.																					
	Tanjore Kalyanasundaram's High School	79	49	50	33	15	24	...	90	49	63	35	33	35	...	38	53	11	25	...	33	...	8
	Tiruvadi S.P.G. High School ...	20	15	20	...	...	...	...	15	19	29	...	...	...	...	13	12	2	8	...	5	...	...
	Tanjore Central High School ...	...	12	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	529	403	514	473	526	524	8	538	413	576	517	490	585	...	321	366	82	180	170	314	89	131

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March													Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1895.							1896.													
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Trichinopoly.	AIDED.																					
	Trichinopoly St. Joseph's High School	249	184	201	209	193	173	249	222	145	200	189	179	215	255	146	92	22	53	5	14	2	5
	Trichinopoly National High School.	58	52	49	48	53	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	7	...	10	...	6	...
	UNAIDED.																					
	Trichinopoly S.P.G. High School.	96	85	88	107	78	77	...	109	65	108	102	67	103	...	36	38	6	26	35	44	10	6
	Trichinopoly National High School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	52	59	60	58	81	...	...	36	...	18	...	25	...	16
	Total ...	403	321	338	364	324	311	249	407	261	367	351	304	399	255	224	166	35	97	50	83	18	27
Madura.	BOARD.																					
	Dindigul Municipal High School...	5	7	12	17	18	18	...	11	7	17	15	21	27	...	6.	7	2	...	7	9	2	2
	AIDED.																					
	Madura American Mission High School	45	23	30	32	24	26	42	47	34	23	29	27	37	37	26	24	2	9	10	8	2	2
	Madura Native High School ...	77	48	59	66	75	70	136	85	58	48	90	73	89	138	53	58	12	25	36	51	12	24
	Ramnad S.P.G. do. ...	21	12	10	27	25	28	55	15	9	18	45	27	33	80	7	9	...	3	9	19	...	9
	Madura Setupati do. ...	49	17	25	31	47	...	...	51	18	39	40	61	28	...	23	28	8	9	12	17	3	15
	Pasumalai American Mission High School	23	16	19	30	25	54	102	29	14	15	48	29	49	119	13	18	3	5	15	4	2	...
	Sivaganga Zamindari High School.	10	12	21	24	30	22	...	28	15	25	25	31	31	...	7	9	4	3	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	230	135	176	227	244	218	335	266	155	185	292	269	294	374	135	153	31	54	89	108	21	52

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March													Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1895.							1896.													
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	AIDED.																					
Tinnevelly.	Tinnevelly C.M.S. High School ...	81	33	62	44	40	37	91	65	35	43	43	36	32	86	37	41	4	12	25	43	9	9
	Do. Hindu do. ...	106	67	83	60	51	47	47	89	74	87	51	42	45	52	64	53	13	31	15	18	4	1
	Palamcottah C.M.S. do. ...	20	16	21	36	32	23	45	28	21	35	38	30	25	40	12	15	10	14	22	24	11	11
	Do. St. Xavier's do. ...	36	23	28	28	40	37	141	36	21	26	25	27	35	135	16	18	2	5	8	9	3	5
	Tuticorin Caldwell High School ...	41	29	24	...	...	...	...	38	25	39	...	...	...	...	16	14	3	11	...	...	...	...
	Pattamadai High School	18	18	13	22	23	23	31	47	22	22	37	30	17	52	15	17	3	7	14	9	...	5
	Srívilliputtúr Hindu High School.	18	13	12	17	32	25	...	20	9	12	22	24	34	...	7	9	...	2	...	8	...	...
	Do. C.M.S. do. ...	12	10	5	11	11	15	62	17	7	8	14	19	18	83	10	7	1	1	7	9	2	...
	UNAIDED.																						
	Tuticorin St. Xavier's High School.	33	18	31	...	...	...	...	32	26	21	...	...	...	...	20	23	5	4	...	...	...	...
	Megnanapuram C.M.S. High School	17	6	8	12	14	19	41	11	6	18	20	17	22	50	16	13	1	11	10	17	7	8
	Total ...	382	233	287	230	243	226	458	383	246	311	250	225	228	498	213	210	42	98	101	137	36	39
	BOARD.																						
Coimbatore.	Karúr Municipal High School ...	...	...	3	17	18	29	...	...	...	12	26	25	39	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	3	1
	Udamalpet Board do. ...	15	13	17	25	33	27	...	21	16	11	31	26	31	...	13	9	3	4	13	16	5	1
	Dhárápuram do. do. ...	19	7	13	12	22	15	...	14	6	10	31	16	33	...	9	11	2	4	7	29	1	4
	AIDED.																						
	Coimbatore High School	96	41	66	60	59	104	95	96	56	65	73	84	104	99	36	59	18	33	20	25	15	13
	Coimbatore St. Michael's High School	35	31	33	58	42	55	208	40	28	41	48	41	65	211	27	21	4	14	22	30	6	10

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March														Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1895.							1896.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Coimbatore—*cont.*	UNAIDED.																						
	Coimbatore London Mission High School	33	31	34	46	70	55	...	32	29	26	45	55	52	...	17	18	4	7	13	13	2	3
	Erode Town High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	26	27	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	6
	Total	198	123	166	218	244	285	303	203	135	178	280	274	363	310	102	118	31	62	84	139	32	38
Salem.	BOARD.																						
	Salem Municipal High School	25	19	24	46	65	76	...	29	21	26	51	61	75	...	19	12	4	6	7	18	1	5
	Tiruppattúr Municipal High School	...	10	20	24	38	48	...	...	17	22	19	40	41	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	3	6
	Námakkal Board High School	18	13	12	30	29	25	...	12	6	24	24	23	24	...	11	9	5	2	13	19	5	2
	Hosúr Board High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
	AIDED.																						
	Salem London Mission High School	27	13	16	29	26	33	...	23	19	17	24	29	31	...	17	17	5	7	9	25	5	7
	Total	70	55	72	129	158	182	...	64	63	89	118	153	171	...	49	38	14	15	47	77	15	20
Nilgiris.	BOARD.																						
	Ootacamund Breeks' Memorial High School	...	4	3	5	3	...	31	2	3	3	4	7	6	38	1	...	...	...	9	5	3	1
	AIDED.																						
	Wellington St. Joseph's European Boys' School	3	2	7	18	6	16	23	6	...	11	11	8	13	20	...	3	...	1	...	13	...	4

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March														Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1895.							1896.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Nilgiris —*cont.*	AIDED—*cont.*																						
	Stanes' Day School, Coonoor ...	6	...	4	7	5	12	46	3	3	7	6	9	8	47	3	1	...	1	1	9	...	1
	Total ...	9	6	14	30	14	28	100	11	6	21	21	24	27	105	4	4	...	2	10	27	3	6
Malabar.	GOVERNMENT.																						
	Practising School attached to the Training College, Calicut ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	5	...	...	...
	BOARD.																						
	Tellicherry Brennen High School.	44	28	31	35	28	28	...	52	20	35	46	34	36	...	29	36	7	15	16	41	2	13
	Palghat Victoria Jubilee High School	104	48	54	59	32	45	...	97	59	70	41	41	30	...	63	78	18	13	34	57	7	6
	Cannanore Municipal High School	26	21	23	28	33	21	...	30	21	30	30	25	34	...	13	19	4	10	21	23	9	9
	AIDED.																						
	Calicut B.G.M. High School ...	33	22	29	37	36	56	...	29	25	26	29	50	43	...	22	25	3	15	23	28	5	5
	Tellicherry B.G.M. do. ...	32	17	23	38	20	30	71	32	19	18	28	25	32	71	24	29	6	6	30	38	2	1
	Cochin Santa Cruz High School ...	13	6	9	19	24	24	123	17	6	15	15	27	34	144	5	4	...	3	13	10	7	7
	Kollangót Rajah's do. ...	24	22	14	31	42	38	...	39	17	32	40	32	39	...	12	17	4	4	8	26	2	3
	Nittur B.G.M. Christian do. ...	6	5	10	16	6	17	81	7	5	11	21	21	23	87	4	5	1	...	8	15	3	2
	UNAIDED.																						
	Calicut Kerala Vidyasala	39	30	48	35	50	53	90	33	41	43	49	47	58	95	19	25	7	14	24	25	9	11
	Palghat Native High School ...	48	34	32	27	19	27	25	73	40	54	40	43	20	...	22	33	3	4	20	34	1	4
	Calicut Native do. ...	50	23	33	29	22	33	...	37	25	46	25	19	44	...	14	32	2	9	12	21	6	4
	Total ...	419	256	306	354	312	372	390	446	278	380	364	364	393	397	237	303	57	93	214	318	53	67

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Upper Secondary or High Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength and Examination Results, for 1895–96—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March														Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1895.							1896.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.
South Canara.	GOVERNMENT.																						
	Mangalore High School ...	92	23	24	...	...	...	...	49	17 2	23	...	...	...	...	53	50	6	25	...	...	...	...
	BOARD.																						
	Coondapoor Board High School ...	18	18	18	23	24	34	41	21	1	13	23	26	42	39	12	14	4	6	23	24	5	3
	AIDED.																						
	Mangalore St. Aloysius' High School.	52	50	52	56	94	74	...	61	29	50	73	80	88	...	34	31	9	21	...	1	...	...
	Do. B.G M. High School ...	37	19	30	32	33	33	54	46	22	22	36	20	29	68	12	21	2	7	17	19	2	2
	Do. Canara do. ...	52	39	36	51	47	59	102	56	45	50	50	48	60	94	24	34	8	18	16	39	7	12
	Total ...	251	149	160	162	198	200	197	233	125	158	182	174	219	201	135	150	29	77	56	83	14	17
	Grand Total ...	4,819	3,111	3,959	4,387	4,577	4,848	5,511	4,940	3,226	4,450	4,929	4,995	5,654	6,056	2,752	2,951	664	1,208	1,622	2,698	507	694

APPENDIX D.

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength, for 1895–96.

Districts.	1894–95.						1895–96.						Number of schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.
	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary department.	Strength of lower primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary department.	Strength of lower primary department.	
		Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.				Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.			
Ganjám.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	7	...	...	31	31	210	1	...	...	9	4	42	...
Board ... English	5	91	155	183	50	16	4	75	102	105	21	...	4
Board ... Vernacular	2	...	...	18	19	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	2	20	26	41	40	22	2	19	37	31	32	25	2
Aided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	11	15	...
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	7	111	181	224	90	38	6	94	139	136	53	25	6
Total ... Vernacular		...	...	49	50	297	2	...	...	19	15	57	...
Vizagapatam.													
Government ... English	1	...	5	10	17	35	1	...	4	15	9	29	1
Government ... Vernacular	2	...	...	19	22	99	1	...	...	9	12	84	1
Board ... English	7	89	98	126	17	17	6	95	88	127	27	22	6
Board ... Vernacular	11	...	....	99	120	575	9	...	...	69	118	509	7
Aided ... English	1	14	20	20	38	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... Vernacular	1	...	...	13	10	43	2	...	9	44	15	48	1
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	1	...	...	5	12	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	9	103	123	156	72	119	7	95	92	142	36	51	7
Total ... Vernacular	15	...	...	136	164	746	12	...	9	122	145	641	9
Gódávari.													
Government ... English	1	3	9	11	12	37	1	4	10	12	14	58	1
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	26	30	135	...
Board ... English	12	146	164	198	179	63	14	192	232	283	253	167	11
Board ... Vernacular	13	...	...	91	226	1,138	16	...	...	179	237	1,369	7
Aided ... English	4	28	57	59	95	322	4	45	66	78	114	300	4
Aided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... English	1	...	18	17	12	25	2	23	18	31	36	10	1
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	18	177	248	285	298	447	21	264	326	404	417	535	17
Total ... Vernacular	13	...	...	91	226	1,138	18	...	...	205	267	1,504	7
Kistna.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	5	66	63	93	117	81	5	76	83	117	116	101	5
Board ... Vernacular	13	24	49	77	156	664	13	47	40	93	170	688	5
Aided ... English	2	51	64	92	15	77	1	10	26	17	19	62	1
Aided ... Vernacular	4	...	19	71	66	156	7	...	42	91	101	279	5
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	2	...	...	19	6	20	1	3	1	11	4	8	...
Total ... English	7	117	127	185	132	158	6	86	109	134	135	163	6
Total ... Vernacular	19	24	68	167	228	840	21	50	83	195	275	975	10
Kurnool.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	26	37	68	1
Board ... Vernacular	5	...	12	46	88	478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	16	33	62	1
Aided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided .. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	11	1
Unaided .. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	21	42	72	141	3
Total ... Vernacular	5	...	12	46	88	478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength, for 1895–96—continued.

Districts.	1894–95.						1895–96.						Number of schools recognised under the Madras Educational Rules.
	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary department.	Strength of lower primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary department.	Strength of lower primary department.	
		Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.				Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.			
Bellary.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	2	20	21	22	11	21	2	20	21	30	11	14	2
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States ... English	1	11	5	6	10	44	1	8	4	10	7	53	1
Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	2	11	6	16	14	82	3	11	8	19	30	105	3
Aided ... Vernacular	1	7	16	13	20	...	2	14	19	32	22	...	2
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	1	...	...	12	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...
Total ... English	5	42	32	44	35	147	6	39	33	59	48	172	6
Total ... Vernacular	2	7	16	25	20	...	3	14	19	39	22	...	2
Anantapur.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	1	8	11	22	18	...	1	10	16	13	21	...	1
Board ... Vernacular	1	...	...	9	13	...	1	...	...	13	12	...	1
Aided ... English	2	3	2	8	11	55	1	...	3	4	3	32	1
Aided ... Vernacular	6	17	33	63	22	33	6	14	44	66	60	...	6
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	2	...	4	18	8	9	2	...	...	16	4	22	...
Total ... English	3	11	13	30	29	55	2	10	19	17	24	32	2
Total ... Vernacular	9	17	37	90	48	42	9	14	44	95	76	22	7
Cuddapah.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	2	17	24	17	48	27	2	14	18	23	50	32	2
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	3	20	15	19	42	120	2	13	9	12	26	65	2
Aided ... Vernacular	3	...	12	23	46	112	6	23	40	70	95	299	6
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	2	5	8	8	31	93	1	...	...	6	3	...	...
Total ... English	5	37	39	36	85	147	4	27	27	35	76	97	4
Total ... Vernacular	5	5	20	31	77	205	7	23	40	76	98	299	6
Nellore.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	2	15	22	27	28	71	1	12	10	18	15	28	1
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	5	9	11	39	1
Aided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... Vernacular	3	...	8	35	82	192	3	...	9	31	81	162	1
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	1	6	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	2	15	22	27	28	71	1	12	10	18	15	28	1
Total ... Vernacular	4	6	17	47	82	192	4	6	14	40	92	201	2
Madras.													
Government ... English	2	11	20	37	49	103	1	16	24	25	65	45	1
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	9	70	1
Board ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	20	395	482	587	625	1,928	18	367	455	653	596	1,999	18
Aided ... Vernacular	5	5	15	42	73	498	4	...	17	35	60	446	3
Unaided ... English	3	36	77	117	90	350	2	46	42	57	25	53	1
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	11	55	...
Total ... English	25	442	579	741	764	2,381	21	429	521	735	686	2,097	20
Total ... Vernacular	5	5	15	42	73	498	6	...	17	59	80	571	4

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

***Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength, for* 1895-96—continued.**

Districts.	1894-95.						1895-96.						Number of schools recognised under the Madras Educational Rules.
	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary department.	Strength of lower primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary department.	Strength of lower primary department.	
		Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.				Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.			
Chingleput.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	6	53	47	63	74	212	9	78	83	122	128	412	9
Aided ... Vernacular	9	41	58	90	71	293	2	4	5	22	17	92	2
Unaided ... English	2	18	22	27	29	83	1	...	...	9	6	29	1
Unaided ... Vernacular	1	6	...	12	20	86	1	5	2	11	14	67	1
Total ... English	8	71	69	90	103	295	10	78	83	131	134	441	10
Total ... Vernacular	10	47	58	102	91	379	3	9	7	33	31	159	3
North Arcot.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	5	63	92	128	96	109	4	39	45	81	85	166	4
Board ... Vernacular	3	...	21	36	67	69	1	21	12	15	19	...	1
Aided ... English	3	35	46	65	92	58	6	47	64	81	102	169	5
Aided ... Vernacular	3	16	11	28	34	158	1	...	11	8	8	78	1
Unaided ... English	2	9	22	31	1	16	1	16	21	26	...	...	1
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	15	16	...	...	...
Total ... English	10	107	160	224	189	183	11	102	130	188	187	335	10
Total ... Vernacular	6	16	32	64	101	227	3	30	38	39	27	78	2
South Arcot.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	7	51	88	126	175	77	7	51	102	125	167	68	7
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	3	44	49	65	100	65	3	53	56	94	127	15	3
Aided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	4	10	40	1
Unaided ... English	2	23	28	39	...	...	2	25	15	31	...	...	1
Unaided ... Vernacular	1	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	12	118	165	230	275	142	12	129	173	250	294	83	11
Total ... Vernacular	1	...	2	20	...	...	1	...	7	4	10	40	1
Tanjore.													
Government ... English	1	25	15	12	12	44	1	19	13	12	15	48	1
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	44	39	48	9	38	3
Board ... Vernacular	5	29	66	71	61	239	4	...	37	64	66	309	3
Aided ... English	19	311	319	318	101	223	23	368	362	455	117	273	23
Aided ... Vernacular	6	104	71	99	46	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... English	10	96	107	164	...	...	4	106	91	122	...	...	3
Unaided ... Vernacular	1	5	...	6	...	...	7	...	27	51	12	89	3
Total ... English	30	432	441	494	113	267	31	537	505	637	141	359	30
Total ... Vernacular	12	138	137	176	107	312	11	...	64	115	78	398	6
Trichinopoly.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	2	27	35	54	...	...	2	24	38	48	33	...	1
Board ... Vernacular	1	15	10	11	21	83	1	20	19	11	17	83	1
Aided ... English	5	34	29	27	38	120	5	36	44	49	40	81	5
Aided ... Vernacular	1	4	7	7	17	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... English	5	66	102	129	...	...	9	105	110	167	13	...	5
Unaided ... Vernacular	4	10	26	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	12	127	166	210	38	120	16	165	192	264	86	81	11
Total ... Vernacular	6	29	43	63	38	122	1	20	19	11	17	83	1

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength, for 1895–96—continued.

Districts.	1894–95.						1895–96.						Number of Schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.
	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary department.	Strength of lower primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary department.	Strength of lower primary department.	
		Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.				Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.			
Madura.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	13	21	49	64	1
Aided ... English	8	86	108	203	71	152	6	101	94	134	57	100	6
Aided ... Vernacular	2	...	...	11	30	34	5	...	14	76	85	163	5
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	12	13	...	...	1
Unaided ... Vernacular	4	...	23	35	7	65	2	...	...	15	9	63	...
Total ... English	8	86	108	203	71	152	7	111	106	147	57	100	7
Total ... Vernacular	6	...	23	46	37	99	9	12	27	112	143	290	6
Tinnevelly.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	23	319	304	409	300	203	21	360	315	365	243	252	20
Aided ... Vernacular	11	49	41	139	130	422	13	59	68	145	190	573	11
Unaided ... English	2	35	36	49	...	...	5	75	71	73	56	54	5
Unaided ... Vernacular	2	...	...	15	10	39	3	3	...	29	16	39	...
Total ... English	25	354	340	458	300	203	26	435	386	438	299	306	25
Total ... Vernacular	13	49	41	154	140	461	16	62	68	174	206	612	11
Coimbatore.													
Government ... English	1	2	5	7	31	109	1	9	3	10	25	55	1
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	2	32	36	56	27	64	2	25	40	58	25	76	2
Board ... Vernacular	1	...	20	13	24	92	2	8	7	28	45	155	2
Aided ... English	2	7	22	32	20	62	2	12	18	12	25	41	2
Aided ... Vernacular	3	22	17	23	37	65	5	12	29	41	54	158	3
Unaided ... English	1	29	29	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	6	70	92	127	78	235	5	46	61	80	75	172	5
Total ... Vernacular	4	22	37	36	61	157	7	20	36	69	99	313	5
Salem.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	8	48	73	113	168	421	7	63	73	111	178	356	7
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	17	78	...
Aided ... English	4	19	17	45	34	163	4	28	32	32	37	161	4
Aided ... Vernacular	1	3	...	5	3	12	1	...	...	4	1	21	...
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	1	2	4	7	...	...	1	...	5	4	...	...	...
Total ... English	12	67	90	158	202	584	11	91	105	143	215	517	11
Total ... Vernacular	2	5	4	12	3	12	3	...	5	13	18	99	...
Nilgiris.													
Government ... English	1	55	38	65	60	111	1	43	36	56	50	121	1
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	7	31	57	79	101	487	6	40	57	80	91	504	6
Aided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	17	21	127	...
Unaided ... English	1	7	6	14	...	...	1	6	6	10	10	45	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	9	93	101	158	161	598	8	89	99	146	151	670	7
Total ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	17	21	127	...

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public Lower Secondary or Middle Schools for Boys, with particulars as to Strength, for 1895–96—continued.

Districts.	1894–95.						1895–96.						Number of Schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.
	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary department.	Strength of lower primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary department.	Strength of lower primary department.	
		Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.				Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.			
Malabar.													
Government ... English	1	8	16	15	18	50	1	19	16	15	16	54	1
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... ... English	10	161	188	225	249	212	11	151	180	260	284	268	10
Board ... ... Vernacular	2	...	...	13	11	81	2	...	...	13	16	115	...
Aided ... ... English	14	87	154	218	231	591	17	171	189	253	267	739	14
Aided ... ... Vernacular	1	...	...	18	12	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... ... English	3	42	48	78	37	80	3	25	12	43	29	100	1
Unaided ... ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	28	298	406	536	535	933	32	366	397	571	596	1,161	26
Total ... Vernacular	3	...	...	31	23	157	2	...	...	13	16	115	...
South Canara.													
Government ... English	1	...	...	16	17	97	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... ... English	4	44	60	109	115	137	4	46	70	92	120	114	4
Board ... ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... ... English	2	42	26	44	45	170	4	67	57	93	43	174	4
Aided ... ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... ... English	3	23	26	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	10	109	112	207	177	404	8	113	127	185	163	288	8
Total ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ... English	251	2,987	3,614	4,823	3,775	7,679	255	3,319	3,661	4,902	3,960	7,854	233
Grand Total ... Vernacular	149	370	562	1,428	1,652	6,362	140	260	497	1,450	1,736	6,584	82

APPENDIX E.

Public Primary Schools for Boys managed by local boards for 1895–96.

Districts.		1894–95.			1895–96.		
		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.	
			Upper primary.	Lower primary.		Upper primary.	Lower primary.
Ganjám	U.P.	77	426	2,165	80	445	2,621
	L.P.	43	...	998	45	...	1,101
Vizagapatam	U.P.	100	584	3,363	115	673	3,747
	L.P.	29	...	695	12	...	272
Gódávari	U.P.	282	1,478	10,336	291	1,551	10,663
	L.P.	189	...	4,875	183	...	4,923
Kistna	U.P.	208	1,103	7,043	226	1,234	7,718
	L.P.	48	...	1,279	58	...	1,565
Kurnool	U.P.	105	507	3,315	105	494	3,384
	L.P.	17	...	462	23	...	627
Bellary	U.P.	37	290	1,881	35	321	1,761
	L.P.	26	...	851	15	...	553
Anantapur	U.P.	47	289	1,636	49	301	1,746
	L.P.	10	...	306	10	...	367
Cuddapah	U.P.	82	448	2,693	81	385	2,489
	L.P.	21	...	565	26	...	767
Nellore	U.P.	105	622	3,480	93	543	3,541
	L.P.	76	...	1,727	75	...	1,902
Chingleput	U.P.	20	126	862	20	132	762
	L.P.	13	...	425	11	...	426
North Arcot	U.P.	117	901	5,408	107	871	5,381
	L.P.	42	...	1,440	25	...	842
South Arcot	U.P.	128	888	5,430	135	912	6,568
	L.P.	34	...	1,145	33	...	1,251
Tanjore	U.P.	110	665	4,765	112	703	5,119
	L.P.	27	...	970	32	...	1,109
Trichinopoly	U.P.	59	367	2,265	59	340	2,179
	L.P.	22	...	739	24	...	883
Madura	U.P.	82	399	2,728	79	396	2,640
	L.P.	62	...	1,941	58	...	1,844
Tinnevelly	U.P.	34	286	1,390	37	271	1,702
	L.P.	27	...	990	30	...	1,227
Coimbatore	U.P.	97	678	3,989	96	647	3,989
	L.P.	15	...	405	14	...	417
Salem	U.P.	103	715	4,528	135	909	5,637
	L.P.	111	...	3,351	89	...	2,732
Nilgiris	U.P.	7	43	246	8	43	264
	L.P.	5	...	169	4	...	144
Malabar	U.P.	121	903	5,869	123	1,025	5,945
	L.P.	182	...	9,658	136	...	7,344
South Canara	U.P.	98	612	2,816	106	622	3,285
	L.P.	43	...	1,474	35	...	1,278
Total ...	U.P.	2,019	12,330	76,208	2,092	12,818	81,141
	L.P.	1,042	...	34,525	938	...	31,574
Grand Total ...		3,061	12,330	110,733	3,030	12,818	112,715

APPENDIX F.

Public Primary Schools for Boys managed by municipalities for 1895-96.

Districts.	Municipalities.		1894-95. Number of schools.	1894-95. Pupils in Upper primary department.	1894-95. Pupils in Lower primary department.	1894-95. Total.	1895-96. Number of schools.	1895-96. Pupils in Upper primary department.	1895-96. Pupils in Lower primary department.	1895-96. Total.
Ganjám	Chicacole	U.P.	5	126	107	233	4	117	96	213
		L.P.	2	...	85	85	4	...	155	155
	Parlákimedi	U.P.	3	27	220	247	3	42	188	225
		L.P.	2	...	62	62	2	...	69	69
	Berhampur	U.P.	4	52	146	198	4	91	108	199
		L.P.	2	...	64	64	5	...	195	195
Vizagapatam	Vizianagram	U.P.	3	19	104	123	3	19	131	150
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam.	U.P.	4	17	184	201	3	19	138	157
		L.P.	1	...	40	40	1	...	29	29
	Bimlipatam	U.P.	2	24	110	134	3	34	123	157
		L.P.	2	...	54	54	1	...	23	23
	Anakápalle	U.P.	1	37	49	86	1	37	48	85
		L.P.	9	...	232	232	3	...	63	63
Gódávari	Cocanada	U.P.	8	76	442	518	10	72	413	485
		L.P.	2	...	85	85	2	...	122	122
	Ellore	U.P.	...	...	...	...	1	8	38	46
		L.P.	4	...	94	94	4	...	97	97
	Rajahmundry.	U.P.	4	43	172	215	2	14	61	75
		L.P.	1	...	71	71	1	...	70	70
Kistna	Masulipatam	U.P.	5	31	173	204	4	36	155	191
		L.P.	1	...	30	30	2	...	71	71
	Guntúr	U.P.	1	5	51	56	4	39	60	99
		L.P.	4	...	101	101	4	...	100	100
	Bezwada	U.P.	4	44	160	204	1	5	164	169
		L.P.	1	...	22	22	1	...	27	27
Kurnool	Kurnool	U.P.	1	28	89	117	2	55	158	213
		L.P.	1	...	44	44	...	...	...	...
Bellary	Bellary	U.P.	1	66	129	195	2	70	137	207
		L.P.	6	...	187	187	6	...	201	201
	Ádóni	U.P.	3	46	231	277	3	67	229	296
		L.P.	2	...	60	60	3	...	92	92
Anantapur	Anantapur	U.P.	1	12	15	27	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	1	...	36	36	1	...	27	27
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	U.P.	2	43	186	229	3	56	243	299
		L.P.	2	...	50	50	2	...	70	70
Nellore	Nellore	U.P.	1	20	92	112	1	22	108	130
		L.P.	3	...	156	156	3	...	131	131
	Ongole	U.P.	...	....	...	...	1	2	21	23
		L.P.	1	...	25	25	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	U.P.	4	31	258	289	3	33	214	247
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	61	61
North Arcot	Vellore	U.P.	8	113	506	619	8	107	470	577
		L.P.	3	...	114	114	3	...	89	89
	Wálajápet	U.P.	1	44	59	103	1	50	53	103
		L.P.	4	...	216	216	5	...	261	261
	Gudiyáttam	U.P.	1	3	40	43	1	6	52	58
		L.P.	2	...	120	120	3	...	124	124
	Tirupati	U.P.	2	17	89	106	1	9	63	72
		L.P.	1	...	34	34	2	...	69	69
South Arcot	Cuddalore	U.P.	5	20	166	186	5	32	162	194
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chidambaram	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	1	...	28	28	1	...	45	45
Tanjore	Tanjore	U.P.	2	11	111	122	2	18	128	146
		L.P.	1	...	30	30	1	...	57	57
	Negapatam	U.P.	2	27	176	203	2	24	185	209
		L.P.	2	...	60	60	2	...	81	81
	Máyavaram	U.P.	4	125	472	597	4	148	384	532
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumbakónam	U.P.	2	30	151	181	2	24	116	140
		L.P.	3	...	133	133	3	...	121	121
	Mannárgudi	U.P.	1	3	25	28	2	15	71	86
		L.P.	1	...	20	20	1	...	31	31
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	U.P.	3	16	171	187	3	40	162	202
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	2	...	63	63
	Srírangam	U.P.	4	20	127	147	4	24	147	171
		L.P.	3	...	97	97	4	...	135	135

APPENDIX F—*continued.*

Public Primary Schools for Boys managed by municipalities for 1895–96—continued.

Districts.	Municipalities.		1894–95. Number of schools.	1894–95. Pupils in Upper primary department.	1894–95. Pupils in Lower primary department.	1894–95. Total.	1895–96. Number of schools.	1895–96. Pupils in Upper primary department.	1895–96. Pupils in Lower primary department.	1895–96. Total.
Madura ...	Madura ...	U.P.	2	53	212	265	2	36	179	215
		L.P.	1	...	77	77	1	...	79	79
	Palni ...	U.P.	1	7	14	21	1	20	9	29
		L.P.	1	...	57	57	1	...	49	49
	Dindigul ...	U.P.	1	9	86	95	1	8	67	75
		L.P.	1	...	72	72	1	...	67	67
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin ...	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	2	...	104	104	2	...	105	105
	Tinnevelly ...	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	1	...	78	78	1	...	81	81
	Palamcottah ..	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	1	...	43	43	1	...	41	41
	Srívilliputtúr .	U.P.	2	12	112	124	2	14	101	115
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	Coimbatore ...	U.P.	3	42	260	302	4	46	240	286
		L.P.	4	...	141	141	4	...	125	125
	Erode ...	U.P.	3	64	296	360	2	66	298	364
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karúr ...	U.P.	1	55	152	207	1	55	183	238
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	Salem ...	U.P.	5	100	609	709	7	120	843	963
		L.P.	12	...	578	578	9	...	369	369
	Vániyambádi...	U.P.	1	19	62	81	3	27	131	158
		L.P.	4	...	165	165	2	...	52	52
	Tiruppattúr ..	U.P.	2	46	193	239	3	54	282	336
		L.P.	1	...	42	42	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris ...	Ootacamund ...	U.P.	1	7	46	53	1	12	44	56
		L.P.	2	...	69	69	2	...	67	67
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	U.P.	6	46	278	324	3	36	178	214
		L.P.	12	...	471	471	8	...	387	387
	Palghat ...	U.P.	3	51	133	184	3	57	166	223
		L.P.	6	...	253	253	7	...	381	381
	Cochin ...	U.P.	1	10	90	100	1	17	60	77
		L.P.	3	...	127	127	3	...	152	152
	Cannanore ...	U.P.	12	123	652	775	13	141	705	846
		L.P.	1	...	37	37	...	...	...	...
	Tellicherry ...	U.P.	16	108	810	918	14	166	883	999
		L.P.	10	...	548	548	9	...	464	464
South Canara.	Mangalore ...	U.P.	7	48	283	331	8	47	358	405
		L.P.	1	...	28	28	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	U.P.	159	1,976	9,299	11,275	162	2,207	9,548	11,755
		L.P.	131	...	5,240	5,240	124	...	5,098	5,098
	Grand Total ...		290	1,976	14,539	16,515	286	2,207	14,646	16,853

APPENDIX G.

Aided and unaided Primary Schools for Boys for 1895-96.

Districts.		Aided Schools.			Unaided Schools.		
		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.	
			Upper primary.	Lower primary.		Upper primary.	Lower primary.
Ganjám	U.P.	63	468	1,612	10	55	257
	L.P.	704	...	16,070	338	...	7,551
Vizagapatam	U.P.	139	1,107	3,799	24	146	566
	L.P.	389	...	8,272	220	...	4,175
Gódávari	U.P.	83	718	2,428	27	161	633
	L.P.	261	...	6,203	289	...	5,767
Kistna	U.P.	152	1,183	3,962	24	104	420
	L.P.	508	...	10,175	509	...	8,745
Kurnool	U.P.	31	228	897	2	4	37
	L.P.	212	...	3,745	187	...	2,925
Bellary	U.P.	43	343	1,315	4	30	74
	L.P.	401	...	8,958	390	...	5,971
Anantapur	U.P.	39	222	839	9	53	143
	L.P.	148	...	2,629	246	...	3,472
Cuddapah	U.P.	64	402	1,324	14	65	251
	L.P.	276	...	4,647	349	...	5,976
Nellore	U.P.	28	234	836	8	56	210
	L.P.	325	...	6,495	338	...	5,891
Madras	U.P.	55	676	3,771	6	103	525
	L.P.	107	...	4,546	43	...	1,405
Chingleput	U.P.	118	917	4,310	15	77	483
	L.P.	314	...	7,879	202	...	4,045
North Arcot	U.P.	123	714	3,217	24	125	606
	L.P.	454	...	11,273	412	...	8,670
South Arcot	U.P.	104	845	3,292	25	115	607
	L.P.	442	...	10,464	337	...	6,775
Tanjore	U.P.	209	2,205	7,980	22	133	604
	L.P.	382	...	10,539	302	...	6,894
Trichinopoly	U.P.	90	978	3,809	14	53	348
	L.P.	204	...	5,318	290	...	5,695
Madura	U.P.	112	1,151	5,612	11	54	216
	L.P.	424	...	14,462	342	...	9,701
Tinnevelly	U.P.	83	827	4,036	5	25	152
	L.P.	763	...	24,867	262	...	6,653
Coimbatore	U.P.	105	823	3,197	22	97	505
	L.P.	384	...	8,758	400	...	8,048
Salem	U.P.	36	259	940	7	19	128
	L.P.	280	...	6,255	387	...	5,950
Nilgiris	U.P.	11	67	366	3	11	72
	L.P.	22	...	600	7	...	136
Malabar	U.P.	138	1,551	7,416	6	50	310
	L.P.	353	...	16,617	155	...	6,662
South Canara	U.P.	114	1,013	4,292	20	103	540
	L.P.	83	...	2,682	88	...	2,099
Total ...	U.P.	1,940	16,931	69,250	302	1,639	7,687
	L.P.	7,436	...	191,454	6,093	...	123,206
Grand Total ...		9,376	16,931	260,704	6,395	1,639	130,893

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the number of pupils examined for results grants during 1895–96.

Districts.	Number of schools that				Number of pupils presented for standard																	
	Presented pupils under one or more standards.		Passed pupils under one or more standards.		Infant.		I.		II.		III.		IV.				V.		VI.		VII.			
													Boys.		Girls.						Boys.		Girls.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Tested by the examination.	Tested by the Primary Examination.	Tested by the examination.	Tested by the Primary Examination.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Tested by the examination.	Tested by the Secondary Examination.	Tested by the examination.	Tested by the Secondary Examination.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Ganjám	899	10	892	10	2,293	214	3,588	160	3,495	108	2,215	57	...	556	...	3	40	...	17	...	...	9	...	...
Vizagapatam	718	9	708	9	2,062	313	2,579	247	2,510	195	1,999	100	4	824	...	25	57	...	7	...	...	10	...	...
Gódávari	810	18	787	18	1,402	956	1,637	744	1,490	499	1,284	228	...	1,541	11	15	263	5	120	..	...	95	...	...
Kistna	965	49	928	49	2,077	1,292	2,438	862	2,216	610	1,841	370	...	1,267	36	33	157	17	84	5	...	50	6	...
Kurnool	374	6	367	6	888	369	864	233	750	171	707	72	...	421	...	21	20	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	478	12	474	12	2,152	238	2,480	164	1,913	103	1,795	85	...	245	...	25	21	4	11	...	...	7	...	...
Anantapur	260	2	257	2	575	97	866	71	795	28	553	21	3	364	4	9	56	4	33	2	1	14	1	...
Cuddapah	454	11	451	11	935	294	1,131	182	1,166	142	986	66	5	490	...	24	37	5	16	2	...	...	...	...
Nellore	541	14	514	14	925	430	1,376	463	1,207	319	1,045	209	...	564	1	93	18	32	7	24	...	...	...	...
Madras	176	39	176	39	1,084	708	1,403	580	1,399	468	1,143	403	...	411	117	107	148	62	111	41	...	77	3	16
Chingleput	479	30	477	30	1,551	463	2,005	383	2,083	303	1,543	191	3	494	12	58	68	10	53	10	2	43	...	7
North Arcot	746	36	737	36	2,518	789	2,774	545	2,612	381	2,046	229	...	801	10	63	52	10	18	8	...	8	...	4
South Arcot	786	7	784	7	2,421	291	2,954	213	2,761	169	1,928	94	...	911	4	56	11	...	15	...	...	9	...	...
Tanjore	750	62	742	62	2,513	871	2,995	691	3,021	564	2,319	376	4	1,891	139	35	217	65	169	40	...	132	25	...
Trichinopoly	384	45	377	43	1,455	426	1,613	403	1,476	285	1,272	221	...	798	91	9	35	27	23	20	...	9	...	11
Madura	661	26	649	26	3,057	356	3,784	295	3,172	264	1,921	175	6	813	42	30	97	7	66	5	...	33	...	...
Tinnevelly	979	155	975	152	4,877	1,482	5,092	1,172	4,138	800	2,788	597	...	1,031	121	113	299	90	209	67	...	183	...	29
Coimbatore	681	28	671	27	2,207	496	2,360	413	2,142	299	1,727	184	9	764	36	42	41	22	38	13	...	30	...	5
Salem	502	29	479	29	1,105	582	1,508	371	1,355	308	806	223	4	607	8	28	41	6	25	4	...	4	2	...
Nilgiris	16	5	16	5	78	97	47	62	55	55	43	32	...	52	1	14	8	4	4	6	...	...	...	...
Malabar	841	30	822	30	3,591	1,754	5,349	1,872	4,351	1,262	2,898	825	...	1,225	40	143	212	35	133	18	18	45	...	12
South Canara	344	7	344	7	919	301	1,391	351	1,271	266	1,211	156	...	1,070	4	45	209	5	138	2	...	127	...	...
Total ...	12,844	630	12,627	624	40,685	12,819	50,234	10,477	45,378	7,599	34,070	4,914	38	17,140	677	991	2,107	410	1,307	267	21	885	37	84

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of pupils examined for results grants during 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Number of pupils passed for standard																			
	Infant.		I.		II.		III.		IV.				V.		VI.		VII.			
									Boys.		Girls.						Boys.		Girls.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Primary Examination.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Primary Examination.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Lower Secondary Examination.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Lower Secondary Examination.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Ganjám	1,522	111	2,238	104	2,176	73	1,202	40	...	345	...	2	16	...	5	...	...	7	...	...
Vizagapatam	1,094	149	1,683	175	1,743	133	1,282	66	1	562	...	19	43	...	3	...	...	4	...	...
Gódávari	688	462	1,085	448	954	367	859	161	...	864	8	13	184	5	91	...	...	78	...	...
Kistna	1,432	752	1,823	633	1,792	439	1,395	274	...	798	22	18	126	16	74	5	...	24	5	...
Kurnool	570	210	601	150	525	116	446	41	...	201	...	11	13	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	1,233	143	1,629	117	1,383	73	947	55	...	166	...	19	15	3	8	...	...	4	...	...
Anantapur	312	59	619	53	583	25	357	18	3	254	4	5	39	4	12	2	1	1	1	...
Cuddapah	489	152	690	124	842	98	673	43	5	300	...	12	27	5	8	2	...	...	...	...
Nellore	530	206	1,008	328	905	221	719	130	...	362	1	67	18	25	4	15	...	...	...	...
Madras	772	534	1,116	467	1,004	361	764	282	...	232	80	84	52	47	33	34	...	27	3	8
Chingleput	1,103	203	1,570	292	1,422	226	1,016	114	2	344	10	36	33	7	26	10	...	23	...	...
North Arcot	1,704	474	2,076	432	1,960	381	1,482	160	...	556	5	52	43	5	14	8	...	4	...	2
South Arcot	1,451	166	2,181	176	1,880	133	1,284	78	...	660	3	13	11	...	12	...	...	9	...	...
Tanjore	1,924	653	2,445	572	2,367	427	1,743	235	4	1,395	76	26	162	50	109	30	...	80	11	...
Trichinopoly	1,137	310	1,293	322	1,105	235	885	165	1	533	55	4	22	18	14	14	...	7	...	5
Madura	2,878	234	3,024	248	2,344	213	1,340	134	2	566	33	16	65	5	35	3	...	16	...	...
Tinnevelly	4,071	1,003	4,251	907	3,245	660	2,012	418	...	827	89	80	204	69	144	53	...	137	...	21
Coimbatore	1,665	344	1,881	337	1,750	246	1,300	134	9	584	26	39	30	18	26	9	...	23	...	1
Salem	716	399	1,107	281	974	223	516	156	4	417	7	26	26	6	16	4	...	2	2	...
Nilgiris	57	76	37	43	50	41	32	23	...	37	1	13	6	4	2	6	...	...	...	...
Malabar	2,611	1,218	3,602	1,297	2,862	916	1,772	555	...	711	25	89	65	24	50	9	...	50	...	9
South Canara	785	241	1,220	308	1,128	237	961	124	...	875	1	39	106	4	71	2	...	95	...	...
Total ...	28,244	8,099	37,179	7,814	32,994	5,844	22,987	3,406	31	11,589	446	683	1,306	315	765	206	1	591	22	46

APPENDIX J.

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1896.

District.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.				Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed for certificates in 1895–96.			Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
		On the 31st March 1895.	On the 31st March 1896.			On the 31st March 1895.	On the 31st March 1896.				
			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.	
	Government.										
Ganjám ...	Chicacole Training school ...	30	...	...	30	59	40	...	...	14	30
	Berhampur do. ...	17	...	...	15	36	43	...	...	14	17
	Russellkonda do. ...	15	...	...	15	57	54	...	...	3	9
	Government.										
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam Training school ...	49	...	7	32	57	74	...	11	23	47
	Gunupur do. ...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Government.										
Gódávari ...	Rajahmundry Training school ...	62	10	13	26	484	...	8	4	26	...
	Government.										
Kistna ...	Masulipatam Training school ...	36	...	7	19	100	99	...	10	22	35
	Aided.										
	Masulipatam C.M.S. Preparandi Institution	14	...	1	37	63	50	...	...	16	2
	Bapatla A.B.M. Training school ...	17	...	...	15	48	72	...	...	...	10
	Government.										
Kurnool ...	Kurnool Training school ...	38	...	5	24	69	55	...	2	23	20
	Government.										
Bellary ...	Bellary Training school ...	40	...	4	23	117	133	...	...	21	15
	Government.										
Anantapur.	Anantapur Training school ...	31	...	1	27	140	141	...	4	18	30
	Government.										
Cuddapah...	Rayachóti Training school. ...	33	...	1	30	180	181	...	4	15	30
	Government.										
Nellore ...	Nellore Training school	32	...	5	25	42	67	...	3	12	59
	Ongole do.	21	...	...	20	54	66	...	2	19	23
	Government.										
Madras ...	Madras Government Lower Secondary Training school	...	...	6	17	...	110	...	...	...	...
	Muhammadan Branch Training school	27	...	...	31	90	93	...	...	24	30
	Madras Panchama Training school.	...	...	...	16	...	66	...	...	...	...
	Aided.										
	Black Town Training school ...	...	...	1	11	...	40	...	...	...	4
	Government.										
Chingleput.	Saidapet Teachers' College ...	19	14	...	...	321	331	22	...	...	20
	Saidapet Hindu Branch Training school	47	...	13	45	144	141	...	12	39	47

APPENDIX J—*continued.*

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1896—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.				Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed for certificates in 1895-96.			Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
		On the 31st March 1895.	On the 31st March 1896.			On the 31st March 1895.	On the 31st March 1896.				
			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.	
	Government.										
North Arcot.	Chittoor Training school ...	30	...	7	23	100	79	...	3	14	19
	Ránipéttai do. ...	35	...	7	29	102	116	...	7	23	41
	Government.										
South Arcot.	Cuddalore Training school ...	31	...	...	26	60	65	...	...	20	26
	Villupuram do. ...	27	...	10	25	116	128	...	4	25	15
	Government.										
Tanjore ...	Tanjore Training school ...	47	10	14	26	108	107	6	10	21	44
	Aided.										
	Poraiyar E.L.M. Training school ...	22	...	11	15	63	69	...	2	11	16
	Government.										
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly Training school ...	39	...	11	28	122	114	...	5	32	26
	Board.										
Madura ...	Madura Technical Institute ...	45	...	6	35	187	131	...	5	31	41
	Aided.										
	Pasumalai A.M. Training school ...	34	10	8	7	211	245	8	9	11	31
	Board.										
Tinnevelly.	Tinnevelly Board Training school.	43	...	7	26	119	126	...	7	30	38
	Aided.										
	Palamcottah C.M.S. Training school	23	...	15	15	111	111	...	7	...	20
	Tuticorin S.P.G. Training school.	17	5	9	...	88	100	5	7	...	17
	Government.										
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore Training school ...	52	10	8	27	154	102	5	4	24	46
	Government.										
Salem ...	Salem Training school ...	45	...	6	30	125	115	...	5	31	30
	Aided.										
Nilgiris ...	Kaiti B.G.M. Training school ...	7	...	2	8	51	77	...	...	...	3
	Government.										
Malabar.	Calicut Training school ...	36	7	14	20	107	120	4	9	14	37
	Nadapuram do. ...	25	...	...	25	39	12	...	...	12	24
	Calicut Mappilla Training school.	40	...	2	27	74	24	...	...	6	116
	Unaided.										
	Nittur B.G.M. Training school ...	7	1	3	1	...	...	1	2	...	4
	Government.										
South Canara.	Mangalore Training school ...	42	...	5	34	130	103	...	3	34	28
	Total ...	1,185	67	209	895	4,128	3,800	59	141	628	1,060

APPENDIX K.

Training Schools for Mistresses on the 31st March 1896.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.				Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed for certificates in 1895–96.			Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
		On the 31st Mar. 1895.	On the 31st March 1896.			On the 31st Mar. 1895.	On the 31st Mar. 1896.				
			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.	
	Aided.										
Kistna ...	Masulipatam C.M.S. Sharkey Training school	13	...	...	11	45	39	...	...	8	5
	Guntúr A.E.L.M. Training school ...	6	...	...	11	62	63	...	...	6	6
	Aided.										
Nellore ...	Ongole A.B.M. Training school ...	21	..	...	17	42	47	...	...	4	21
	Nellore A.B.M. do. ...	...	...	...	6	...	39	...	...	7	9
	Unaided.										
	Nellore A.B.M. Training school ...	9	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...
	Government.										
Madras ...	Presidency Training school for Mistresses	46	23	18	11	124	137	16	6	12	34
	Hobart Training school	14	...	...	6	102	129	...	...	8	7
	Aided.										
	Black Town F.C.M. Christian Female Training school	27	2	12	2	52	84	7	12	2	19
	Cassimode F.C.M. Training school.	17	2	8	9	136	161	3	3	2	9
	Aided.										
North Arcot.	Chittoor American Mission Training school	19	...	3	16	150	110	...	1	4	1
	Aided.										
South Arcot.	Cuddalore R.C. Training school ...	12	2	6	6	85	71	...	1	...	3
	Aided.										
Trichinopoly.	Puthúr S.P.G. Female Training school	18	...	7	...	26	22	...	5	3	10
	Cantonment R.C. Training school ...	...	...	9	...	...	68	...	7	...	10
	Unaided.										
	Cantonment R.C. Training school ...	10	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided.										
Madura ...	Madura American Mission Training school	22	2	23	2	162	158	2	5	1	9
	Aided.										
Tinnevelly.	Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Training school	23	...	28	4	233	217	...	10	5	15
	Nazareth St. John's Female Training school	11	...	5	6	157	166	...	4	4	23
	Government.										
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore Female Training school.	15	...	10	14	167	135	...	5	3	14
	Government.										
Malabar ...	Calicut Moyan Training school ...	11	...	13	5	72	71	...	5	1	12
	Aided.										
South Canara.	Mangalore St. Ann's Training school	13	5	5	...	222	226	4	4	...	9
	Mangalore B.G.M. Training school.	2	...	2	4	165	161	...	...	2	2
	Total ...	309	36	149	130	2,118	2,104	32	68	72	218

APPENDIX L.

Technical and Industrial Schools and Classes on the 31st March 1896.

APPENDIX L.

Technical and Industrial Schools and Classes on the 31st March 1896.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1896.	Civil Engineering.									Mechanical Engineering.		Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy.	Physical Science, Electricity and Magnetism.	Sanitary Science.	Agriculture.	Commerce.				
			Building Materials and Construction.	Building, Drawing and Estimating.	Hydraulics and Irrigation works.	Earth work and Road making.	Surveying and Levelling.	Mensuration.	Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.	Carpentry.	Wood turning.	Machine drawing.	Fitter's work.			Hygiene.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial Correspondence.	Banking.	Short-hand.	Type-writing.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
(i) SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.																						
GOVERNMENT.																						
Madras Medical school	340	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOARD.																						
Nellore Medical school	29	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore H. H. the Prince of Wales' Medical school	15	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
(ii) HIGHER CLASS, INDUSTRIAL OR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.																						
(1) *Schools teaching subjects coming under two or more of the groups of the Technical Examination Scheme.*																						
GOVERNMENT.																						
School of Arts, Madras	518	618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOARD.																						
* Madura Technical Institute	160	220	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	35	...	...	9	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	30	...
AIDED.																						
Madras Industrial school	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial school, Madras	144	80	..	...	...	3	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
† Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ala-i-Islam, Madras...	169	172	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	35	12	26	25
Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage	118	92	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirupati H. L. G. Mission school	9	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	..
‡ Arni Industrial school	105	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	...	...	...
Trichinopoly A.-V. Technical Institute ...	162	181	9	31	9	17	17	39	31	8	...	31	...	39	39	6	...	18	18	...	5	...
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College Special class	106	183	...	16	...	...	...	17	11	...	...	12	...	27	...	...	...	26	27	...	15	...
Puthúr S.P.G. Boys' school	26	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nazareth Art Industrial school for boys ...	138	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...
Do. do. for girls ...	52	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karúr Wesleyan Mission Children's Home ...	54	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

UNAIDED.																							
Vizagapatam Imperial Art Institute ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) *Schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the Technical Examination scheme.*																							
Schools of Art (Music).																							
AIDED.																							
Madras School of Music	75	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Black Town Presentation Convent Music class	29	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Town Presentation Convent Singing class	82	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin S.P.G. Music class	16	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED.																							
Vepery Presentation Convent Music class ...	53	39	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art (Drawing).																							
GOVERNMENT.																							
Kumbakónam Art class	90	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOARD.																							
Vizagapatam Municipal Drawing class ...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Srírangam Municipal Drawing class ...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
AIDED.																							
Black Town Presentation Convent Drawing class	142	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
UNAIDED.																							
Vepery Presentation Convent Drawing class.	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Engineering.																							
GOVERNMENT.																							
School of Engineering	200	145	...	..	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																							
Vizagapatam London Mission Special class ...	9	12	1	8	...	3	8	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Commerce.																							
GOVERNMENT.																							
Calicut School of Commerce	121	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	43	6	65	...	
AIDED.																							
Bellary Wardlaw College Short-hand class	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	...	
Madras Young Men's Christian Association class	54	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	34	15	21	...	
Schools of Printing.																							
AIDED.																							
Government Press Technical class ...	126	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial school	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Teaches also metal work to 19 students. † Teaches also tambour to 11 and varnish to 16 students. ‡ Teaches also masonry to 8 students.

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Technical and Industrial Schools and Classes on the 31st March 1896—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1896.	Civil Engineering.									Mechanical Engineering.		Electrical Engineering and Practical Telegraphy.	Physical Science, Electricity and Magnetism.	Sanitary Science.	Agriculture.	Commerce.				
			Building Materials and Construction.	Building, Drawing and Estimating.	Hydraulics and Irrigation works.	Earth work and Road-making.	Surveying and Levelling.	Mensuration.	Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.	Carpentry.	Wood turning.	Machine Drawing.	Fitter's work.			Hygiene.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial Correspondence.	Banking.	Short-hand.	Type-writing.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
(*ii*) *HIGHER CLASS INDUSTRIAL OR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS*—cont.																						
(2) *Schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the Technical Examination scheme*—cont.																						
Schools of Textile Industries.																						
AIDED.																						
Guntúr Industrial school for Muhammadan women	4	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puthúr S.P.G. Industrial school for women...	23	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*iii*) *LOWER CLASS INDUSTRIAL OR ART SCHOOLS.*																						
BOARD.																						
Bezwada Industrial school	30	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly do.	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																						
Tallapudi Industrial school	13	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Industrial school	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED.																						
* Madras Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage	53	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OTHER SCHOOLS TO WHICH TECHNICAL OR INDUSTRIAL CLASSES ARE ATTACHED.																						
Ganjám.																						
BOARD.																						
Chicacole Municipal High school	40	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam																						
UNAIDED.																						
St. Aloysius' school, Vizagapatam	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpentry Section, Hindu College, Vizagapatam	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GOVERNMENT.																								
Rajahmundry College	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bellary.																								
AIDED.																								
Protestant Orphanage, Bellary	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madras.																								
GOVERNMENT.																								
Muhammadan Branch Training school ...	27	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
UNAIDED.																								
Vepery Presentation Convent Special school.	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. do. Second school.	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Egmore Civil Female Orphan Asylum ...	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
Chingleput.																								
GOVERNMENT.																								
Saidapet Hindu Branch Training school ...	47	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
† Reformatory school, Chingleput	145	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Saidapet Teachers' College	70	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. do. gymnasium ...	11	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	
South Arcot.																								
BOARD.																								
Villupuram Board Middle school	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tanjore.																								
AIDED.																								
Kumbakónam Chakrapani Sannadhi A.-V. School	150	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoly.																								
BOARD.																								
Srírangam Gymnastic class	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tinnevelly.																								
AIDED.																								
C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Salem.																								
BOARD.																								
Namakal Board High school	35	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nilgiris.																								
GOVERNMENT.																								
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum	185	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	4,326	5,029	10	55	9	23	120	111	42	609	86	43	18	85	39	172	86	216	164	33	199	34		

* Teaches also sawing to 26 and industrial works to 7 students.

† Teaches also kalloying to 5, sawing to 2 and gardening to 21 students.

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Technical and Industrial Schools and Classes on the 31st March 1896.

Name of Institution.	Music.	Drawing.					Jeweller's work.		Printing, Book-binding, &c.					Wood work and metal work.			Leather work.	Textile Fabrics.								Glass and Pottery	Approximate value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
		Free hand Outline Drawing.	Design.	Geometrical Drawing.	Painting.	Wood Engraving.	Jeweller's work.	Silversmith's work.	Compositor's work.	Proof-reader's work.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Stereotyping.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmith's work.	Rattan-work.	Boot and shoe-making.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	White Embroidery.	Tape-making.	Hand-knitting.	Embroidery.	Tailoring.	Pottery and Porcelain manufacture.			
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
(i) *SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.*																											RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
GOVERNMENT.																													
Madras Medical school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
BOARD.																													
Nellore Medical school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	18
Tanjore H.H. the Prince of Wales' Medical school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
(ii) *HIGHER CLASS INDUSTRIAL OR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.*																													
(1) *Schools teaching subjects coming under two or more of the groups of the Technical Examination scheme.*																													
GOVERNMENT.																													
School of Arts, Madras	...	618	...	...	...	40	13	37	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	7,545 12 0	9,218 9 6	7
BOARD.																													
* Madura Technical Institute	...	184	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	19	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,774 4 8	2,290 0 10	...
AIDED.																													
Madras Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial school, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
† Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Al-a-i-Islam, Madras...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	3 454 3 10	4,368 4 8	...
Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	720 0 0	120 0 0	...
Tirupati H.L.G. Mission school ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
‡ Arni Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3,750 0 0	3,125 14 5	17
Trichinopoly A.-V. Technical Institute ...	...	58	6	6	6	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800 0 0	1,500 0 0	11
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College Special classes	...	25	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1
Pathúr S.P.G. Boys' school	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	524 14 3	476 10 3	...
Nazareth Art Industrial school for boys ...	...	388	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	42	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	Indian 28	53	...	2,888 6 1	2,049 12 0	10
Do. do. for girls ...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	Indian 20	...	...	273 1 6	194 9 10	...
Karúr Wesleyan Mission Children's Home.	16	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	18	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	15,848 0 0	12,851 0 0	...

| | | |

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Technical and Industrial Schools and Classes on the 31st March 1895—continued.

Name of Institution.	Music.	Drawing.					Jeweller's work.		Printing, Bookbinding, &c.					Wood work and metal work.			Leather work.	Textile Fabrics.								Glass and Pottery	Approximate value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
		Freehand Outline Drawing.	Design	Geometrical Drawing.	Painting.	Wood Engraving.	Jeweller's work.	Silversmith's work.	Compositor's work.	Proof-reader's work.	Press-work.	Book-binding.	Stereotyping.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmith's work.	Rattan-work.	Boot and shoe-making.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	White Embroidery.	Tape-making.	Hand-knitting.	Embroidery.	Tailoring.	Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture.			
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
																											RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
(ii) *HIGHER CLASS INDUSTRIAL OR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS*—cont.																													
(2) *Schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the Technical Examination scheme*—cont.																													
Schools of Textile Industries.																													
AIDED.																													
Guntúr Industrial school for Muhammadan women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	2,000 0 0	1,556 8 0	...
Puthur S.P.G. Industrial school for women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	334 13 0	224 3 0	...
(iii) *LOWER CLASS INDUSTRIAL OR ART SCHOOLS.*																													
BOARD.																													
Bezwada Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	405 9 6	...
Tinnevelly do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0 0	7 6 0	...
AIDED																													
Tallapudi Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	10	...	...	...	15 9 0	9 8 0	...
Madras Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,518 8 11	3,397 2 0	...
UNAIDED.																													
* Madras Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage	...	28	...	..	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
OTHER SCHOOLS TO WHICH TECHNICAL OR INDUSTRIAL CLASSES ARE ATTACHED.																													
Ganjám.																													
BOARD.																													
Chicacole Municipal High school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	68 0 6	...
Vizagapatam.																													
UNAIDED.																													
St. Aloysius school, Vizagapatam	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700 0 0	700 0 0	...
Carpentry Section, Hindu College, Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700 0 0	583 11 0	...

| | | |

APPENDIX M.

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1895–96.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March														Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1895.							1896.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.
	ENGLISH.																						
	Aided.																						
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam Fort Catholic Girls' School	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	2	8	4	6	13	118	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	4	6	13	118	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Unaided.																						
Gódávari.	Cocanada Timpany Memorial Boarding Girls' School	...	...	3	5	10	8	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	3	5	10	8	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided.																						
Bellary ...	Bellary St. Philomena's Convent Girls' School	4	6	3	10	3	3	60	7	1	2	7	1	9	47	1	4	...	1	7	12	2	9
	Total ...	4	6	3	10	3	3	60	7	1	2	7	1	9	47	1	4	...	1	7	12	2	9
	Aided.																						
Nellore ...	Nellore Christ Church Girls' School ...	...	...	1	3	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Total ...	...	...	1	3	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Government.																						
Madras ...	Practising department attached to the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore	4	9	8	7	3	12	102	3	7	6	5	8	9	99	5	1	...	...	6	6	4	2

APPENDIX M—*continued.*

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March													Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1895.							1896.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	ENGLISH—*cont.*																						
	Aided.																						
Madras —*cont.*	Black Town Presentation Convent Pay School	13	14	11	3	13	12	21	17	9	9	19	12	16	21	4	7	2	1	20	11	13	9
	Black Town Presentation Convent Orphan School	17	13	11	14	10	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vepery Presentation Convent Special School	6	9	4	13	9	6	72	13	4	10	11	8	10	59	6	4	3	1	7	14	3	10
	Vepery Doveton Girls' School	21	8	4	4	6	11	59	16	6	8	9	8	13	73	5	11	1	1	6	5	1	1
	Mylapore European Convent Girls' School	1	...	4	4	4	4	48	...	4	3	2	7	7	68	1	...	...	...	4	3	3	2
	Practising department of the Madras Christian Female Training School	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	...
	Rayapet Wesleyan Mission Girls' School.	4	3	5	16	8	13	55	3	2	4	10	13	8	54	3	3	...	...	7	9	...	1
	Practising department of the F.C.M. Boarding Training School, Cassimode.	6	6	4	20	14	16	86	7	1	4	23	17	16	93	2	6	2	2	15	20	3	6
	Vepery London Mission Boarding Girls' School	3	2	2	13	13	18	66	5	1	4	16	19	19	72	...	1	...	...	2	9	1	3
	Bishop Corrie's Girls' School	2	7	8	20	11	29	134	5	6	1	22	16	22	126	2	...	...	...	11	13	7	3
	Home Education classes of the National Indian Association	...	...	1	...	...	6	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided.																						
	Vepery Collegiate School	3	6	5	7	22	19	183	6	7	8	14	19	25	169	2	...	2	...	7	9	4	7
	Total ...	80	77	67	121	113	153	856	75	47	57	131	127	145	834	30	33	10	5	92	99	42	44

APPENDIX M—*continued.*

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March														Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1895.							1896.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	ENGLISH—*cont.*																						
	Aided.																						
Madura ...	Madura American Mission Upper Secondary School	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	6	...
	Total ...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	6	...
	Aided.																						
Tinnevelly.	Palamcottah Sarah Tucker High School	5	7	12	...	...	...	...	10	8	10	...	...	...	...	5	4	4	...	20	...	12	...
	Nazareth St. John's High School ...	9	3	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	9	...	...	...	...	3	5	1	2	6	...	...	...
	Unaided.																						
	Tuticorin Victoria Eurasian Girls' School	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...
	Total ...	14	10	18	...	...	...	...	16	8	19	...	...	...	...	8	9	5	2	31	...	13	...
	Aided.																						
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore European Convent Girls' School	...	...	5	...	3	4	53	...	...	3	2	4	4	45	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...
	Coimbatore Stanes' Day Girls' School.	4	2	4	8	3	10	47	3	2	3	4	10	11	50	...	3	...	1	5	8	3	6
	Total ...	4	2	9	8	6	14	100	3	2	6	6	14	15	95	...	3	...	1	8	9	5	6

APPENDIX M—*continued.*

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March													Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1895.							1896.													
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	ENGLISH—*cont.*																					
	Government.																					
Nilgiris.	Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum (Female Branch)	...	...	6	6	7	10	41	...	...	5	5	11	10	36	...	...	...	...	7	27	3	1
	Aided.																						
	Ootacamund Nazareth Convent Girls' School	...	2	4	2	4	6	26	...	3	...	7	1	6	43	...	2	...	...	3	12	2	...
	Total ...	...	2	10	8	11	16	67	...	3	5	12	12	16	79	...	2	...	...	10	39	5	1
	Aided.																						
Malabar ...	Calicut St. Joseph's European Convent Girls' School	5	4	4	5	12	15	91	5	5	...	9	14	14	91	2	4	1	2	3	6	3	6
	Total ...	5	4	4	5	12	15	91	5	5	...	9	14	14	91	2	4	1	2	3	6	3	6
	Aided.																						
South Canara.	Mangalore St. Ann's Convent Girls' School	5	4	5	18	19	29	142	2	5	7	19	23	27	143	..	4	...	2	13	16	9	4
	Total ...	5	4	5	18	19	29	142	2	5	7	19	23	27	143	...	4	...	2	13	16	9	4
	Grand Total of English Girls' Schools.	112	108	127	178	174	238	1,372	108	73	108	188	197	239	1,407	41	59	16	13	173	188	86	77

APPENDIX M—*continued.*

Public Upper Secondary or High Schools for Girls for 1895-96—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March														Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1895.							1896.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.				Upper Secondary.			Lower Secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	VERNACULAR.																						
	Aided.																						
Madras.	Black Town F.C.M. Girls' Day School...	...	5	4	18	15	16	242	...	4	5	16	11	14	250	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	...
	F.C.M. Home Education Classes ...	1	...	...	7	2	5	18	1	...	...	6	...	2	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	5	4	25	17	21	260	1	4	5	22	11	16	267	...	...	...	...	7	8	...	...
	Total of Vernacular Girls' Schools ...	1	5	4	25	17	21	260	1	4	5	22	11	16	267	...	...	...	...	7	8	...	...
	Grand Total ...	113	113	131	203	191	259	1,632	109	77	113	210	208	255	1,674	41	59	16	13	180	196	86	77
		2,642							2,646														

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the Number and Strength of Schools wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans for 1895–96.

Classes of Institutions.		Number of schools on the 31st March		Strength on the 31st March 1895.			Strength on the 31st March 1896.		
		1895.	1896.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Arts Colleges for Boys.	Aided ...	3	2	25	1	26	22	2	24
	Unaided ...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	9
	Total ...	3	3	25	1	26	31	2	33
Secondary Schools for Boys—									
Upper Secondary.	Board ...	1	1	46	...	46	63	...	63
	Aided ...	7	9	1,330	35	1,365	1,680	31	1,711
	Total ...	8	10	1,376	35	1,411	1,743	31	1,774
Lower Secondary.	Government.	1	1	329	...	329	306	...	306
	Aided ...	21	18	1,311	466	1,777	1,027	355	1,382
	Unaided ...	1	1	9	11	20	7	7	14
	Total ...	23	20	1,649	477	2,126	1,340	362	1,702
Secondary Schools for Girls—									
Upper Secondary.	Government.	1	1	...	70	70	...	67	67
	Aided ...	13	11	157	1,174	1,331	180	1,024	1,204
	Unaided ...	2	1	82	226	308	56	192	248
	Total ...	16	13	239	1,470	1,709	236	1,283	1,519
Lower Secondary.	Aided ...	21	22	335	1,119	1,454	376	1,152	1,528
	Unaided ...	1	7	11	20	31	76	187	263
	Total ...	22	29	346	1,139	1,485	452	1,339	1,791
Total of Secondary Schools ...		69	72	3,610	3,121	6,731	3,771	3,015	6,786
Primary Schools for Boys.	Aided ...	4	5	161	101	262	205	158	363
	Unaided ...	...	1	...	...	...	14	17	31
	Total ...	4	6	161	101	262	219	175	394
Primary Schools for Girls.	Aided ...	3	4	63	113	176	76	156	232
	Unaided ...	1	3	22	24	46	15	100	115
	Total ...	4	7	85	137	222	91	256	347
Total of Primary Schools ...		8	13	246	238	484	310	431	741
Schools for special instruction.	Aided ...	6	6	149	323	472	117	438	555
	Unaided ...	2	1	...	123	123	...	39	39
	Total ...	8	7	149	446	595	117	477	594
Total of ...	Government.	2	2	329	70	399	306	67	373
	Board ...	1	1	46	...	46	63	...	63
	Aided ...	78	77	3,531	3,332	6,863	3,683	3,316	6,999
	Unaided ...	7	15	124	404	528	177	542	719
Grand Total ...		88	95	4,030	3,806	7,836	4,229	3,925	8,154

APPENDIX O.

Statement showing the Number and Strength of Schools wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans for 1895–96.

Classes of institutions.	Number of schools on the 31st March		Strength on the 31st March					
			1895.			1896.		
	1895.	1896.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								
Secondary schools.								
For Boys—								
High schools, English. Government	1	1	200	...	200	187	...	187
High schools, English. Aided	1	1	186	...	186	198	...	198
Total	2	2	386	...	386	385	...	385
Middle schools, English. Government	1	...	90	...	90	...	...	...
Middle schools, Vernacular. Government	...	1	...	...	...	93	...	93
Middle schools, Vernacular. Board	1	1	140	...	140	150	...	150
Middle schools, Vernacular. Aided	2	2	272	...	272	246	...	246
Middle schools, Vernacular. Unaided	1	...	34	...	34	...	...	...
Total	4	4	446	...	446	489	...	489
Total	7	6	922	...	922	874	...	874
For Girls—								
Middle schools, Vernacular. Government	1	3	...	116	116	...	292	292
Middle schools, Vernacular. Aided	6	2	...	291	291	...	157	157
Middle schools, Vernacular. Unaided	...	2	...	...	...	...	73	73
Total	7	7	...	407	407	...	522	522
Total of Secondary schools	14	13	922	407	1,329	874	522	1,396
Primary schools.								
For Boys—								
Government	16	16	600	...	600	706	...	706
Board	481	489	19,085	3,503	22,588	18,902	3,489	22,391
Aided	289	294	10,742	1,971	12,713	10,156	1,889	12,045
Unaided	205	204	4,376	1,077	5,453	5,533	1,288	6,821
Total	991	1,003	34,803	6,551	41,354	35,297	6,666	41,963
For Girls—								
Government	30	27	62	1,258	1,320	60	1,071	1,131
Board	5	7	15	148	163	...	209	209
Aided	72	76	79	2,233	2,312	57	2,099	2,156
Unaided	33	23	123	780	903	55	537	592
Total	140	133	279	4,419	4,698	172	3,916	4,088
Total of Primary schools	1,131	1,136	35,082	10,970	46,052	35,469	10,582	46,051
Schools for Special Instruction.								
Training schools for Masters. Government	2	2	67	...	67	60	...	60
Training schools for Masters. Board	3	3	34	...	34	36	...	36
Training schools for Mistresses. Government	1	1	...	14	14	...	6	6
Technical and Industrial schools. Aided	2	2	169	4	173	172	21	193
Total of Special schools	8	8	270	18	288	268	27	295
Total of Public schools. Government	52	51	1,019	1,388	2,407	1,106	1,369	2,475
Total of Public schools. Board	490	500	19,274	3,651	22,925	19,088	3,698	22,786
Total of Public schools. Aided	372	377	11,448	4,499	15,947	10,829	4,166	14,995
Total of Public schools. Unaided	239	229	4,533	1,857	6,390	5,588	1,898	7,486
Total	1,153	1,157	36,274	11,395	47,669	36,611	11,131	47,742
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.								
Advanced schools for Boys	40	30	1,809	90	1,899	1,706	56	1,762
Elementary schools for Boys	729	792	16,524	4,004	20,528	19,152	4,312	23,464
Elementary schools for Girls	27	28	30	594	624	43	613	656
Total	796	850	18,363	4,688	23,051	20,901	4,981	25,882
Grand Total	1,949	2,007	54,637	16,083	70,720	57,512	16,112	73,624

APPENDIX P.

Statement showing the Number and Strength of Schools wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas for 1895-96.

Classes of institutions.	Number of schools.		Strength on the 31st March					
			1895.			1896.		
	1895.	1896.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								
Secondary schools.								
For Boys—								
Middle schools, English. ... Aided ...	1	...	232	...	232	...	...	...
Unaided.	...	1	...	...	...	62	...	62
Total ...	1	1	232	...	232	62	...	62
Middle schools, Vernacular Aided ...	3	4	218	44	262	237	59	296
Unaided.	1	...	11	...	11	...	...	...
Total ...	4	4	229	44	273	237	59	296
For Girls—								
Middle schools, Vernacular... Aided ...	8	9	38	752	790	31	831	862
Total ...	8	9	38	752	790	31	831	862
Total of Secondary schools ...	13	14	499	796	1,295	330	890	1,220
Primary schools.								
For Boys—								
Government	1	7	29	...	29	204	14	218
Board	273	285	7,171	723	7,894	8,080	716	8,796
Aided	1,021	1,112	18,812	5,373	24,185	20,895	5,420	26,315
Unaided	618	684	9,424	2,163	11,587	10,502	2,244	12,746
Total ...	1,913	2,088	35,436	8,259	43,695	39,681	8,394	48,075
For Girls—								
Aided	16	10	102	462	564	89	278	367
Unaided	4	3	...	97	97	10	74	84
Total ...	20	13	102	559	661	99	352	451
Total of Primary schools ...	1,933	2,101	35,538	8,818	44,356	39,780	8,746	48,526
Schools for Special Instruction.								
Training School for Masters—								
Government	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	16
Total ...	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	16
Total of—								
Government	1	8	29	...	29	220	14	234
Board	273	285	7,171	723	7,894	8,080	716	8,796
Aided	1,049	1,135	19,402	6,621	26,033	21,252	6,588	27,840
Unaided	623	686	9,435	2,260	11,695	10,574	2,318	12,892
Total of Public Institutions ...	1,946	2,116	36,037	9,614	45,651	40,126	9,636	49,762
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.								
Elementary schools for Boys	22	18	269	45	314	244	39	283
Total of Private Institutions ...	22	18	269	45	314	244	39	283
Grand Total ...	1,968	2,134	36,306	9,659	45,965	40,370	9,675	50,045

APPENDIX Q.

Return of Expenditure on Scholarships in other than Training institutions during 1895–96.

Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
COLLEGES, GENERAL.						
Government.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Presidency College	1,890	...	...	...	934	2,824
Kumbakónam do.	28	...	...	...	314	342
Rajahmundry do.	481	...	...	...	1,045	1,526
Mangalore do.	126	...	...	...	50	176
Total ...	2,525	...	...	...	2,343	4,868
Board.						
Salem College	14	...	...	...	...	14
Palghat Victoria College	198	...	...	...	...	198
Tellicherry Brennen College	368	...	...	...	90	458
Total ...	580	...	...	...	90	670
Aided.						
Kallikot College, Berhampur	186	...	...	...	257	443
Vizagapatam Hindu College	98	...	...	...	168	266
Cocanada Pithápuram Rajah's College ...	98	..	...	...	94	192
Masulipatam Noble College	440	...	...	...	...	440
Bellary Wardlaw College	98	...	...	...	...	98
Cuddalore St. Joseph's College ...	* 30 105	...	...	...	60	195
Tanjore S.P.G. College	200	...	...	...	...	200
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College ...	* 366 14	...	...	...	732	1,112
Trichinopoly S.P.G. College	* 177 98	...	...	...	355	630
Madura Native College	46	...	...	...	...	46
Pasumalai College	196	...	...	...	...	196
Tinnevelly Hindu College	98	...	...	...	...	98
Coimbatore College	* 84	...	...	...	192	276
Coimbatore St. Michael's College	...	...	...	...	54	54
Mangalore St. Aloysius' College	* 80	...	...	...	174	254
Madras Christian College	* 1,789 1,680	...	...	816	3,413	7,698
Pachaiyappa's College	* 212 98	...	...	...	424	734
Doveton Protestant College	98	...	...	...	380	478
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission College ...	* 28 114	...	...	...	489	631
Mailapur St. Thomé College	32	...	...	...	...	32
Church of Scotland Mission College ...	* 176	...	...	...	274	450
Total ...	6,641	...	...	816	7,066	14,523
Unaided.						
Vizianagram Maharajah's College	...	...	...	...	1,204	1,204
Total, Arts College ...	9,746	...	...	816	10,703	21,265
COLLEGES, PROFESSIONAL.						
Government.						
College of Agriculture	3,670	...	...	...	...	3,670
College of Engineering	2,269	...	...	...	150	2,419
Law College	233	...	...	...	224	457
Total ...	6,172	...	...	...	374	6,546

* Grants-in-aid.

APPENDIX Q—*continued.*

Return of Expenditure on Scholarships in other than Training institutions during 1895-96—continued.

Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
SCHOOLS, GENERAL.						
Government.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Salary-result Schools, Jaltar and Ragada ...	132	...	...	...	...	132
Government Girls' School, Cuddalore ...	83	...	...	...	...	83
Do. do. Kumbakónam ...	90	...	...	...	...	90
Do. do. Dindigul ...	126	...	...	...	...	126
Do. do. Tiruvangod ...	146	...	...	...	...	146
Do. do. Tellicherry ...	132	...	...	...	...	132
Do. do. Kanathur ...	20	...	...	...	...	20
Madrasa-i-azam	337	...	...	...	84	421
Hobart Girls' School	...	...	...	...	70	70
Total ...	1,066	...	...	...	154	1,220
Board.						
Ghicacole Municipal High School	48	...	...	...	...	48
Yellamanchili High School	48	...	...	...	...	48
Cuddapah High School	8	...	...	...	...	8
Tiruvalur High School	48	...	...	...	...	48
Bhuvanagiri Salary Result School	...	12	...	...	...	12
Dharapuram High School	72	...	...	...	...	72
Salem College	8	...	...	...	...	8
Tellicherry Brennen College	133	...	...	...	...	133
Palghat Victoria College	4	...	...	...	...	4
Cherpalcheri Lower Secondary School ...	44	...	...	...	...	44
Total ...	413	12	...	...	...	425
Aided.						
Onslow Institution, Chatrapur	...	...	...	...	59	59
Parlakimedi Zamindari High School ...	120	...	...	...	...	120
Vizagapatam London Mission High School ...	184	...	...	52	...	236
Bobbili Canadian Mission Girls' School ...	52	...	...	...	...	52
Bobbili Samasthanam High School	132	...	...	...	...	132
Vizagapatam Hindu High School	29	...	...	...	...	29
Cocanada Pithápuram Rajah's College ...	...	...	...	...	438	438
Ellore C.M.S. High School	* 29	...	...	...	58	87
Bezwada C.M.S. High School	70	...	...	...	...	70
Masulipatam Hindu High School	...	...	...	...	256	256
Chittoor American Mission Hindu Girls' School	97	...	...	...	...	97
Ongole A.B.M. College	...	...	...	...	152	152
Ongole A.B.M. Boarding Girls' School ...	* 48	...	...	...	96	144
Negapatam Wesleyan Mission College ...	...	...	...	...	136	136
Trichinopoly S.P.G. High School	82	...	...	...	...	82
Madura American Mission Central Hindu Girls' School	5	...	...	...	...	5
Madura American Mission Practising School.	* 24	...	...	...	48	72
Palamcottah C.M.S. High School	* 48	...	...	...	96	144
Nazareth St. John's Girls' School	712	...	...	...	...	712
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker High School	* 462 598	...	...	...	848	1,908
Palamcottah C.M.S. Boarding Girls' School.	* 129	...	...	...	258	387
Nallur C.M.S. Boarding School	* 126	...	...	...	252	378
Tenkasi C.M.S. School	* 36	...	...	...	72	108
Tinnevelly Upper Clapton School	* 18	...	...	...	36	54
Megnanapuram Elliot Tuxford Boarding Girls' School	* 60	...	...	...	120	180
Ootacamund Hobart Girls' School	* 47	...	...	...	94	141
Mangalore Canara High School	66	...	...	...	...	66
Mangalore St. Anna Girls' School	898	...	...	...	...	898
Mangalore B.G.M. Balmatta Girls' School	*240 148	...	...	...	226	614
Mangalore Ganapati Middle School	* 36	...	...	...	72	108
Tellicherry B.G M. High School	48	...	...	...	...	48
Calicut B.G.M. High School	8	...	...	...	...	8
Calicut St. Joseph's European Convent Girls' School	178	...	...	...	...	178
Calicut St. Joseph's Native Convent Girls' School	301	...	...	...	...	301
Tellicherry School of the Sacred Heart ...	33	...	...	...	...	33
Cannanore St. Teresa's Convent	48	...	...	...	...	48

APPENDIX Q—*continued.*

Return of Expenditure on Scholarships in other than Training institutions during 1895-96—continued.

Institutions.	From Provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
SCHOOLS, GENERAL—*continued.*						
Aided—continued.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mailapur St. Thomé College	16	...	...	...	...	16
Rayapet Harris' High School	232	...	...	...	360	592
Triplicane Aryan High School	80	...	...	...	...	80
Church of Scotland Mission College	* 240 8	...	...	...	545	793
Doveton Protestant College	...	...	...	...	44	44
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission Boarding Girls' School.	* 24 48	...	...	...	48	120
Vepery London Mission Boarding Girls' School.	* 342	...	...	...	684	1,026
Bishop Corries' Grammar School	...	...	...	...	839	839
Total ...	6,102	...	...	52	5,837	11,991
Unaided.						
Vizianagram Maharajah's College	48	...	...	...	...	48
Sríperumbúdúr Sanskrit College	...	...	...	141	...	141
Total ...	48	...	...	141	...	189
Total, Schools, General ...	7,629	12	...	193	5,991	13,825
SCHOOLS, SPECIAL.						
Government.						
School of Arts	535	10	27	...	29	601
School of Engineering	596	...	...	...	150	746
Medical School, Madras	9,259	...	...	...	...	9,259
Total ...	10,390	10	27	...	179	10,606
Board.						
Bezwada Industrial School	...	1,139	...	...	...	1,139
Tanjore Prince of Wales' Medical School ...	...	...	...	...	1,267	1,267
Madura Technical Institute	* 175 168	2,957	...	...	...	3,300
Tinnevelly Training School	...	209	...	...	...	209
Total ...	343	4,305	...	...	1,267	5,915
Aided.						
Hindu College, Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	240	240
Bellary Wardlaw College	72	...	...	...	...	72
S.P.G. Boys' Industrial School, Puthur ...	68	36	...	...	...	104
S.P.G. Girls' Industrial School, Puthur	* 288 8	...	...	...	...	296
Trichinopoly Albert Victor Technical Institute.	* 531 48	...	...	...	...	579
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College	* 504	...	...	...	...	504
Madura American Mission High School ...	398	...	...	...	...	398
Ramnad S.P.G. High School	...	...	...	...	527	527
Nazareth Art Industrial Boys' School	* 2,046 624	...	...	...	...	2,670
Nazareth Art Industrial Girls' School ...	* 72	...	...	...	...	72
Karur Wesleyan Mission Children's Home ...	* 914	...	...	...	1,144	2,058
Madras Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High School.	607	...	...	...	...	607
Madras School of Music	* 268 80	...	...	44	...	392
Young Men's Christian Association	248	...	...	...	...	248
Short-hand Writers' Association	240	...	...	...	...	240
Total ...	7,016	36	...	44	1,911	9,007
Total, Schools, Special ...	17,749	4,351	27	44	3,357	25,528
Grand Total ...	41,296	4,363	27	1,053	20,425	67,164

* Grants-in-aid.

APPENDIX R.

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1895–96.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Chicacole Hall	Physical, intellectual and moral improvement.	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	25th Feb. 1894.
Reading Room, Parlákimedi.	Social and political improvement of the public.	...	60 0 0	108 14 0	168 14 0	31	...	...	31	Do. ...	1882.
Utkal Hiteshini Samáj ...	Improvement of the social and political condition of Uriyas.	...	...	105 0 0	105 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	1884.
Madras Uriya Educational Committee.	Furtherance of education amongst Uriyas.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1891.
Raja's College, Boys' Library	Improvement of education of the pupils of the College.	...	...	164 2 3	164 2 3	...	...	356	356	Do. ...	20th July 1886.
Raja's College, Students' Society.	Intellectual and moral improvement of the members.	...	22 0 0	35 12 3	57 12 3	5	...	18	23	Do. ...	8th Mar. 1890.
Utkal Vidyá Vardhani Samáj.	Improvement of education of Uriyas.	...	11 8 0	34 9 0	46 1 0	5	...	16	21	Do. ...	5th June 1893.
Reading Room, Chatrapur ...	Self-improvement ...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1861.
Kalikóta Rája's Club ...	Literary and social advancement.	...	78 12 0	40 0 0	118 12 0	48	...	...	48	Do. ...	Sept. 1894.
The Sri Vaishnava Self-improving Society.	To promote the social, moral, religious, intellectual and physical advancement of the members of the Sri Vaishnava community.	...	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	58	...	...	58	Do. ...	April 1890.
Tekkali, Utkal Manoranjani Samáj.	Improvement of social and political condition of Uriyas.	...	50 0 0	95 4 0	145 4 0	17	...	...	17	...	1st Jan. 1893.
Yellamanchili Reading Room.	Newspaper reading, tennis play and holding meetings at times to help the poor.	...	...	168 0 0	168 0 0	18	...	...	18	Not registered.	Revived 3 years ago Feb. 1893.
Narasapatam Hindu Reading Room.	Secular improvement, newspaper reading and billiards play.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Nov. 1893.
Sarasvati Samáj, Bimlipatam.	Literary improvement ...	...	...	175 0 0	175 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1890.
Rája Gopál Association, Bimlipatam.	For reading, amusements, &c., and to create and increase good feeling and cordiality in the Hindu community.	...	...	₹7 0 0 per month.	17 0 0 per month.	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	18th Nov. 1894.
Anglo-Hindu Reading Room, Bimlipatam.	For instruction, amusement and recreation.	...	...	127 8 0	127 8 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1882.
Teachers' Association, Rajahmundry.	For the improvement of the professional and intellectual qualifications of the teachers of Girls' schools.	...	...	11 8 0	11 8 0	39	1	...	40	...	11th Mar. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Ellore.	Do. ...	...	...	27 8 0	27 8 0	20	2	...	22	...	16th Mar. 1895.
Reading Room, Nandyal ...	For the improvement of social and literary matters.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	20	...	...	20	Not registered.	1894.
Debating Club and Reading Room, Bellary.	To improve scientific, literary, moral, social and intellectual matters of the public.	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	25	...	...	25	Registered.	1st Jan. 1889.
Students' Club and Reading Room, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	36 0 0	...	36 0 0	...	...	50	50	Not registered.	Mar. 1886.
Sarasavinódini Sabha, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	2,000 0 0	...	2,000 0 0	50	...	15	65	Do. ...	April 1896.
Native Club, Bellary	Do. ...	...	240 0 0	...	240 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	April 1880.
Collector's Office Reading Room, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	April 1885.
The Bellary Progressive Union.	Do. ...	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	Mar. 1885.
Young Men's Reading Room, Bellary.	Do. ...	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	Jan. 1888.
Sanmárga Samáj, Bellary ...	Do. ...	...	300 0 0	...	300 0 0	100	...	...	100	Do. ...	6th April 1887.
Sujananli Nilayam, Adoni ...	Do. ...	...	...	18 12 0	18 12 0	17	...	...	17	Do. ...	1st Mar. 1896.
Hospet Reading Room ...	Do. ...	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	1882.
Harpanahalli Reading Room.	Do. ...	...	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1890.
Hadagalli Reading Room ...	Do. ...	...	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1893.
Kampti Reading Room ...	Do. ...	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	1893.
Reading Room, Anantapur ...	To improve scientific and literary matters.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1884.
Reading Room, Tadpatri ...	Do. ...	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	9	...	...	9	Do. ...	1894.
Biccaji Venkatesh Reading Room, Penukonda.	Do. ...	...	...	133 0 0	133 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	29th Mar. 1892.
Nicholson's Reading Room, Madakasira.	Do. ...	...	25 12 0	5 4 0	31 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	28th Feb. 1896.
Literary Association, Cuddapah.	Social and moral improvement.	...	...	882 4 0	882 4 0	98	...	...	98	Do. ...	1882.
Literary Society, Proddatúr.	Do. ...	...	29 12 0	125 8 0	155 4 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	1885.
Madanapalle Association ...	Do. ...	...	...	180 12 0	180 12 0	35	...	...	35	Do ...	April 1892.
Mutual Improvement Society, Kadiri.	Do. ...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	Mar. 1896.
Jubilee Club, Jammalamadugu.	Do. ...	...	...	65 0 0	65 0 0	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	1881.

APPENDIX R—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1895–96—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Nellore Reading Room and the Macleane Library.	For literary and recreation purposes.	...	100 0 0	576 0 0	676 0 0	52	...	...	52	Not registered.	2nd Nov. 1863.
Reading Room, Kávali ...	Improvement of knowledge.	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	1891.
Reading Room, Allur ...	Improvement of English Literature.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	Dec. 1894.
The Gudur Club	To improve the intellectual, social and moral well-being of the members.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	44	...	...	44	Do. ...	Dec. 1894.
The Nellore Reading Club and Library.	Do. ...	...	...	70 0 0	70 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	Aug. 1895.
Reading Room and Library, Ongole.	To promote the study of general literature and current news.	...	...	228 0 0	228 0 0	35	2	...	37	Do. ...	Mar. 1891.
The Muhamed Public Library.	Public benefit	420 0 0	211 8 0	106 8 0	738 0 0	900	...	50	950	Registered, July 1891.	1850.
The Madras Progressive Dramatic Association.	To promote the moral, intellectual and social improvement of the members.	...	150 0 0	90 0 0	240 0 0	70	...	...	70	Not registered.	Sept. 1887.
Tiruvatéswaranpet Reading Room and Literary Society.	Literary improvement ...	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do ...	1881.
Rayapet Free Reading Room.	For the benefit of the Christians in Rayapet.	...	...	42 0 0	42 0 0	3,299	including all.		3,299	Do. ...	6th Mar. 1888.
The Madras Debating Society.	Moral, mental and social improvement of the members.	...	...	45 0 0	45 0 0	45	...	...	45	Do. ...	1877.
The Christian College Literary Society.	Do. ...	...	...	45 0 0	45 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1877.
The History Students' Union.	Do. ...	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1887.
The Philosophical Association.	Do. ...	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1887.
Dravida Bashabivirthi Sangam.	Do. ...	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1887.
Andra Bashabi Ranjivi ...	Do. ...	...	...	57 0 0	57 0 0	76	...	...	76	Do. ...	1887.
The Bejan Society	Do. ...	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1892.
Madras School of Music ...	Study of Music	2,672 8 0	...	3,898 4 0	6,570 12 0	60	16	114	190	Registered.	July 1891.
Religious Tract and Book Society.	To supply religious literature.	...	...	20,273 12 10	20,273 12 10	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	1818.
Christian Literary Society ...	Educational	...	...	64,000 10 10	64,000 10 10	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1858.
The Theistic Library of the Southern India Brahma Samáj with a Reading Room.	For the spread of knowledge on theism and on useful general subjects.	...	...	...	...	90	2	...	92	Do. ...	20th Mar. 1894.
The Madras Moral Juvenile Association of the Brahmo Ragged School.	For the improvement of morals to the children.	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	Do. ...	Nov. 1889.
Vannia Kula Kshatriya Mahásangam.	Education of Vanniyas ...	...	761 14 0	1,642 5 1	2,404 3 1	288	...	...	288	Registered.	1888.
The Madras Progressive Union.	The improvement of its members, the establishment and maintenance of poor schools.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	42	...	...	42	Do. ...	April 1880.
Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	Literary and scientific ...	...	...	6,339 6 0	6,339 6 0	305	...	...	305	Do. ...	1818.
Pachaiyappa's College Reading Room.	For perusal of current literature.	189 4 0	...	289 3 3	478 7 3	81	...	...	81	Not registered.	Feb. 1886.
Pachaiyappa's Literary Society.	Mental, moral and social improvement of the members.	...	20 0 0	7 8 0	27 8 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1880.
Aryan Védic Religious Association.	Religious Preaching ...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1884.
Social Club, Bezwada ...	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	24th July 1891.
Buckinghampéta Reading Room, Bezwada.	Literary, physical and social improvement.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	44	...	...	44	Do. ...	Oct. 1894.
Bezwada, D.P.W. Library ...	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	Oct. 1895.
Literary Society attached to the C.M.S. High School, Bezwada.	Literary and physical improvement.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1887.
A.E.L.M. College Debating Society, Guntur.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	...	...	10	...	243	253	Do. ...	July 1891.
Noble College Debating Society, Masulipatam.	Social, intellectual and moral advancement of its members.	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	25	25	Do. ...	Sept. 1892.
Social Club Debating Society, Masulipatam.	To improve the social, physical and intellectual status of its members.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	245	...	...	245	Do. ...	1892.
Kistna Club Debating Society, Masulipatam.	Promotion of knowledge, intellectual and physical.	...	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1893.
Hindu Mata Bala Samájam, Masulipatam.	To study and cultivate Aryan religion and morality.	...	25 0 0	75 0 0	100 0 0	50	...	10	60	Do. ...	Aug. 1890.
Vijayananda Sabha, Bezwada.	Political, social, moral and literary improvement.	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	150	...	...	150	Do. ...	Aug. 1885.
Bhimavaram Taluk People's Association.	Literary improvement ...	...	500 0 0	...	500 0 0	560	...	...	560	Do. ...	1894.
Undi Nowrojee Club	Do. ...	...	30 0 0	...	30 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	1894.
Akividu People's Association.	Do. ...	...	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	60	...	...	60	Do. ...	1893.
Rondada People's Association.	Do. ...	...	70 0 0	...	70 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1894.

APPENDIX R—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1895-96—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
The Jubilee Reading Room, Chidambaram	Physical, social, moral, intellectual advancement of members by means of games, newspapers, journals and debates.	...	...	143 4 0	143 4 0	23	...	...	23	Not registered.	1889.
Recreation Club, Chidambaram.	Physical and intellectual improvement of the members.	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	5	...	25	30	Do. ...	1892.
The Young Men's Literary Society, Chidambaram.	To improve literature by means of newspaper readings.	...	...	31 6 0	31 6 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	1st Nov. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Tanjore Municipality.	To improve the condition of primary teachers.	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	60	...	...	60	Do. ...	1885.
Teachers' Association, Thirukkattupalli.	Do. ...	...	...	8 4 0	8 4 0	45	...	...	45	Do. ...	1888.
Reading Room, Pattukotta ...	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	114 2 0	114 2 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1877.
Reading Room and Literary Association, Negapatam.	Circulation of newspapers, discussions of questions of importance and opening of a library.	...	...	436 4 0	436 4 0	39	...	...	39	Registered.	1871.
Literary Club, Mannárgudi...	Lectures and debates of public interest and circulation of papers and periodicals.	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	28	...	...	28	Not registered.	1895.
The Tiruvalur Reading Room.	Moral, social and literary improvement.	...	...	128 12 0	128 12 0	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	1893.
Teachers' Association, Mannárgudi.	Improvement of primary education.	...	...	4 3 0	4 3 0	29	...	...	29	Do. ...	1895.
Teachers' Association, Tiruvalur.	Do. ...	...	...	8 4 0	8 4 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	1893.
Teachers' Association, Kivalur.	Do. ...	...	...	6 12 0	6 12 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ..	1892.
Tranquebar Reading Room ...	Diffusion of useful knowledge.	...	...	46 0 0	46 0 0	98	...	...	98	Registered.	1879.
Reading Room, Máyavaram...	Mental and moral improvement.	...	...	214 8 0	214 8 0	23	...	...	23	Not registered.	1891.
The Town Hall Club, Trichinopoly.	Diffusion of useful knowledge and maintenance of a Reading Room and library.	..	...	640 11 3	640 11 3	75	...	...	75	Registered.	May 1892.
Teachers' Association, Trichinopoly.	(1) Promotion of science and literature. (2) Diffusion of useful knowledge, formation and maintenance of a library.	...	...	130 0 0	130 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	Dec. 1890.
Society of Trichinopoly Native Students.	To improve moral and mental education and to maintain a library.	...	...	70 0 0	70 0 0	16	...	...	16	Not registered.	April 1894.
Thennur Club, Trichinopoly.	Reading newspapers and playing at tennis.	...	...	286 0 0	286 0 0	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	Feb. 1894.
The Srirangam Club	Mental improvement of the members.	...	...	186 0 0	186 0 0	44	...	...	44	Do. ...	1882.
Srirangam Teachers' Association.	Do. ...	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	27	...	...	27	Do. ...	June 1890.
Thiruchendurai Teachers' Association.	To improve technical and moral education.	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1892.
Lalgudi Teachers' Association.	Do, ...	...	...	14 10 6	14 10 6	41	...	...	41	Do. ...	Feb. 1894.
Manachanallur Teachers' Association.	Do. ..	...	...	4 14 0	4 14 0	19	...	...	19	Do. ...	Nov. 1889.
L. F. Reading Room, Kulittalai.	The advancement of the Board Middle School, Kulittalai, and of the public of Kulittalai and Musiri.	39 9 0	...	263 4 0	302 13 0	50	...	...	50	Registered.	Feb. 1890.
Teachers' Association, Kulittalai.	For the improvements of teachers of primary schools in general.	...	...	0 9 0	0 9 0	17	...	...	17	Not registered.	Feb. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Lalapettai.	Do. ...	...	...	1 5 0	1 5 0	21	...	...	21	Do. ..	Sept. 1893.
Teachers' Association, Nungapuram.	Do. ...	...	...	1 3 3	1 3 3	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Sept. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Manapparai.	Do. ...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	Sept. 1893.
Teachers' Association, Marungapuri.	Do. ...	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	Feb. 1896.
Teachers' Association, Chintamanipetti.	Do. ...	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	Dec. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Perambalur.	For improving the system of teaching and for enabling the teachers to pass examinations.	...	...	32 7 9	32 7 9	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	1st Oct. 1892.
Madura Union Club	Social improvement ...	...	...	1,421 1 10	1,421 1 10	246	...	...	246	Do. ...	1883.
Teachers' Association, Dindigul.	For improving the method of teaching.	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1887.
Public Reading Room, Tirupatur.	Literary improvement ...	...	80 0 0	21 0 0	101 0 0	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	1896.
Town Club, Madura	Intellectual, social and political advancement.	...	...	45 0 0	45 0 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	1889.

APPENDIX R—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1895-96—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Kopalli Hume Club	Literary improvement ..	...	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	1894.
Yanamadurru People's Association.	Do. ...	...	40 0 0	...	40 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1894.
Garagaparru Banerjee Club.	Do. ...	...	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1895.
Bhimavaram Taluk Teachers' Association.	Do. ...	..	...	...	...	60	...	...	60	Do. ...	1890.
Bhimavaram Taluk Karanavis Teachers' Association.	Do. ...	...	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	60	...	...	60	Do. ...	1895.
Podur Teachers' Association.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1895.
Best Library and Reading Room, Chingleput.	To promote the study of new literature.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	27	...	...	27	Do. ...	Aug. 1893.
Tennis Club, Chingleput ...	Sport	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1893.
Literary Association, Chingleput.	Mental improvement ...	..	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	20	...	30	50	Do. ...	12th April 1894.
Lawn Tennis Club and Reading Room, Conjeeveram.	Exercise and reading newspapers.	...	...	125 8 0	125 8 0	27	...	...	27	Do. ...	15th Feb. 1894.
Hindu Young Men's Association, Madurántakam.	Mental improvement ...	...	...	10 6 0	10 6 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	29th Jan. 1893.
Literary Association, Uttaramerur.	Mental improvement ...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	60	...	...	60	Do. ...	31st July 1892.
Association of Women Teachers, Madras.	(1) To stimulate interest in and to promote a knowledge of the art of teaching. (2) To encourage sociability and co-operation among the members of the teaching profession.	...	...	220 0 0	220 0 0	...	83	...	83	Registered.	2nd Nov. 1889.
Pupil Teacher's Association attached to the Government Training School, Chittoor.	To improve the students in their teaching power and to create a taste for reading.	...	...	18 3 6	18 3 6	56	...	...	56	Not registered.	1st Nov. 1895.
Mutual Improvement Society of Gudiyáttam.	Moral and mental improvement.	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	46	...	...	46	Do. ...	27th July 1893.
Vellore Bar Reading Room ...	Improvement of legal and general knowledge.	...	...	208 0 0	208 0 0	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1892.
Vellore Union Club	Physical, intellectual and moral improvement.	...	...	639 8 0	639 8 0	70	...	...	70	Do. ...	1st March 1895.
Vellore American Mission Reading Room.	General diffusion of knowledge.	...	...	111 7 6	111 7 6	...	...	...	12,782	Do. ...	1875.
Kuppam Club	Improvement of the local condition and physical improvement.	...	...	24 10 0	24 10 0	33	...	...	33	Do. ...	11th Dec. 1895.
Chittoor High School Literary Association.	Mental and moral improvement.	...	...	6 12 0	6 12 0	27	...	...	27	Do. ...	1888.
Punganur American Mission Reading Room.	Social and intellectual improvement.	...	...	113 0 0	113 0 0	4,000	...	500	4,500	Do. ...	Jan. 1896.
Wandiwash American Mission Reading Room.	Newspaper reading ...	...	...	3 14 0	3 14 0	2,568	...	...	2,568	Do. ...	16th Sept. 1895.
Walajanagar American Arcot Mission Reading Room.	To improve the intellectual, social, physical, moral and general advancement of the community.	...	58 8 9	41 8 0	100 0 9	4,189	...	2,576	6,765	Do. ...	1884.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Ranipet.	Do. ...	...	...	250 0 9	250 0 9	1,900	...	...	1,900	Do. ...	29th Sept. 1887
Literary Society, Rédigunta.	Do. ...	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	5th May 1894 (closed).
Pleaders' Association, Sholinghur.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1893.
Mission High School Union, Tirupati.	Do. ...	...	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	27	27	Do. ...	1887.
Mission High School Reading Room, Tirupati.	Do. ...	...	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	1,570	...	6,000	7,570	Do. ...	1893.
The Mission School Athletic Club, Tirupati.	Physical improvement ...	...	...	13 0 7	13 0 7	1	...	17	18	Do. ...	1888.
Hindu Reading Room and Library, Tirupati.	Moral and general improvement.	...	..	478 9 0	478 9 0	96	...	...	96	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1896.
G. S. Young Men's Literary Society, Tirupati.	Do. ...	...	...	851 13 3	851 13 3	43	1	49	93	Do. ...	1st Oct. 1894.
R. C. S. Young Men's Literary Society, Tirupati.	Do. ...	...	...	1 6 6	1 6 6	...	...	12	12	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1895.
Girvana Vidya Tirangini Sabai, Tirupati.	To encourage the study of Sanskrit literature.	...	...	44 5 6	44 5 6	26	...	15	41	Do. ...	27th April 1895.
Reading Room Union Club, Tirukoilur.	For the literary, intellectual and moral improvement of the members.	...	...	168 0 0	168 0 0	19	...	...	19	Do. ...	1882.
Reading Room, Kallakurichi.	Do. ...	...	...	133 8 0	133 8 0	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1896.
Tindivanam Union Club ...	Social, physical and intellectual improvement.	...	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	Sept. 1893.
Pachaiyappa's High School Debating Society, Chidambaram.	For the improvement of English composition of the pupils of the 5th and 6th forms.	...	...	1 7 0	1 7 0	...	...	12	12	Do. ...	July 1892.

APPENDIX R—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1895-96—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Boys' Mutua Improvement Society.	Literary	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	25	...	...	25	Not registered.	1895.
Palamcottah Reading Room.	For mutual development and advancement of sound knowledge.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1896.
Tinnevelly Club	Development of social intercourse and advancement of sound knowledge.	..	...	95 4 0	95 4 0	91	...	...	91	Do. ...	1889.
Srivilliputtur Reading and Lawn Tennis Club.	For the promotion of scientific, literary and political knowledge.	...	...	400 0 0	400 0 0	28	...	2	30	Do. ...	1891.
Srivilliputtur Public Library.	Do. ...	...	87 14 0	...	87 14 0	28	...	2	30	Do. ...	1878.
Ambásamudram Jubilee Reading Room.	Physical, mutual and moral development.	...	...	532 5 8	532 5 8	45	...	...	45	Do. ...	1887.
Alwarkurichy Reading Room.	For the improvement of knowledge.	...	...	19 0 0	19 0 0	9	...	...	9	Do. ...	1893.
Nángunéri Reading Room ...	Mutual and intellectual improvement.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1895.
Tenkási Public Library and Reading Room.	For the educational improvement of the public.	...	...	208 13 10	208 13 10	900	...	155	1,055	Registered.	1887.
Pathamadai High School Association.	For the development of physical, mental and moral powers of students	...	...	38 0 0	38 0 0	40	...	...	40	Not registered.	1892.
Students' Literary Association, Coimbatore.	The intellectual, moral, social and physical improvement of members.	261 12 0	237 8 0	552 1 9	1,051 5 9	176	...	...	176	Registered.	26th July 1884.
Students' Union, Coimbatore	Do. ...	...	117 9 0	183 13 0	301 6 0	32	...	58	90	Not registered.	June 1884.
Teachers' Association, Coimbatore.	Do. ...	...	...	11 13 6	11 13 6	66	...	...	66	Do. ...	Aug. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Singanallur.	To learn and follow the improved method of teaching.	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1894.
Teachers' Association, Thondamuthur.	Do. ...	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1894.
Teachers' Association, Vellakkennaru.	Do. ...	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1895.
Teachers' Association, Satyamangalam.	Improvement of moral and intellectual faculties of teachers.	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	April 1895.
Teachers' Association, Gopichettipalayam.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	31	Do. ...	Sept. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Kurumandur.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	June 1895.
Teachers' Association, Thalavadi.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	Aug. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Kollegal.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	May 1895.
Teachers' Association, Doddainduvadi.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	Nov. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Ramapuram.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	Dec. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Singanallur.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	Nov. 1894.
Reading Room, Erode ...	Intellectual, physical and social advancement of the community.	...	...	243 8 0	243 8 0	47	...	...	47	Registered.	1st May 1880.
Jubilee Reading Room, Karúr	Do. ...	...	...	230 9 10	230 9 10	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	1889.
Reading Room, Kángayam ...	Do. ...	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	Feb. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Dhárápuram.	Improvement of intellectual and moral faculties of teachers.	...	...	1 8 0	1 8 0	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	9th Dec. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Bhavani.	Do. ...	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	14th Jan. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Karúr.	Do. ...	...	...	7 12 0	7 12 0	22	...	...	22	Do. ..	2nd Sept. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Erode.	Do. ...	...	...	7 3 6	7 3 6	19	...	...	19	Do. ..	25th Oct. 1893.
Students' Literary Association, Dhárápuram.	Intellectual and moral improvement of the students.	...	...	0 14 0	0 14 0	2	...	17	19	Do. ...	9th Mar. 1885.
Ripon Memorial Association, Udamalpet.	Newspaper reading and physical exercises.	...	...	202 0 0	202 0 0	17	...	...	17	Do. ...	1884.
Polláchi Club	Mental, moral and physical improvement.	...	...	85 0 0	85 0 0	13	1	...	14	Do. ...	1891.
Teachers' Association, Polláchi.	Improvement of the general and profesional knowledge of the members.	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	8th Dec. 1893.
Teachers' Association, Anamalai.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	29th Mar. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Udamalpet.	Do. ...	...	3 8 0	40 0 0	43 8 0	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	July 1894.
Teachers' Association, Komaralingam.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	Do. ...	1894.
Teachers' Association, Palladam.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	Do. ...	22nd Oct. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Sulur.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	20th July 1894.
Teachers' Association, Avanáshi.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	31st Jan. 1895.

APPENDIX R—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1895-96—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A P.	RS. A. P.						
The Nilgiri Library, Ootacamund.	Literary, social and moral improvement.	...	...	6,979 4 0	6,979 4 0	...	...	...	284	Registered.	1859.
South-east Wynad Literary Association.	Do. ...	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	19	...	...	19	Not registered.	1892.
Salem Literary Society ...	Intellectual, physical, social and general advancement.	...	...	669 10 0	669 10 0	105	...	5	110	Registered.	1853.
Salem Free Reading Room ...	Propagation of Christianity.	...	...	...	...	250	...	150	400	Not registered.	1860.
Teachers' Association, Salem.	Improvement of professional and general knowledge.	...	...	33 15 0	33 15 0	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	1895.
Tiruppattur Reading Room ...	General improvement ...	...	...	301 0 0	301 0 0	44	2	...	46	Do. ...	1877.
Literary Institute, Námakkal.	Intellectual, social, physical and general advancement.	...	...	175 4 0	175 4 0	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	1877.
Lord Ripon's Excelsior Institute, Trichengode.	Improvement of moral and mental faculties.	...	...	54 4 0	54 4 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	1881.
Remount Depôt School Library, Mattigiri.	Recreation and mental improvement of the residents of the Depôt.	...	...	31 14 0	31 14 0	9	13	2	24	Do. ...	1882.
S.P.G. Mission Reading Room, Hosúr.	Propagation of Christian knowledge.	...	...	66 0 0	66 0 0	1,878	...	2,404	4,282	Do. ...	1885.
Hosúr Club	Physical and mental improvement.	...	...	294 0 0	294 0 0	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	1895.
Denkanikóta Reading Room.	Improvement of the public.	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	1894.
The Queen's Jubilee Association, Calicut.	Debates and essays on literary subjects.	...	...	...	...	..	...	33	33	Do. ...	1889.
Union Reading Club, Tellicherry.	To feed the intellect ...	...	...	54 0 0	54 0 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	1893.
Newspaper Reading Club, Cannanore.	For general information.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1895.
The Heerjee Reading Room and Library, Cannanore.	Do. ...	...	40 0 0	139 0 0	179 0 0	32	1	1	34	Do. ...	1895.
Brennen College Reading Room, Tellicherry.	For general improvement.	...	...	171 13 6	171 13 6	86	...	...	86	Do. ...	1895.
Young Men's Literary Union, Cochin.	For mental, moral and social improvement.	...	...	228 0 0	228 0 0	10	...	22	32	Do. ...	1890.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Palghat.	Do. ...	...	...	920 6 0	920 6 0	39	...	...	39	Do. ...	1894.
Rozario Law Library, Palghat.	For general reading and reference.	...	...	320 0 0	320 0 0	27	...	...	27	Do. ...	1892.
Tali Union Reading Room, Calicut.	For general improvement.	...	...	266 0 0	266 0 0	32	...	...	32	Do. ...	1889.
Calicut Mission Club	Do. ...	...	...	706 0 0	706 0 0	46	...	...	46	Do. ...	1890.
Kadirur Reading Room, Tellicherry.	Do. ...	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1895.
Canara High School Old Students' Union, Mangalore.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	33 0 0	33 0 0	33	...	...	33	Do. ...	1895.
Senior Debating Society, Mangalore.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1891.
Junior Debating Society, Mangalore.	Do. ...	...	...	4 4 0	4 4 0	17	...	...	17	Do. ...	1892.
Beginners Debating Society, Mangalore.	Do. ...	...	...	9 6 0	9 6 0	...	...	25	25	Do. ...	1895.
Kasergóde Reading Club.	Do. ...	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	17	1	...	18	Do. ...	Revived Jan. 1896.
Catholic Club and Circulating Library, Mangalore.	To improve the knowledge of the English language.	...	...	431 2 0	431 2 0	61	...	13	74	Do. ...	1879.
Mangalore Union	Do. ...	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	18	...	...	18	Do. ...	1892.
Juvenile Circulating Library, Mangalore.	Do. ...	...	72 0 0	40 14 0	112 14 0	8	...	16	24	Do. ...	1895.
Newspaper Reading Club, Buntwal.	Do. ...	...	...	58 0 0	58 0 0	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	1895.
Udipi Reading Club	Do. ...	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	1887.
Newspaper Reading Club, Coondapoor.	Do. ...	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	1887.
Teachers' Association, Guntúr.	To improve the quality of teaching in primary schools.	...	...	...	...	34	20	...	54	Do. ...	Revived on 28th Sept. 1895.

APPENDIX S.

Statement showing the Number of Schools and Scholars in Municipalities in 1895–96.

Municipalities.	Population.		Population of school age.		Number of schools in 1895–96.	Pupils.		Percentage of pupils to school age children.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Berhampur	12,397	13,256	1,859	1,988	43	1,550	231	83·4	11·6
Chicacole	8,479	9,762	1,272	1,464	20	821	383	64·5	26·2
Parlákimedi	7,725	8,665	1,159	1,300	19	1,096	26	94·6	2·0
Vizagapatam	16,702	17,785	2,505	2,668	44	2,340	778	93·4	29·1
Bimlipatam	4,705	5,122	706	768	11	393	83	55·7	10·8
Anakápalle	8,489	8,521	1,273	1,278	16	608	115	47·7	9·0
Vizianagram	14,882	15,999	2,232	2,400	38	2,148	315	96·2	13·1
Cocanada	20,328	20,225	3,049	3,034	34	1,766	309	57·9	10·2
Rajahmundry	13,934	14,463	2,090	2,170	39	1,969	679	94·2	31·3
Ellore	14,287	15,095	2,143	2,264	40	1,356	413	63·3	18·2
Masulipatam	18,601	20,208	2,790	3,031	72	2,741	854	98·2	28·2
Guntúr	11,753	11,606	1,763	1,741	45	1,893	481	107·4	27·6
Bezwada	11,404	9,337	1,711	1,401	20	850	137	49·7	9·8
Kurnool	11,671	12,705	1,751	1,906	33	1,330	334	76·0	17·5
Bellary	30,244	29,223	4,537	4,383	75	2,934	671	64·7	15·3
Adóni	13,252	12,991	1,988	1,949	33	1,174	122	59·1	6·3
Anantapur	3,482	3,512	522	527	8	460	92	88·1	17·5
Cuddapah	8,685	8,694	1,303	1,304	37	1,211	302	92·9	23·2
Nellore	14,310	15,026	2,146	2,254	52	1,798	474	83·8	21·0
Ongole	5,438	5,422	816	813	30	1,091	554	133·7	68·1
Madras	225,817	226,701	33,873	34,005	611	30,260	10,394	89·3	30·6
Conjeeveram	20,615	21,933	3,092	3,290	51	2,738	136	88·6	4·1
Vellore	21,285	23,640	3,193	3,546	74	3,302	717	103·4	20·2
Gudiyáttam	9,226	9,521	1,384	1,428	15	570	80	41·2	5·6
Tirupati	6,874	7,368	1,031	1,105	14	763	123	74·0	11·1
Walajanagar	4,943	5,542	741	831	17	709	159	95·7	19·1
Cuddalore	23,197	24,158	3,479	3,624	71	3,068	507	88·2	14·0
Chidambaram	9,079	9,561	1,362	1,434	31	1,488	126	109·3	8·8
Tanjore	25,945	28,445	3,892	4,267	87	4,334	922	111·4	21·6
Kumbakónam	26,471	27,836	3,971	4,175	74	3,914	692	98·6	16·6
Mannárgudi	9,706	10,689	1,456	1,603	25	1,218	299	83·7	18·7
Negapatam	27,041	32,180	4,056	4,827	87	3,432	901	84·6	18·7
Máyavaram	11,534	12,231	1,730	1,835	49	2,101	304	121·5	16·6
Trichinopóly	44,080	46,529	6,612	6,979	110	7,107	2,095	107·5	30·0
Srírangam	10,238	11,394	1,536	1,709	27	1,070	164	69·7	9·6
Madura	43,880	43,548	6,582	6,532	94	5,589	948	84·9	14·5
Dindigul	10,027	10,176	1,504	1,526	25	1,499	144	99·7	9·4
Palni	8,080	8,860	1,158	1,329	19	698	149	60·3	11·2
Periyakulam	7,718	8,645	1,212	1,297	12	449	71	37·0	5·5
Tinnevelly	11,759	13,009	1,764	1,951	38	1,979	358	112·2	18·3
Palamcottah	8,845	9,841	1,327	1,476	33	1,584	948	119·4	64·2
Tuticorin	13,713	11,394	2,057	1,709	31	1,611	346	78·3	20·2
Srívilliputtúr	10,448	11,000	1,567	1,650	19	904	101	57·7	6·1
Coimbatore	22,238	24,145	3,336	3,622	68	3,861	1,024	115·7	28·3
Erode	6,123	6,207	918	931	15	847	110	92·3	11·8
Karúr	5,162	5,588	774	838	20	815	301	105·3	35·9
Salem	32,860	34,850	4,929	5,228	69	2,602	967	52·8	18·5
Vániyambádi	6,988	8,850	1,048	1,328	15	899	35	85·8	2·6
Tiruppattúr	7,740	8,759	1,161	1,314	23	1,281	108	110·3	8·2
Ootaçamand	7,912	7,141	1,187	1,071	25	934	591	78·7	55·2
Coonoor	3,211	2,838	482	426	8	523	162	108·5	38·0
Calicut	34,507	31,571	5,176	4,736	53	3,326	977	64·3	18·5
Cochin	9,379	8,222	1,407	1,233	17	830	420	59·0	34·1
Palghat	19,128	20,353	2,869	3,053	44	2,495	560	87·0	18·3
Tellicherry	13,403	13,793	2,010	2,069	39	2,025	744	100·7	36·0
Cannanore	13,273	14,145	1,991	2,122	19	1,181	415	59·3	19·6
Mangalore	21,357	19,565	3,203	2,935	36	2,842	877	88·7	29·9
Total ...	1,044,570	1,077,845	156,685	161,677	2,774	134,377	35,228	85·8	21·8

APPENDIX T.

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds for 1895-96.

Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896.		Amount of grant drawn in 1895-96.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.			Rs.	Rs.
(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.				
Ganjám.				
Kallikot College, Berhampur	33	167	929	403
Onslow Institution, Chatrapur	...	92	...	852
Sri Rajah's Lower Secondary School, Mandása.	...	52	...	173
Total ...	33	311	929	1,428
Vizagapatam.				
Hindu College, Vizagapatam	34	244	1,291	639
London Mission High School, Vizagapatam ...	...	429	...	1,829
St. Aloysius' Upper Secondary School, Vizagapatam	...	182	...	1,800
Upper Primary Sanskrit School, Bobbili ...	...	40	...	40
Total ...	34	895	1,291	4,308
Gódávari.				
Pithápuram Rajah's College, Cocanada ...	20	382	250	220
Taylor High School, Narsapur	...	237	...	629
C.M.S. High School, Ellore	...	205	...	1,904
Total ...	20	824	250	2,753
Kistna.				
Noble College, Masulipatam	66	266	2,305	765
A.E.L.M. College, Guntúr	33	311	1,108	271
Hindu High School, Masulipatam	...	266	...	1,353
C.M.S. High School, Bezwada	...	148	...	424
Sanskrit High School, Guntúr	...	245	...	416
A.B.M. Primary Schools, Palnad and Vinukonda divisions	...	...	...	33
Sanskrit School, Kollur	...	13	...	93
C.M.S. Preparandi Training Institution, Masulipatam	...	86	...	388
A.E.L.M. School, Palnad	...	...	...	45
A.M. (Baptist) Boys' School, Narasarowpet ...	...	34	...	117
A.B.M. Training Institution, Bápatla	...	87	...	896
Total ...	99	1,456	3,413	4,801
Bellary.				
Wardlaw College, Bellary	18	384	1,287	599
Sanskrit Bashamanjari School, Bellary ...	...	26	...	132
Total ...	18	410	1,287	731
Anantapur.				
Sanskrit School, Malayanur	...	11	...	65
Total ...	...	11	...	65
Kurnool.				
S.P.G. High School, Nandyál	...	119	...	1,369
Total ...	...	119	...	1,369
Cuddapah.				
High School, Madanapalle	...	118	...	741
A.M. Lower Secondary School, Madanapalle ...	...	56	...	587
A.M. Lower Secondary School, Vayálpad ...	...	69	...	140
Total ...	...	243	...	1,468
Nellore.				
A.B.M. College, Ongole	6	323	75	804
Venkatagiri Rajah's High School, Nellore ...	...	217	...	825
F.C.M. High School, Nellore	...	306	...	308
Rajah's Upper Secondary School, Venkatagiri.	...	204	...	165
A.B.M. Primary Schools, Ongole and Addánki divisions	...	...	...	60
A.B.M. Primary Schools, Podili and Dársi divisions	...	...	...	60
Total ...	6	1,050	75	2,222

Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896.		Amount of grant drawn in 1895-96.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			Rs.	Rs.
(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Madras.				
Madras Christian College	761	1,055	28,342	...
Pachaiyappa's College	121	442	7,967	...
Doveton Protestant College	12	221	3,744	3,710
Wesleyan Mission College, Rayapet	23	473	1,801	1,667
Church of Scotland Mission College	120	846	2,378	1,482
St. Mary's College	12	235	607	1,873
Harris High School, Rayapet	...	198	...	2,534
S.P.G. High School, Vepery	...	358	...	1,188
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	...	245	...	2,581
Black Town High School	...	262	...	919
St. Thomé College, Mylapur	9	274	...	551
Hindu Lower Secondary School, Pudupet ...	...	201	...	48
Civil Male Orphan Asylum	...	76	...	1,259
Peddunayakspet Lower Secondary School ...	...	321	...	470
Govinda Nayakar's Lower Secondary School ...	...	742	...	1,423
Roman Catholic Boys' School, New Town ...	...	71	...	490
St. Francis Xavier's Boys' School, Black Town.	...	124	...	690
St. Matthia's Boys' School, New Town ...	...	67	...	470
St. Anthony's Poor European Boys' School, Pudupet	...	123	...	650
Tondamandalam Anglo-Vernacular School ...	...	752	...	211
Saiyid Kareem's Upper Primary School, Black Town	...	...	...	48
St. Thomé Orphanage, Mailapur	...	...	...	173
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School.	...	80	...	888
Madras Industrial School	...	42	...	1,407
Anjuman-i-Mufud-i-Al-a-i-Islam	...	306	...	1,687
Primary Schools Rent Grants	...	...	...	99
Rajagopal Poor Boys' School	...	...	...	50
Tamil Mission Ragged School, Popham's Broadway	...	133	...	48
Tamil Mission Ragged School, Periamet ...	...	...	...	12
Native Middle School, Triplicane	...	48	...	51
English Middle School, Purasaipakum	...	...	...	405
St. George's Cathedral Boys' School	...	...	...	260
Young Men's Christian Association	...	59	...	221
Total ...	1,058	7,754	44,639	27,445
Chingleput.				
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar	...	236	...	3,064
St. Joseph's School, Perambúr	...	36	...	216
Railway School, Perambúr	...	137	...	330
Wesleyan Mission Lower Secondary School, Madurántakam	...	61	...	190
Wesleyan Mission High School, Tiruvallúr ...	...	176	...	398
F.C.M. High School, Conjeeveram	...	172	...	245
Do. do. Chingleput	...	205	...	339
Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeeveram ...	...	272	...	779
Wesleyan Mission Middle School, St. Thomas Mount	...	94	...	558
Sanskrit School, Sriperumbúdúr	...	55	...	254
Native Primary School, Chingleput	...	...	...	21
F.C.M. Primary School, Big Conjeeveram ...	...	...	...	13
Do. do. Walajabad	...	...	...	13
Do. do. (Supervisor)	...	...	...	117
Total ...	...	1,544	...	6,537
North Arcot.				
H.L.G. Mission High School, Tirupati	...	220	...	535
American Mission High School, Punganúr ...	...	98	...	932
Do. do. Vellore ...	...	697	...	921
Church of Scotland Mission Lower Secondary School, Arkonam	...	97	...	518
Church of Scotland Mission Primary School, Arkonam	...	...	...	32
Lower Secondary School, Sholinghur	...	76	...	284
Primary School, Sholinghur	...	...	...	20
American Mission Industrial School, Arcot ...	...	64	...	688
Total ...	...	1,252	...	3,930
South Arcot.				
St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore	67	518	2,350	938
Town College, Cuddalore	30	199	494	257
Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram ...	...	240	...	829
Total ...	97	957	2,844	2,024

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds for 1895-96—continued.

Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896.		Amount of grant drawn in 1895-96.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.	RS.
(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Tanjore.				
St. Peter's College, Tanjore	119	197	5,885	705
Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam * ...	...	198	1,341	983
Native High School, Kumbakónam	...	350	...	1,546
Town High School, Kumbakónam	...	515	...	1,860
Pennington High School, Shiyáli	...	144	...	832
St. Antony's High School, Negapatam ...	...	234	...	165
Wesleyan Mission High School, Mannárgudi ...	...	270	...	494
Lutheran Central School, Tranquebar	...	134	...	663
Aryan Lower Secondary School, Tiruvadamarudur	...	44	...	304
Mahajana Sabha Lower Secondary School, Nannilam	...	41	...	66
Central Primary School, Tiruvádi	...	...	...	24
H. B. Grigg's Memorial School, Tiruvádi ...	...	113	...	92
Sanskrit School, Theruvisanallur	...	...	...	48
Balasamvarthani Sanskrit School, Injikollai ...	...	32	...	120
Sanskrit School, Thukili	...	18	...	55
E.L.M. Training School, Poraiyar	...	26	...	394
Wesleyan Mission Primary and Secondary Schools, Negapatam (Supervisor)	...	...	...	50
Total ...	119	2,316	7,226	8,401
Trichinopoly.				
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	366	1,588	11,416	...
S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly	177	554	5,904	...
Do. Branch School (Supervisor)	...	...	...	66
St. Joseph's Poor European Boys' Branch School, Trichinopoly	...	53	...	412
St. Joseph's Branch School, Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	120
Boys' Boarding School, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	600
S.P.G. Lower Secondary School, Musiri	...	53	...	18
Do. Industrial School, Puthur	...	42	...	168
Total ...	543	2,290	17,320	1,384
Madura.				
Native College, Madura	58	581	551	1,504
S.P.G. High School, Ramnad	...	227	...	1,413
American Mission High School, Madura ...	...	234	...	527
S.P.G. Lower Secondary School, Pámban ...	...	80	...	240
English Lower Secondary School, Paramakudi.	...	84	...	76
American Mission Training Institution, Pasumalai	...	25	...	1,174
S.P.G. Industrial School, Ramnad	...	22	...	252
Total ...	58	1,253	551	5,186
Tinnevelly.				
Hindu College, Tinnevelly	60	440	1,109	2,112
C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly	49	340	2,366	36
Caldwell High School, Tuticorin	...	102	...	892
St. Xavier's High School, Palamcottah	...	305	...	461
C.M.S. High School, Palamcottah	...	217	...	536
S.P.G. Lower Secondary School, Sawyerpuram.	...	133	...	562
Do. School, Ottappidáram (Supervisor) ...	...	59	...	60
Hindu Upper Secondary School, Srivilliputtúr.	...	121	...	150
Anglo-Vernacular Upper Secondary School, Pattamadai	...	227	...	120
S.P.G. Training Institution, Tuticorin *	...	14	...	1,536
C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah ...	...	30	...	682
Art and Industrial School, Nazareth	...	388	...	1,095
Total ...	109	2,376	3,475	8,242
Coimbatore.				
Coimbatore College	66	577	2,708	1,695
St. Michael's College, Coimbatore	34	474	215	592
Virapandi Committee's Lower Secondary School, Gobichettipálaiyam	...	43	...	78
Wesleyan Mission Children's Home Industrial School, Karúr	...	79	...	2,231
Total ...	100	1,173	2,923	4,596
Salem.				
London Mission High School, Salem	...	143	...	496
Total ...	...	143	...	496

Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896.		Amount of grant drawn in 1895-96.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.	RS.
(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Nilgiris.				
St. Joseph's European Boarding Institution, Coonoor	...	69	...	2,143
St. Lewis Lower Secondary School, Gúdalúr ...	...	45	...	110
B.G.M. Upper Primary School, Kartery ...	...	...	...	42
Stanes' European Day School, Coonoor	...	83	...	632
B.G.M. Training Institution, Kaiti	...	87	...	504
Total ...	...	284	...	3,431
Malabar.				
B.G.M. High School, Calicut	...	202	...	502
Do. Parsi High School, Tellicherry	...	225	...	588
Rajah's High School, Kollangod	...	199	...	330
B.G.M. Christian High School, Nettur	...	175	...	330
Santa Cruz High School, Cochin	...	258	...	852
St. Joseph's Poor European Boys' School, Calicut	...	191	...	465
Total ...	...	1,250	...	3,567
South Canara.				
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore	53	381	3,707	268
B.G.M. High School, Mangalore	...	243	...	144
Total ...	53	624	3,707	352
Total for Boys ...	2,347	28,535	89,930	94,736
(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.				
Vizagapatam.				
Fort Catholic Girls' School, Vizagapatam ...	...	151	...	988
Canadian Mission Girls' School, Bobbili ...	...	92	...	195
London Mission Girls' School, Chengalrowpet.	...	...	...	232
Do. Native Girls' School, Kotapeta.	...	95	...	259
Total ...	...	338	...	1,674
Gódávari.				
Trinity Church Girls' School, Rajahmundry ...	...	28	...	167
St. Joseph's Convent School, Cocanada ...	...	58	...	433
C.E.Z.M. Caste Girls' School, Ellore	...	...	...	378
Artman's Muhammadan Girls' School, Rajahmundry	...	...	...	63
Women's Industrial School, Tallapudi	...	23	...	55
Total ...	...	109	...	1,096
Kistna.				
Hindu Girls' School, Old Mangalagiri	...	...	...	13
Muhammadan Girls' School, New Mangalagiri	...	...	...	10
Cloth Bazaar Girls' School, Guntúr	...	...	...	20
Rámachandrapuram Agraharam Girls' School, Guntúr	...	...	...	20
Brahman Girls' School, Bápatla	...	...	...	12
Sudra do. do.	...	...	...	6
Muhammadan Girls' School, Bápatla	...	...	...	6
A.E.L.M. Girls' School (Superintendent) ...	...	...	...	1,161
Do. Hindu Girls' School, Narasarowpet ...	...	...	...	44
C.M.S. Sharkey Memorial Girls' School, Masulipatam	...	42	...	355
A.E.L.M. Training Institution for Mistresses, Guntúr	...	11	...	240
Industrial School for Muhammadan Women, Guntúr	...	21	...	279
Total ...	...	74	...	2,166
Bellary.				
St. Philomena's Girls' School, Bellary	...	74	...	1,115
London Mission Telugu Girls' School, Bellary.	...	...	...	94
Do. Canarese Girls' School, Bellary.	...	...	...	124
Total ...	...	74	...	1,333

* College department closed.

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds for 1895-96—continued.

Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896. College department.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896. School department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1895-96. College department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1895-96. School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.	RS.
(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Cuddapah.				
American Mission Girls' School, Vayalpad	...	...	...	22
London Mission Caste Girls' School, Cuddapah.	...	88	...	54
American do. do. Madanapalle	...	...	...	10
Total	...	88	...	86
Nellore.				
Christ Church Girls' School, Nellore	...	23	...	380
A.B.M. Caste Girls' School, Kottapetta	...	...	...	8
Do. do. Turupupalam	...	61	...	12
Do. do. Ongole Town	...	64	...	12
A.B.M. Training Institution for Mistresses, Ongole	...	17	...	282
A.B.M. Training Institution for Mistresses, Nellore	...	6	...	165
Total	...	171	...	859
Madras.				
F.C.M. Boarding Girls' School, Kassimode	...	180	...	1,395
Do. Girls' Day School, Madras	...	300	...	1,321
Do. Balika Patasala, Black Town	...	200	...	785
Do. Chetty Girls' School, Black Town	...	171	...	828
Do. Girls' School, Black Town	...	145	...	978
Do. do. Rayapuram	...	168	...	821
Do. do. Mint Street	...	233	...	1,200
Do. Home Education Classes	...	26	...	545
Christian Female Training Institution, Madras.	...	100	...	729
Presentation Convent Special School, Vepery.	...	115	...	1,077
Do. do. Second School, Vepery.	...	97	...	1,103
Do. do. Pay School, Black Town.	...	103	...	1,680
Do. Orphan School, Black Town	...	80	...	1,400
Do. Infant School, Black Town	...	...	...	400
Civil Female Orphan Asylum	...	49	...	1,005
Military Female Orphan Asylum	...	114	...	1,396
Home Education Classes, National Indian Association	...	30	...	1,200
Scottish Ladies' Association Girls' School, Kilpauk	...	...	...	225
Scottish Ladies' Association Girls' School, Virapillai Street	...	...	...	365
Harington Road School, Chetpet	...	...	...	48
Scottish Ladies' Association Girls' School, Viraraghava Mudali Street, Triplicane	...	...	...	325
Scottish Ladies' Association Girls' School, Purasawalkum	...	112	...	297
Maharaja of Vizianagram Girls' School, Mailapur	...	...	...	552
Do. do. Chintadripet	...	...	...	346
Do. do. Black Town	...	110	...	367
Do. do. Triplicane	...	...	...	355
Do. do. Muthialpet	...	...	...	506
Do. do. Kindergarten Girls' School, Black Town	...	...	...	193
Doveton Girls' School, Vepery	...	133	...	2,562
John Pereira's Girls' School	...	63	...	248
St. Peter's Girls' School, Rayapuram	...	99	...	525
St. Ann's Girls' School, Rayapuram	...	145	...	200
London Mission Girls' School, Vepery	...	136	...	227
Do. do. Virapillai Street.	...	...	...	259
Do. do. Varadamuthiappan Street.	...	...	...	206
Do. do. Chulai	...	...	...	590
Do. do. Purasaipakam.	...	...	...	377
C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Moor Street.	...	94	...	261
Do. do. Meera Lubbai Street.	...	63	...	285
Do. do. Triplicane	...	...	...	433
Do. do. Home Education Classes.	...	...	...	140
Do. do. Rayapet	...	...	...	93
Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapet.	...	94	...	1,543
Do. Hindu Girls' School do.	...	79	...	357
Do. do. Tiruvatisvaranpet	...	115	...	378
Do. do. Mirsahibpet	...	83	...	407
Do. do. Mailapur	...	...	...	315
Do. do. Egmore	...	57	...	382
Roman Catholic Girls' School, Rayapet	...	52	...	240
St. Francis Xavier's Girls' School, Madras	...	154	...	664
European Convent Girls' School	...	91	...	260
St. Matthias' Girls' School	...	...	...	420
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.	RS.
(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Madras—continued.				
Tamil Mission Ragged Girls' School, Portuguese Street	...	120	...	34
Do. do. Konditope	...	71	...	20
Do. do. Periamet	...	106	...	28
Bishop Corrie's Girls' School	...	198	...	3,580
St. Andrew's Poor Girls' School, Egmore	...	...	...	200
The Madras School of Music	...	...	...	2,300
Total	...	4,286	...	38,977
Chingleput.				
New School, Pallávaram	...	50	...	360
Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Madurántakam	...	...	...	121
Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Tiruvallúr	...	...	...	253
Do. do. St. Thomas' Mount	...	48	...	348
F.C.M. Girls' School, Chingleput	...	98	...	662
Do. do. Central Conjeeveram	...	...	...	225
Do. do. Big Conjeeveram	...	...	...	313
Do. do. Little Conjeeveram	...	...	...	257
Do. do. Perianatham	...	...	...	14
Do. do. Rajampet	...	...	...	10
Do. do. Muthiyalpet	...	...	...	7
Total	...	196	...	2,570
North Arcot.				
American Mission Girls' School, Punganúr	...	109	...	16
Do. do. Circar Mundy St.	...	...	...	20
Do. do. Kosapaliam	...	...	...	26
Do. do. Arasamaram St.	...	114	...	28
Do. do. Chittoor	...	32	...	48
Do. Arcot Mission Training School for Mistresses	...	129	...	433
Church of Scotland Mission Girls' School, Sholinghur	...	...	...	142
Do. do. Arkonam	...	...	...	204
Total	...	384	...	917
South Arcot.				
Hindu Caste Girls' School, Manjakuppam	...	...	...	182
S.P.G. do. Cuddalore Old Town.	...	...	...	192
Church of England Girls' School, Cuddalore	...	37	...	180
Home Education Classes, Cuddalore	...	19	...	380
R.C. Training Institution for Mistresses, Cuddalore	...	85	...	1,035
Total	...	141	...	1,969
Tanjore.				
Hindu Girls' School, East Negapatam	...	...	...	25
Do. Velipalayam	...	...	...	13
Do. Tiruvidamarudur	...	...	...	10
Do. North Main Street, Tanjore.	...	...	...	9
R.C. Girls' School, Ombathuveli	...	...	...	3
Do. Kandamangalam	...	...	...	9
Do. Pundi	...	...	...	3
S.P.G. Caste Girls' School, South Main Street	...	...	...	12
Do. do. West Street	...	...	...	20
Do. do. Tiruvádi	...	...	...	18
Do. do. Mohanambuchavadi.	...	...	...	10
S.P.G. Lady Napier Caste Girls' School, Tanjore	...	...	...	48
Do. Caste Girls' School, Dabirkulam	...	...	...	10
Total	...	...	...	190
Trichinopoly.				
St. John's Vestry School, Trichinopoly	...	126	...	637
Presentation R.C. Poor European Convent Girls' School, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	60
Wesleyan Mission Girls' Schools (Supervisor).	...	...	...	750
Do. Hobart Girls' School	...	...	...	30
Do. Girls' School, Bhimanayakanpalayam	...	...	...	11
Muhammadan Girls' School, Anandapuram	...	...	...	18

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds for 1895-96—continued.

Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896. College department.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896. School department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1895-96. College department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1895-96. School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.	RS.
(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Trichinopoly—continued.				
S.P.G. Caste Girls' School, Andar Street, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	29
Do. do. Gujili Street.	...	...	...	18
Do. do. Ariyalúr ...	...	...	...	13
Do. do. Tennore ...	...	...	...	9
S.P.G. Training School for Mistresses, Puthúr.	...	...	...	1,230
R.C. Girls' School, Trichinopoly Cantonment ...	...	51	...	240
S.P.G. Girls' Industrial School, Puthúr ...	...	...	...	72
Total ...	...	177	...	3,117
Madura.				
S.P.G. Girls' School, Ramnad	...	...	...	480
American Mission Training Institution for Mistresses, Madura	...	31	...	1,603
Total ...	...	31	...	2,083
Tinnevelly.				
Central Girls' School, Palamcottah	...	...	...	10
Do. Madacovil	...	...	...	6
Do. Kallidakurichi	...	...	...	6
Do. Kokkarikulam	...	...	...	14
Do. Vannarpet	...	...	...	6
Do. Puttagarathi	...	...	...	7
Do. Melapalayam	...	...	...	5
Do. Tachanallur	...	...	...	9
Sarah Tucker Training Institution for Mistresses, Palamcottah	...	249	...	1,409
Sarah Tucker High School, Palamcottah ...	4	28	...	216
St. John's Female Training School, Nazareth...	...	177	...	583
S.P.G. Lower Secondary School, Idaiyangudi...	...	211	...	75
C.E.Z.M. Home Education Classes, Tinnevelly.	...	..	...	40
Art and Industrial School, Nazareth	...	...	...	72
Total ...	4	665	...	2,458
Coimbatore.				
European Convent Girls' School, Coimbatore.	...	58	...	852
Stanes' Day School, Coimbatore	...	83	...	1,111
Home Education Classes, National Indian Association	...	15	...	150
All Souls' School, Coimbatore	...	34	...	270
Total ...	...	190	...	2,383
Salem.				
Remount Depot, Matigiri	...	5	...	360
London Mission Caste Girls' School, Shevapet.	...	70	...	28
Home Education Classes, National Indian Association	...	...	...	210
Total ...	...	75	...	598
Nilgiris.				
Nazareth Convent, Ootacamund	...	60	...	600
St. Mary's Girls' School, Coonoor	...	...	...	303
Girls' Seminary, Ootacamund	...	48	...	320
C.E.Z.M. Home Education Classes, Ootacamund.	...	...	...	110
C.M.S. Muhammadan Girls' School, Ootacamund	...	...	...	13
C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Ootacamund	...	...	...	19
Total ...	...	108	...	1,365
Malabar.				
St. Joseph's Poor European Convent Girls' School, Calicut	...	138	...	1,680
St. Joseph's Native Convent Girls' School, Calicut	...	90	...	324
St. Teresa's Convent Girls' School, Cannanore.	...	98	...	1,233
School of the Sacred Heart, Tellicherry ...	...	87	...	1,200
Mappilla Girls' School, Naminakad	...	...	...	8
Do. Manjeri	...	...	...	16
Total ...	...	413	...	4,461
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.	RS.
(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
South Canara.				
St. Ann's Girls' School, Mangalore	...	236	...	2,910
Victoria do. do.	...	133	...	1,280
B.G.M. Balmatta Girls' School	...	167	...	358
Total ...	...	536	...	4,548
Total for Girls ...	4	8,056	...	73,350
Total Grants to aided schools ...	2,351	36,591	89,930	1,68,086
(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS.				
Ganjám.				
Board Middle School, Russellkonda	...	54	...	471
Total ...	...	54	...	471
Vizagapatam.				
Board High School, Yellamanchili	...	82	...	1,435
Board Middle School, Párvatípuram	...	92	...	150
Do. Kasinkóta	...	50	...	317
Do. Palkonda	...	67	...	343
Do. Chodavaram	...	55	...	273
Total ...	...	346	...	2,518
Gódávari.				
Board High School, Amalápuram	...	300	...	756
Board Middle School, Viravásaram	...	83	...	405
Total ...	...	383	...	1,161
Kistna.				
Middle School, Gudíváda	...	124	...	249
Do. Tenali	...	69	...	164
Do. Répalle	...	90	...	152
Industrial School, Masulipatam	...	19	...	40
Total ...	...	302	...	605
Bellary.				
High School, Harpanahalli	...	80	...	363
Middle School, Hospet	...	47	...	169
Primary School, Hospet	..	..	...	61
Do. Narayandevarkiri	...	...	...	67
Do. Harpanahalli	...	...	...	51
Do. Kotturu	...	...	...	45
Board Primary School, Kudligi	...	...	...	46
Do. do. Hadagalli	...	...	...	68
Total ...	...	127	...	870
Anantapur.				
Middle School, Penukonda	...	60	...	275
Total ...	...	60	...	275
Cuddapah.				
Middle School, Badvel	...	25	...	177
Do. Proddatur	...	112	...	82
Total ...	...	137	...	259
Nellore.				
Middle School, Kavali	...	83	...	255
Do. Kandukur	...	70	...	180
Total ...	...	153	...	435

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds for 1895-96—continued.

Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896. College department.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896. School department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1895-96. College department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1895-96. School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.	RS.
(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS—*continued.*				
North Arcot.				
Board High School, Chittoor	...	205	...	2,065
Board Middle School, Arcot	...	99	...	527
Do. Arni	...	138	...	419
Yeomiah School, Arcot	...	...	...	1,200
Muhammadan Orphan School, Arcot	...	...	...	1,272
Total ...	...	442	...	5,483
South Arcot.				
Board Middle School, Villupuram	...	60	...	581
Do. Vriddhachalam	...	59	...	572
Do. Porto Novo	...	60	...	193
Do. Tirukkóyilúr	...	83	...	438
Do. Panruti	...	126	...	266
Do. Tiruvannámalai	...	75	...	494
Do. Kallakurchi	...	50	...	391
Total ...	...	513	...	2,935
Tanjore.				
Board High School, Tiruválúr	...	300	...	1,485
Board Middle School, Orattanádu	...	69	...	24
Total ...	...	369	...	1,509
Trichinopoly.				
Middle School, Kulittalai	...	85	...	570
Do. Lalgudi	...	58	...	355
Total ...	...	143	...	925
Madura.				
Madura Technical Institute { Literary	...	81	...	198
Madura Technical Institute { Training	...	41	...	490
Madura Technical Institute { Technical ...	...	220	...	2,479
Total ...	...	342	...	3,167
Tinnevelly.				
Board Training School, Tinnevelly { Training ...	...	33	...	758
Board Training School, Tinnevelly { Technical.	...	28	...	758
Alwar Tirunagari Govindappan Chatram Sanskrit School	...	30	...	60
Circle Gymnastic Instructor, Tinnevelly Taluk.	...	...	...	89
Do. Srivilliputtur ...	...	...	...	249
Do. Tuticorin Taluk Board ...	...	...	...	22
Do. Sankaranayanar Taluk Board.	...	...	...	89
Total ...	...	91	...	1,267
Coimbatore.				
High School, Udamalpet	...	136	...	836
Do. Dhárápuram	...	110	...	806
Middle School, Pollachi	...	80	...	459
Total ...	...	326	...	2,101
Salem.				
High School, Námakkal	...	113	...	1,208
Board Middle School, Hosúr	...	80	...	529
Middle School, Dharmapuri	...	104	...	503
Do. Krishnagiri	...	129	...	444
Do. Tiruchengódu	...	130	...	271
Total ...	...	556	...	2,955

Name of School.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896. College department.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896. School department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1895-96. College department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1895-96. School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.	RS.
(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS—*continued.*				
Malabar.				
Middle School, Angadipuram	...	86	...	267
Do. Betatnad	...	107	...	449
Do. Badagara	...	95	...	783
Do. Manjeri	...	91	...	338
Do. Cherpalcheri	...	66	...	335
Do. Kotayi	...	54	...	525
Do. Kotuvayur	...	106	...	435
Do. Alattur	...	156	...	520
Do. Chávakkát	...	137	...	436
Preparatory Mappilla Training School, Tirur ...	...	12	...	120
Do. Tellicherry ...	...	12	...	120
Do. Malapuram ...	...	12	...	120
Total ...	...	934	...	4,448
South Canara.				
Board High School, Coondapoor	...	176	...	947
Total ...	...	176	...	947
Total Grants to Local Board Schools ...	...	5,454	...	32,331
(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.				
Ganjám.				
Municipal High School, Chicacole	...	276	...	817
Primary Schools, Parlakimedi Municipality ...	...	...	...	23
Total ...	...	276	...	840
Vizagapatam.				
Primary Schools, Bimlipatam Municipality. ...	...	...	...	60
Primary schools, Anakapalli Municipality (Gymnastic Instructor)	...	...	...	29
Total ...	...	...	...	89
Gódávari.				
Primary Schools, Ellore Municipality	...	...	...	4
Total ...	...	...	...	4
Kistna.				
Primary Schools, Masulipatam Municipality ...	...	...	...	214
Do. Guntúr Municipality	...	...	...	22
Total ...	...	...	...	236
Bellary.				
Municipal High School, Bellary	...	253	...	1,016
Primary Schools, Adoni Municipality	...	...	...	55
Total ...	...	253	...	1,071
Anantapur.				
High School, Anantapur	...	147	...	1,627
Total ...	...	147	...	1,627
Kurnool.				
Primary Schools, Kurnool	...	...	...	43
High School, Kurnool	...	124	...	2,723
Total ...	...	124	...	2,766
Cuddapah.				
High School, Cuddapah	...	135	...	3,098
Total ...	...	135	...	3,098

APPENDIX T—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds for 1895–96—continued.

Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896.		Amount of grant drawn in 1895–96.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			Rs.	Rs.
(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS—*continued.*				
Nellore.				
S. R. Schools, Nellore Municipality	...	...	...	40
Total ...	...	...	...	40
Chingleput.				
Municipal S. R. School, Conjeeveram	...	...	...	6
Primary Schools, Conjeeveram Municipality ...	...	...	...	32
Total ...	...	...	...	38
North Arcot.				
Municipal School, Walajapet	...	142	...	57
Primary Schools, Vellore Municipality	...	...	...	257
Total ...	...	142	...	314
Tanjore.				
High School, Máyavaram	...	388	...	1,069
Primary Schools, Negapatam Municipality ...	...	...	...	124
Do. Mannárgudi Municipality ...	...	...	...	128
Do. Máyavaram Municipality ...	...	...	...	97
Do. Kumbakónam Municipality.	...	...	...	223
Do. Tanjore Municipality ...	...	...	...	218
Municipal Girls' School, Máyavaram	...	130	...	54
Total ...	...	518	...	1,915
Trichinopoly.				
Result Schools, Srírangam Municipality ...	...	...	...	199
Municipal Common Gymnasium	...	...	...	136
Total ...	...	...	...	335
Madura.				
Primary School, Periyakulam Municipality ...	...	...	...	90
High School, Dindigul	...	98	...	496
Common Gymnasium, Dindigul Municipality.	...	...	...	67
Total ...	...	98	...	653

Name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1896.		Amount of grant drawn in 1895–96.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			Rs.	Rs.
(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS—*continued.*				
Tinnevelly.				
Primary Schools, Tinnevelly Municipality ...	...	...	...	94
Do. Palamcottah Municipality ...	...	...	...	95
Total ...	...	...	...	189
Coimbatore.				
Municipal High School, Karúr	...	102	...	237
Total ...	...	102	...	237
Salem.				
Municipal College, Salem	11	263	850	1,658
High School, Tiruppattúr	...	139	...	545
S. R. Schools, Salem Municipality	...	...	...	110
Total ...	11	402	850	2,313
Nilgiris.				
Breeks' Memorial High School, Ootacamund ...	...	63	...	2,995
Schools, Coonoor Municipality	...	...	...	80
Total ...	...	63	...	3,075
Malabar.				
Victoria College, Palghat	43	338	2,634	1,602
Brennen College, Tellicherry	47	223	2,072	78
Municipal High School, Cannanore	...	170	...	701
Primary Schools, Tellicherry Municipality ...	...	...	...	79
Do. Palghat Municipality ...	...	...	...	118
Do. Calicut Municipality ...	...	...	...	152
Do. Cannanore Municipality ...	...	...	...	72
Do. Cochin Municipality ...	...	...	...	199
Total ...	90	731	4,706	3,001
South Canara.				
Primary Schools, Mangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	112
Total ...	...	...	...	112
Total, Grants to Municipal Schools ...	101	2,991	5,556	21,953
Total, Salary and Rent Grants from Provincial Funds ...	2,452	45,036	95,486	2,22,370

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX U.

Statement showing the number, the Net Cost, the Assignment and the Earnings of the Schools in which the total amounts earned were in excess of the sanctioned assignment.

Districts.	Number of schools.		Net cost.		Sanctioned assignment from public funds.		Amount of results grants earned from public funds.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjám	464	2	27,904	180	7,123	90	11,878	100
Vizagapatam	291	3	17,834	1,568	8,070	330	12,790	451
Gódávari	401	13	52,496	2,924	9,676	1,065	21,378	1,343
Kistna	537	21	39,519	7,876	12,564	2,125	23,720	2,150
Bellary	190	...	10,502	...	5,176	...	7,368	...
Anantapur	155	1	13,841	360	3,537	70	5,516	128
Cuddapah	239	...	18,526	...	5,700	...	9,650	...
Kurnool	170	3	12,732	432	3,751	95	6,452	115
Nellore	212	5	14,970	3,518	5,021	1,140	7,955	1,340
Madras	108	23	20,917	24,312	7,170	4,335	12,446	8,238
Chingleput	137	11	13,702	3,465	6,594	1,240	9,066	1,543
North Arcot	297	19	26,661	3,765	9,320	1,353	14,407	1,828
South Arcot	309	4	22,409	852	8,581	237	14,120	364
Tanjore	367	35	41,296	14,544	20,077	3,994	30,834	6,650
Trichinopoly	168	20	19,122	8,807	7,875	2,653	11,014	4,339
Madura	254	14	28,744	4,763	13,540	1,922	18,512	2,487
Tinnevelly	616	91	61,114	22,896	21,806	6,273	36,278	13,749
Coimbatore	303	13	30,706	5,010	9,791	1,285	16,971	2,064
Nilgiris	6	3	2,270	1,770	483	300	862	777
Salem	255	13	21,341	4,998	5,660	692	9,394	1,915
Malabar	428	18	52,060	7,265	21,246	2,610	31,594	4,051
South Canara	182	4	27,036	2,440	10,641	610	19,922	910
Total ...	6,089	316	5,75,702	1,21,745	2,03,402	32,419	3,32,127	54,542

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the number, the Net Cost, the Assignment and the Earnings of the Schools in which the total amount earned equalled the sanctioned assignment.

Districts.	Number of schools.		Net Cost.		Sanctioned assignment from public funds.		Amount of results grants earned from public funds.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjám	20	...	1,350	...	337	...	337	...
Vizagapatam	8	1	391	50	280	20	280	20
Gódávari	9	...	614	...	196	...	196	...
Kistna	14	...	644	...	280	...	280	...
Bellary	15	3	1,569	2,392	359	450	359	450
Anantapur	2	..	117	...	16	...	16	...
Cuddapah	4	...	168	...	67	...	67	...
Kurnool	12	...	685	...	268	...	268	...
Nellore	4	...	131	...	38	...	38	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	3	...	120	...	60	...	60	...
North Arcot	30	...	2,142	...	968	...	968	...
South Arcot	25	...	1,898	...	637	...	637	...
Tanjore	16	...	734	...	352	...	352	...
Trichinopoly	23	...	1,564	..	494	...	494	...
Madura	7	...	529	...	113	...	113	...
Tinnevelly	7	...	475	...	131	...	131	...
Coimbatore	27	...	2,390	...	546	...	546	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	8	...	356	...	128	...	128	...
Malabar	102	...	10,142	...	2,919	...	2,919	...
South Canara	6	...	439	...	167	...	167	...
Total ...	342	4	26,458	2,442	8,356	470	8,356	470

APPENDIX W.

Statement showing the number, the Net Cost, the Assignment and the Earnings of the Schools in which the total amount earned fell short of the total sanctioned assignment

Districts.	Number of Schools.		Net Cost.		Sanctioned assignment from public funds.		Amount of results grants earned from public funds.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjám	412	8	22,889	721	10,096	300	5,900	155
Vizagapatam	415	6	23,149	531	13,315	285	7,223	208
Gódávari	302	13	29,786	1,919	7,245	905	4,098	625
Kistna	421	28	26,104	7,104	10,291	1,720	5,461	1,074
Bellary	326	9	18,258	1,512	8,367	540	5,415	378
Anantapur	105	1	6,885	325	3,111	130	1,852	125
Cuddapah	190	11	12,544	3,206	3,860	815	2,241	575
Kurnool	216	3	10,996	529	3,476	170	1,775	99
Nellore	315	11	24,162	1,361	10,296	460	7,234	333
Madras	71	16	13,671	5,410	4,597	1,520	3,377	1,034
Chingleput	351	18	34,374	5,457	15,057	1,605	9,431	1,144
North Arcot	414	17	36,987	5,253	14,011	2,153	8,802	1,465
South Arcot	427	2	33,083	978	13,465	391	7,829	305
Tanjore	383	29	30,578	8,248	14,915	3,429	10,211	1,830
Trichinopoly	193	23	22,554	4,138	8,584	1,840	5,670	952
Madura	403	12	40,790	2,543	16,855	1,103	10,588	743
Tinnevelly	362	64	35,078	12,940	14,250	3,888	9,521	2,314
Coimbatore	363	13	36,100	2,795	12,293	910	7,722	481
Nilgiris	8	2	2,192	1,068	691	568	403	244
Salem	258	16	22,676	3,872	6,417	1,489	3,768	947
Malabar	326	11	32,704	1,840	13,884	605	8,947	376
South Canara	159	3	16,498	1,870	6,764	610	4,392	489
Total ...	6,420	316	5,32,058	73,620	2,12,740	25,436	1,31,860	15,896

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Distribution of Provincial Grant-in-aid by Districts.

Districts.	1894–95.					1895–96.				
	Institutions under			Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Institutions under			Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
	The management of local boards.	The management of municipal boards.	Private management.			The management of local boards.	The management of municipal boards.	Private management.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ganjám ...	2,300	867	4,379	7,546	1·28	2,569	914	4,448	7,931	1·29
Vizagapatam ...	5,050	132	10,995	16,177	2·75	6,167	198	12,183	18,548	3·02
Gódávari ...	4,871	200	7,622	12,693	2·16	9,575	133	9,314	19,022	3·10
Kistna ...	6,058	5	20,512	26,575	4·52	5,500	236	20,921	26,657	4·34
Kurnool ...	2,279	...	2,819	5,098	·87	1,289	160	3,203	4,652	·76
Bellary ...	3,269	1,318	4,795	9,382	1·60	1,696	1,299	5,086	8,081	1·32
Anantapur ...	1,986	1,118	1,540	4,644	·79	2,195	1,633	1,795	5,623	·92
Cuddapah ...	2,964	9	5,406	8,379	1·42	2,233	40	4,073	6,346	1·03
Nellore ...	2,772	88	9,387	12,247	2·08	2,836	40	8,665	11,541	1·88
Madras ...	...	...	1,44,655	1,44,655	24·60	...	...	1,47,558	1,47,558	24·03
Chingleput ...	551	53	23,922	24,526	4·17	563	45	24,658	25,266	4·12
North Arcot ...	7,618	90	15,033	22,741	3·87	9,743	518	12,705	22,966	3·74
South Arcot ...	5,807	...	9,528	15,335	2·61	5,946	34	10,983	16,963	2·76
Tanjore ...	6,084	2,846	30,959	39,889	6·78	7,107	2,845	41,554	51,506	8·39
Trichinopoly ...	2,033	383	36,448	38,864	6·61	2,270	387	35,548	38,205	6·22
Madura ...	5,806	1,413	18,838	26,057	4·43	7,466	1,070	22,020	30,556	4·98
Tinnevelly ...	3,649	122	47,047	50,818	8·64	3,941	281	40,119	44,341	7·22
Coimbatore ...	5,039	375	18,314	23,728	4·03	4,739	270	18,829	23,838	3·89
Salem ...	6,087	3,012	5,048	14,147	2·41	6,220	4,414	6,826	17,460	2·84
Nilgiris ...	340	3,233	8,184	11,757	2·00	163	3,093	8,958	12,214	1·99
Malabar ...	16,079	10,623	24,011	50,713	8·62	16,566	9,246	27,377	53,189	8·66
South Canara ...	5,366	97	16,638	22,101	3·76	4,626	294	16,576	21,496	3·50
Total ...	96,008	25,984	4,66,080	5,88,072	100·00	1,03,410	27,150	4,83,399	6,13,959	100·00

APPENDIX Y.

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels and boarding-houses for the official year 1895-96.

Name of Institution.	Number of boarders on 31st March 1896.							Classification according to race or creed of the boarders on 31st March 1896.								Expenditure on boarding and incidental charges only—from					
	College department.		Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Special or technical schools or departments.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.	Provincial revenues.	Local or municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Arts.	Professional.									Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas.								
I.—INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS.																RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(i) Colleges.																					
Unaided.																					
Noble College, Masulipatam	3	...	...	4	1	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	204	505
St. Peter's College, Tanjore	16	...	5	1	...	...	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	494	874
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	87	...	115	117	44	3	366	...	271	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,790	2,476	17,266
S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	880	...	880
Pasumalai College	16	...	39	100	75	16	246	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,960	3,126	6,086
St. Michael's College, Coimbatore	6	...	13	50	84	...	153	...	143	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	2,070	4,787	6,857
Total	148	...	172	272	204	19	815	...	688	...	117	3	7	...	...	..	...	...	21,381	11,087	32,468
(ii) Secondary Schools.																					
Government.																					
Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund	...	...	...	135	171	...	306	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,323	...	39,687	...	...	58,010
Aided.																					
St. Thome Orphanage, Madras	...	...	6	13	23	2	44	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	727	...	...	249	4,335	5,311
Civil Male Orphan Asylum	...	...	...	43	33	22	98	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,531	...	6,959	...	4,877	13,367
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar	...	...	28	52	64	...	144	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,970	...	13,498	...	...	16,468
St. Joseph's European Boarding School, Coonoor	...	...	13	21	12	...	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	757	...	8,523	...	...	9,280
Total	...	...	47	129	132	24	332	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,985	...	28,980	249	9,212	44,426
Unaided.																					
St. Alosyius Middle School, Vizagapatam (Boarding House)	...	...	2	46	58	...	106	89	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	2,400	6,204	8,904
A.B.M. Boarding School, Venukonda	...	...	...	6	36	...	42	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	733	...	...	733
Do. Narasarowpet	...	...	...	18	13	...	31	...	31	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	46	...	1,046
A.B.M. Training School, Bapatla	...	...	...	17	117	...	134	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,664	...	...	2,664
S.P.G. Mission, Muthyalapad	...	...	...	5	19	28	52	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	350
A.B.M. College, Ongole	...	...	31	105	...	...	136	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,306	...	...	5,306
F.C.M. Boarding School, Chingleput	...	...	...	14	21	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,299	12	...	1,311
Boys' Boarding School, Vellore	...	...	20	53	2	...	75	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	657	1,800	2,457

APPENDIX Y—*continued.*

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels and boarding-houses for the official year 1895-96—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number of boarders on 31st March 1896.							Classification according to race or creed of the boarders on 31st March 1896.								Expenditure on boarding and incidental charges only—from					
	College department.		Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Special or technical schools or departments.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.	Provincial revenues.	Local or municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Arts.	Professional.									Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas.								
I.—INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*cont.*																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(ii) SECONDARY SCHOOLS—*cont.*																					
Unaided—cont.																					
Bakshiatus School, Subbat	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	252	...	...	252
Latofia School, Vellore	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	300
Boys' Boarding School, Puthur	...	...	...	24	36	12	72	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278	1,402	1,680
Batlagunda A.M. Boarding School	...	...	...	17	44	...	61	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,324	1,324
Surandai and Dhonavar Boarding Schools ...	...	...	...	55	14	...	69	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	872	624	2,046
R.G.M. Middle School, Udipi	...	...	...	45	...	...	45	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,156	2,156
Total ...	...	...	70	405	360	40	875	89	769	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4,265	13,510	30,529
(iii) PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																					
Board.																					
Jeppu Panchama S.R. School, Mangalore ...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	304	...	...	...	304
Unaided.																					
Canadian Baptist Mission School, Wuppur ...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,248	1,248
Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Al-a-i-Islam	...	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,412	...	...	1,412
Wesleyan Mission Boarding School, Maduranta-kam	...	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	567	19	85	671
Lutheran Mission Boarding School, Chemmandalam	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500
American Mission Boarding School	...	...	...	...	72	...	72	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	1,055	1,200
Wesleyan Mission Boarding School, Mannargudi.	...	...	...	...	45	...	45	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,084	...	...	1,084
Madura L.M. Boarding School	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	395	150	...	545
Melur A.M. Boarding School	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	...	...	221
Palni A.M. Boarding School	...	...	...	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	130	675	939
Manamadura A.M. Boarding School	...	...	...	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	691	...	1,441
Palamcottah Blind Boys' School	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	...	...	540
Nagalapuram Boarding School	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	856	892
Nazareth Boarding School	...	...	...	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,302	1,302
Nallur Boarding School	...	...	...	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	737	482	...	1,219

APPENDIX Y—*continued.*

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels and boarding-houses for the official year 1895-96—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number of boarders on 31st March 1896.							Classification according to race or creed of the boarders on 31st March 1896.								Expenditure on boarding and incidental charges only—from					
	College department.		Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Special or technical schools or departments.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.	Provincial revenues.	Local or municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Arts.	Professional.									Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas.								
I.—INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*cont.*																					
(iii) PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*cont.*																RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Unaided—cont.																					
Sawyerpuram Boarding School	...	...	...	...	27	...	27	...	20	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	312	336	...	648
Pudukottai Boarding School	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	198	...	528
Pannavilai Blind Boys School	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	375	...	...	375
Wesleyan Mission Boarding School, Karur	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	595	606
Paraperi Mission School, Malabar	...	...	...	...	83	...	83	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	...	2,400
B.G.M. Primary School	...	...	...	...	159	...	159	...	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,354	2,354
Total	...	...	...	...	737	...	737	...	680	21	...	7	29	...	...	...	...	9,257	2,198	8,670	20,125
(iv) SPECIAL SCHOOLS.																					
Aided.																					
Madras Industrial School	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	703	...	112	303	...	1,118
Unaided.																					
Hostel attached to the College of Agriculture.	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Arcot Mission Industrial School, Arni	...	...	...	...	...	62	62	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,032	4,032
Total	...	...	...	...	...	84	84	...	62	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,032	4,032
Total, Boys' Schools	148	...	289	941	1,625	188	3,191	748	2,199	38	139	10	57	...	...	25,011	304	90,790	28,396	46,511	1,91,012
II.—INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS.																					
(i) COLLEGES.																					
Unaided.																					
Sarah Tucker Institution, Palamcottah	4	...	23	90	88	30	235	...	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,941	5,615	7,556
(ii) SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																					
Government.																					
Lawrence Asylum (Female Branch), Ooty	...	...	5	26	36	...	67	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,119	...	...	...	3,284	15,403

APPENDIX Y—*continued.*

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels and boarding-houses for the official year 1895–96—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number of boarders on 31st March 1896.							Classification according to race or creed of the boarders on 31st March 1896.									Expenditure on boarding and incidental charges only—from					
	College department.		Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Special or technical schools or departments.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.		Provincial revenues.	Local or municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Arts.	Professional.									Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas.									
II.—INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*cont.*																						
(ii) SECONDARY SCHOOLS—*cont.*																	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Aided.																						
Presentation Convent Orphanage, Black Town.	...	...	10	30	79	...	119	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1,760	...	988	...	4,106	6,854
Civil Female Orphan Asylum	...	...	...	17	17	9	43	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		768	...	3,859	...	2,035	6,662
St. John's Vestry, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		640	...	...	270	1,782	2,692
European Convent, Coimbatore	...	...	1	5	29	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		390	...	...	998	772	2,160
Nazareth Convent, Ootacamund	...	...	3	12	26	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		32	...	...	4,514	3,950	8,496
Total ...	...	...	14	64	151	9	238	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,590	...	47	5,782	12,645	26,864
Unaided.																						
St. Joseph's Convent School, Cocanada ...	...	...	...	4	4	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	663	480	1,143
A.B.M. Boarding School, Tangalamudi ...	...	...	...	6	27	...	33	...	32	...	...	...	1	...	...		...	...	719	44	...	763
Timpany Memorial Girls' Boarding School, Cocanada	...	...	...	9	10	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	1,955	...	1,955
A.E.L.M. Boarding Girls' School, Rajahmundry.	...	...	...	8	15	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	450	...	...	450
A.B.M. Boarding Girls' School, Cocanada ...	...	...	...	4	67	...	71	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	1,272	20	309	1,601
A.E.L.M. Boarding Girls' School, Guntur ...	...	...	...	15	12	...	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	751	...	...	751
C.M.S. Boarding Girls' School, Bandar ...	...	...	...	12	12	...	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	847	94	...	941
St. Anne's Boarding Girls' School, Phirangipuram.	...	...	...	22	40	...	62	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	60	32	2,140	2,232
A.B.M. Boarding Girls' School, Bapatla ...	...	...		3	37	...	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	600	...	...	600
St. Philomena's High School, Bellary	...	...	5	3	2	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	1,336	...	1,336
A.B.M. Boarding Girls' School, Nellore ...	...	...	...	15	33	...	48	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	646	210	...	856
A.B.M. Boarding Girls' School, Ongole ...	...	...	...	81	53	...	134	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	6,673	...	...	6,673
Presentation Convent Special School, Vepery.	...	...	2	8	15	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	3,205	...	3,205
European Convent Special School, Mailapur ...	...	...	4	7	24	...	35	34	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	180	1,644	2,436	4,260
F.C.M. Boarding Girls' School, Rayapuram ...	...	...	13	56	74	...	143	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	2,380	...	2,380
Wesleyan Mission Boarding Girls' School, Rayapet	...	...	7	22	29	...	58	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1,041	732	...	1,773
London Mission Boarding Girls' School, Vepery	...	...	7	42	49	...	98	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1,315	719	453	2,487

APPENDIX Y—*continued.*

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels and boarding-houses for the official year 1895-96—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number of boarders on 31st March 1896.							Classification according to race or creed of the boarders on 31st March 1896.								Expenditure on boarding and incidental charges only—from					
	College department.		Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Special or technical schools or departments.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.	Provincial revenues.	Local or municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Arts.	Professional.									Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas.								
II.—INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*cont.*																RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(ii) SECONDARY SCHOOLS—*cont.*																					
Unaided—cont.																					
Scottish Ladies' Association Girls' Boarding School, Kilpauk	...	...	...	17	55	...	72	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	1,621	1,669
American Mission Middle School, Chittur ..	...	...	...	32	...	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	725	877
S.P.G. Boarding Girls' School, Puthur ...	...	...	...	38	22	21	81	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	2,501	2,552
American Mission Training and High School, Madura	...	...	4	59	51	26	140	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,197	3,197
C.M.S. Boarding School, Palamcottah ...	...	...	...	51	47	...	98	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,882	...	...	2,882
Victoria Girls' School, Tuticorin	...	...	...	45	43	...	88	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,324	196	...	2,520
C.M.S. Boarding School, Sakshiapuram ...	...	...	...	11	19	...	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	646	190	...	836
S.P.G. Boarding School, Idayangudi	...	...	...	46	79	...	125	...	124	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,792	852	714	3,358
S.P.G. Boarding School, Kudankulam ...	...	...	...	5	43	...	48	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	909	...	290	1,199
C.M.S. Boarding School, Nallur	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	616	703
St. John's Institution, Nazareth	...	...	16	65	42	10	133	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,586	5,586
Nazareth Orphanage	...	...	...	15	23	...	38	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,596	1,596
Elliot Tuxford Boarding Girls' School, Meg-nanapuram	...	...	...	46	83	...	129	...	127	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4,208	264	...	4,472
S.P.G. Boarding School, Sawyerpuram ...	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	...	480
S.P.G. Boarding School, Pudanputtur	...	...	...	6	31	...	37	...	36	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	720	...	...	720
Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding School, Karur.	...	...	...	19	29	...	48	...	46	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	161	1,339	1,500
B.G.M. Girls' Orphanage and Day School, Chombala	...	...	...	11	86	...	97	...	2	88	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	208	3,264	2,472
Total ...	...	...	58	827	1,156	57	2,098	96	1,900	88	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	28,515	15,243	27,267	71,025
(iii) PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																					
Unaided.																					
Practising School attached to Training School, Bandar	...	...	...	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	847	75	...	922
Practising School attached to Training School, Guntur	...	...	...	...	54	...	54	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	751	...	...	751

APPENDIX Y—*continued.*

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels and boarding-houses for the official year 1895-96—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number of boarders on 31st March 1896.							Classification according to race or creed of the boarders on 31st March 1896.								Expenditure on boarding and incidental charges only—from					
	College department.		Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Special or technical schools or departments.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.	Provincial revenues.	Local or municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Arts.	Professional.									Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas.								
II.—INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*cont.*																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(iii) PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*cont.*																					
Unaided—cont.																					
C.M.S. Boarding Girls' School, Raghavapuram.	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401	...	...	401
Boarding Schools, Madanapalle and Jammalamadugu	...	...	...	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,019	27	...	1,046
American Mission Boarding Girls' School, Ránipéttai	...	...	...	...	57	...	57	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,602	240	...	1,842
S.P.G. Boarding Girls' School, Ránipéttai ...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	666	714
Luth. Mis. Boarding Girls' School, Madura ...	...	...	...	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	754	1,041
American Mission Boarding School, Aruppukóttai	...	...	...	...	47	...	47	...	44	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	25	733	758
S.P.G. Mission Boarding School, Ramnad ...	...	...	...	...	89	...	89	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,616	...	...	1,616
Blind Girls' School, Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	361	361
C.M.S. Boarding Girls' School, Surandai ...	...	...	...	...	44	...	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	732	944
S.P.G. Boarding Girls' School, Pudukkóttai ...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28	...	26	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500
B.G.M. Girls' Boarding School, Mulki ...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60	...	58	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,919	1,919
Total ...	...	...	...	...	535	...	535	...	527	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	6,736	914	5,165	12,815
(iv) SPECIAL SCHOOLS.																					
Unaided.																					
C.M.S. Sharkey Memorial Training School, Bandar	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	...	...	353
American Mission Training School for Mistresses.	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	868	1,050
S.P.G. Industrial Girls' School, Puthúr ...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	677	677
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	65	65	1	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	182	1,545	2,080
Total, Girls' Schools ...	4	...	100	1,007	1,966	161	3,238	402	2,726	88	...	8	14	...	...	15,709	...	40,451	24,062	55,521	1,35,743

GENERAL TABLES.

(1)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Area and population.				Public			
				University education.		School education, general.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
141,350	Towns ... 214 Villages ... 56,889 Total ... 57,103	Males ... 17,625,114 Females ... 18,016,714 Total ... 35,641,828	Institutions: For males ...	36	6	528	19,269
			Institutions: For females.	1	...	208	763
			Institutions: Total ...	37	6	736	20,032
			Scholars: Males ...	3,392	981	68,007	510,063
			Scholars: Females ...	8	3	19,424	81,768
			Scholars: Total ...	3,400	984	87,431	591,831

(2)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions { For Males ...	6,14,908	2,27,426	15,14,444	17,96,958	1,73,468	2,49,407	45,76,611
{ For Females ...	929	.....	4,63,348	2,33,028	58,489	16,519	7,72,313
Total ...	6,15,837	2,27,426	19,77,792	20,29,986	2,31,957	2,65,926	53,48,924
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	12·59	8·11	18·29	12·83	7·73	5·12	64·67
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	·02	5·86	70·14	3·20	3·47	82·69
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	1·45	·12	17·14	60·16	·51	8·29	87·67
(*d*) Percentages on total expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	9·07	3·35	29·15	29·92	3·42	3·92	78·83
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in— Government institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	211 9 7	183 10 0	20 4 10	7 5 6	120 12 10	70 7 3	33 3 4
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	0 8 2	.....	.....	1 1 10	35 4 6	1 15 4
Total cost ...	285 11 9	256 1 9	35 11 10	7 9 6	122 12 1	129 15 11	46 2 11
Local Fund schools. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	2 15 10	0 7 5	15 2 9	8 15 3	0 11 8
{ Cost to Local Funds	.....	.....	4 2 2	3 5 6	105 5 11	19 11 4	3 10 5
Total cost ...	.....	.....	16 0 11	4 10 10	120 15 11	64 13 5	6 0 2
Municipal schools... { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	50 15 7	.....	4 15 2	0 4 7	76 13 1	1 1 9	1 7 7
{ Cost to Municipal Funds	29 11 9	.....	1 6 9	4 4 3	0 8 9	8 8 11	3 13 10
Total cost ...	144 14 1	.....	25 14 4	5 10 6	77 5 10	12 2 3	10 4 1
Institutions in Native States ... ... Total cost ...	.....	.....	23 9 2	.....	.....	.....	23 9 2
Aided institutions... { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	43 3 9	.....	3 10 2	0 5 9	83 8 4	8 5 5	1 3 9
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 11 7	0 15 9	.....	.....	0 14 11
Total cost ...	169 13 3	.....	25 1 6	3 8 4	209 11 3	43 11 4	8 3 0
Unaided institutions ... ... Total cost ...	193 13 10	.....	19 8 6	1 13 6	404 0 0	82 3 4	3 3 3
All institutions ... { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	81 6 8	183 10 0	4 7 8	0 7 2	94 9 11	29 2 7	1 15 3
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	1 0 8	0 8 2	1 1 10	1 5 7	18 6 3	14 3 3	1 6 10
Total cost ...	198 1 4	256 1 9	24 1 5	3 8 7	141 4 3	75 5 4	8 0 9

Madras Presidency for the official year 1895–96.

institutions.			Private institutions.				
School educat ion, special.						Percentage of	Remarks.
Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
63	30	19,932	178	4,927	25,037	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 43·84	
19	9	1,000	...	29	1,029	1·80	
82	39	20,932	178	4,956	26,066	45·64	
1,399	3,187	587,029	4,180	89,965	681,174	Male scholars to male population of school-going age, 25·76	
317	642	102,162	99	8,199	110,460	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 4·10	
1,716	3,829	689,191	4,279	98,164	791,634	14·81	

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1895–96.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,82,270	57,006	4,03,970	67,164	4,73,335	21,277	2,31,807	14,36,829	67,85,753
1,82,270	57,006	4,03,970	67,164	4,73,335	21,277	2,31,807	14,36,829	67,85,753
.....	2·35	14·58	2·05	14·30	·81	·76	35·33	100·00
.....	.....	10·76	·48	4·74	·29	1·04	17·31	100·00
.....	.....	5·80	·01	5·20	1·06	·26	12·33	100·00
2·69	·84	5·95	·99	6·98	·31	3·41	21·17	100·00

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University education. — English — for boys	4	756	745	656	3	101	109	99	...	...	...	...	24	2,338	2,080	1,915
University education. — English — for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Total	4	756	745	656	3	101	109	99	...	...	...	...	24	2,338	2,080	1,915
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
University education. — Law	1	731	623	486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Medicine	1	89	88	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Engineering	1	61	76	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Teaching	2	59	60	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Agriculture	1	44	41	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Total	6	984	888	737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys — High schools, English	4	1,018	964	916	26	4,528	4,000	3,506	...	...	...	...	79	23,047	21,088	18,605
School education, general. — For boys — Middle schools, English	7	965	884	742	76	6,650	6,313	5,426	1	82	82	68	139	14,102	13,362	11,192
School education, general. — For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular	5	444	423	343	53	4,953	4,854	4,201	...	...	...	...	61	4,468	4,344	3,670
School education, general. — For girls — High schools, English	2	204	192	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1,864	1,779	1,541
School education, general. — For girls — High schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	326	327	243
School education, general. — For girls — Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	3,493	3,451	2,883
School education, general. — For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular	40	3,769	3,334	2,708	4	484	450	389	...	...	...	...	92	8,901	7,769	6,151
School education, general. — Total	58	6,400	6,097	4,864	159	16,615	15,617	13,492	1	82	82	68	426	55,301	52,120	44,285
Primary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys	182	6,812	6,463	5,007	3,316	142,386	139,914	117,559	...	...	...	...	9,376	277,635	268,754	228,906
School education, general. — For girls	113	6,121	5,952	4,589	19	901	895	665	...	...	...	...	511	21,673	21,094	16,282
School education, general. — Total	295	12,933	12,415	9,596	3,335	143,287	140,809	118,224	...	...	...	...	9,887	299,308	289,848	245,188
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. — Training schools for masters	32	937	921	838	22	289	286	259	...	...	...	...	8	170	131	121
School education, special. — Do. for mistresses	4	100	92	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	215	204	186
School education, special. — Schools of Art	1	618	524	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Medical schools	1	372	374	356	2	27	27	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Engineering and Surveying schools	1	145	149	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	2	47	46	41	...	...	...	...	4	333	329	268
School education, special. — Other schools	2	158	150	124	3	259	246	194	...	...	...	...	21	1,779	1,594	1,252
School education, special. — Total	41	2,330	2,210	1,915	29	622	605	518	...	...	...	...	48	2,497	2,258	1,827
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	404	23,403	22,355	17,768	3,526	160,625	157,140	132,333	1	82	82	68	10,385	359,444	346,306	293,215
Private institutions. — 1. Advanced, teaching—																
(a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other Oriental classic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — 2. Elementary, teaching— A vernacular only or mainly— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — 3. Elementary, teaching, the Qurán— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — 4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	404	23,403	22,355	17,768	3,526	160,625	157,140	132,333	1	82	82	68	10,385	359,444	346,306	293,215

Madras Presidency for the official year 1895-96.

management. Unaided. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
5	201	172	159	36	3,396	3,177	886	2,170	40	279	3,020	49	8	4	...	
1	4	3	3	1	4	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	205	175	162	37	3,400	3,181	886	2,174	40	283	3,020	49	8	4	...	
...	...	...	...	1	731	731	...	...	4	33	686	7	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	89	89	...	...	18	25	43	2	1	3	...	
...	...	...	...	1	61	61	...	...	5	...	56	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	59	59	20	30	...	5	53	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	44	44	...	...	...	...	43	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	6	984	984	20	30	27	63	881	11	2	3	...	
24	5,657	5,038	4,410	133	34,250	33,475	5,438	29,164	1,453	4,031	27,011	1,717	38	103	...	
32	1,897	1,778	1,451	255	23,696	22,082	1,061	21,810	1,641	2,629	18,357	992	77	737	...	
21	662	579	494	140	10,527	6,666	187	10,687	6	1,254	8,150	1,104	13	723	...	
2	252	243	202	21	2,320	2,320	319	1,073	1,514	695	100	...	11	...	263	
...	...	...	...	2	326	205	...	317	...	...	325	1	...	...	...	
7	263	280	200	43	3,756	3,390	9	2,408	1,617	1,630	498	6	5	...	630	
6	302	277	216	142	12,556	2,168	60	12,583	13	3,386	8,574	543	40	...	204	
92	9,033	8,195	6,973	736	87,431	70,306	7,074	78,042	6,244	13,625	63,015	4,363	184	1,563	1,097	
6,395	132,532	127,054	109,626	19,269	559,365	57,185	23,625	564,868	481	36,932	459,690	59,522	2,740	50,358	...	
120	3,771	3,520	2,774	763	32,466	2,156	2,156	32,257	342	4,316	23,526	4,251	31	...	1,056	
6,515	136,303	130,574	112,400	20,032	591,831	59,341	25,781	597,125	823	41,248	483,216	63,773	2,771	50,358	1,056	
1	5	8	7	63	1,401	210	...	1,252	...	290	977	130	4	2	...	
...	...	...	...	19	315	81	...	241	42	245	21	7	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	618	209	...	409	64	59	473	22	...	40	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3	399	399	...	...	76	80	222	18	3	19	...	
...	...	...	...	1	145	105	...	40	2	2	137	4	...	...	...	
1	52	54	42	* 7	432	351	...	74	295	45	83	9	...	...	...	
1	39	37	12	† 27	2,235	1,382	...	929	307	670	1,014	244	...	...	4	
3	96	99	61	121	5,545	2,737	...	2,945	786	1,391	2,927	434	7	61	4	
6,616	145,637	139,043	119,596	20,932	689,191	136,549	33,761	680,316	7,920	56,610	553,059	68,630	2,972	51,989	2,157	
...	...	...	...	32	1,777	15	1,681	745	...	...	15	1,762	...	56	...	
...	...	...	...	146	2,502	...	2,462	613	...	...	2,502	...	...	43	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	4,190	74,495	332	1,044	74,314	...	860	70,407	3,205	23	2,727	...	
...	...	...	...	2	54	...	...	54	...	...	39	15	...	...	15	
...	...	...	...	724	21,835	...	21,436	2,489	...	...	...	21,835	...	4,238	...	
...	...	...	...	27	641	...	641	136	...	...	...	641	...	...	38	
...	...	...	...	13	1,139	...	...	1,139	...	1,139	...	...	...	592	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	5,134	102,443	347	27,264	79,490	...	1,999	72,963	27,458	23	7,656	53	
6,616	145,637	139,043	119,596	26,066	791,634	136,896	61,025	759,806	7,920	58,609	626,022	96,088	2,995	59,645	2,210	

* Of these 3 are for girls with 312 pupils.

† Of these 6 are for girls with 271 girls and 4 boys.

(3a)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars for Europeans*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University education. — English	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24	27	25
University education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
University education. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys... High schools, English...	...	...	...	...	1	63	41	39	...	...	...	...	9	1,711	1,608	1,421
School education, general. — For boys... Middle schools. English	1	306	294	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1,382	1,380	1,105
School education, general. — For boys... Middle schools. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — For girls... High schools. English	1	67	77	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1,204	1,139	963
School education, general. — For girls... High schools. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — For girls... Middle schools. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1,528	1,526	1,263
School education, general. — For girls... Middle schools. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	373	371	325	1	63	41	39	...	...	...	...	60	5,825	5,653	4,752
Primary schools.																
School education, general. — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	363	348	270
School education, general. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	232	232	206
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	595	580	476
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. — Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Engineering and Surveying schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	310	310	255
School education, special. — Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	245	201	165
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	555	511	420
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	2	373	371	325	1	63	41	39	...	...	...	...	77	6,999	6,771	5,673
Private institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	2	373	371	325	1	63	41	39	...	...	...	...	77	6,999	6,771	5,673

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1895-96.

management.						Number of scholars on 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on 31st March according to race or creed.							
Unaided.				Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.									Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1	9	9	8	3	33	33	13	20	11	1	21	...	...	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	10	1,774	1,774	615	1,159	1,278	216	233	31	16	31	...	
1	14	13	12	20	1,702	1,692	...	618	1,528	79	81	2	12	362	...	
1	248	240	200	13	1,519	1,519	294	305	1,438	52	18	...	11	...	236	
7	263	280	200	29	1,791	1,791	9	471	1,612	108	62	4	5	...	452	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	525	533	412	72	6,786	6,776	918	2,553	5,356	455	394	37	44	393	688	
1	31	43	37	6	394	394	...	61	389	5	...	...	...	175	...	
3	115	90	79	7	347	347	...	...	337	9	1	...	...	...	91	
4	146	133	116	13	741	741	...	61	726	14	1	...	...	175	91	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	* 3	310	310	...	...	295	14	1	...	...	...	...	
1	39	37	12	† 4	284	284	...	44	282	2	...	...	...	...	4	
1	39	37	12	7	594	594	...	44	577	16	1	...	...	...	4	
15	719	712	548	95	8,154	8,144	931	2,678	7,170	486	417	37	44	570	783	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	719	712	548	95	8,154	8,144	931	2,678	7,170	486	417	37	44	570	783	

* Of these 2 are for girls with 289 pupils.

† Of these 3 are for girls with 188 girls and 4 boys.

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction*

Objects of expenditure.	Public										
	Under public										
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and			
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
University education. — *Arts colleges*— English for boys	1,57,642	...	...	53,343	...	(a) 1,888	2,12,873	5,556	...	3,241	6,909
English for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	(a1) 41,172	...	16	41,188	...	...	...	...
Medicine	58,404	...	...	8,720	...	781	67,905	...	...	...	...
Engineering	38,447	...	...	6,877	...	702	46,026	...	...	...	...
Teaching	33,157	(b) 180	(b1) 275	200	...	120	33,932	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	33,053	...	...	387		4,935	38,375	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,20,703	180	275	1,10,639	...	8,442	4,40,299	5,556	...	3,241	6,909
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For boys... High schools	14,748	...	...	17,435	...	1,172	33,355	(c) 28,599	130	1,969	(c1) 95,967
For boys... Middle English schools	(d) 41,946	...	...	1,294	...	(d1) 68,634	(d2) 1,11,874	19,736	23,508	1,061	73,531
For boys... Middle Vernacular schools	4,307	...	...	83	...	...	4,390	5,078	23,971	1,279	9,926
For girls... High schools English	(e) 26,717	...	...	912	...	(e1) 3,306	(e2) 30,935	...	...	...	...
For girls... High schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools Vernacular	36,058	...	...	1,295	...	9	37,362	1,046	662	1,340	...
Total ...	1,23,776	...	...	21,019	...	73,121	2,17,916	54,459	48,271	5,649	1,79,424
Primary schools— For boys	48,957	...	...	2,025	...	240	51,222	61,729	4,12,297	69,513	1,25,354
For girls	42,203	...	...	809	38	...	43,050	795	2,183	2,555	92
Total ...	91,160	...	...	2,834	38	240	94,272	62,524	4,14,480	72,068	1,25,446
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	1,06,195	(f) 70	(f1) 1,058	237	...	495	1,08,055	5,017	28,977	95	...
Do. for mistresses	16,175	...	...	120	...	...	16,295	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	22,065	...	...	2,056	...	9,293	33,414	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	36,926	25,986	15,947	5,951	...	...	84,810	...	1,368	1,020	203
Engineering and Surveying schools.	16,076	...	...	7,256	...	253	23,585	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	3,451	...	...
Other schools	9,263	...	300	623	...	3,608	13,794	2,534	759	1,308	161
Total ...	2,06,700	26,056	17,305	16,243	...	13,649	2,79,953	7,591	34,555	2,423	364
Buildings	(g) 2,48,364	...	...	...	...	...	2,48,364	3,528	41,475	10,338	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,488	...	...	...
Total ...	2,48,364	...	...	...	...	...	2,48,364	6,016	41,475	10,338	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction ...	9,90,703	26,236	17,580	1,50,795	38	95,452	12,80,804	1,36,146	5,38,781	93,719	3,12,143

(*a*) Non-departmental, Rs. 524.
(*a1*) Surplus fees (Law college), Rs. 26,165.
(*b*) Non-departmental.
(*b1*) Non-departmental.
(*c*) Net cost of Kurnool and Cuddapah High schools, Rs. 5,821.
(*c1*) Surplus fees, to local boards Rs. 841.
(*d*) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 31,680.
(*d1*) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 68,617.
(*d2*) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, total cost, Rs. 1,00,297.
(*e*) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, *Provincial grant*, Rs. 16,320.
(*e1*) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, *Miscellaneous receipts*, Rs. 3,284.
(*e2*) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, *total cost*, Rs. 19,604.
(*f*) Non-departmental.
(*f1*) Non-departmental.
(*g*) Cost of buildings borne by Public Works Department.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1895–96.

institutions.																
management.										Under private management.						
Municipal Boards.			Maintained by Native States.							Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	86	15,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,930	...	...	1,09,841	4,427	1,49,048	3,53,246
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	86	15,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,930	...	...	1,09,841	4,427	1,49,048	3,53,246
16	1,409	1,28,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,991	446	17,417	3,79,364	15,259	1,61,758	6,45,235
...	654	1,18,490	...	...	...	407	...	1,526	1,933	33,090	2,348	11,973	96,593	18,203	75,454	2,37,661
...	60	40,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,858	2,005	3,334	12,038	4,855	22,206	51,296
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,327	...	...	31,913	8,459	59,368	1,20,067
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,866	...	...	1,503	3,298	...	6,667
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,922	133	...	16,530	21,872	69,672	1,32,129
...	...	3,048	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,443	99	19	7,204	13,255	61,856	1,14,876
16	2,123	2,89,942	...	...	...	407	...	1,526	1,933	1,89,497	5,031	32,743	5,45,145	85,201	4,50,314	13,07,931
25	370	6,69,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,460	2,22,625	62,604	2,67,105	13,990	2,25,802	8,49,586
...	...	5,625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,933	464	93	7,085	19,423	96,376	1,70,374
25	370	6,74,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,04,393	2,23,089	62,697	2,74,190	33,413	3,22,178	10,19,960
...	35	34,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,010	...	...	64	6,247	10,736	28,057
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,969	...	...	199	5,421	19,605	42,194
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,104	6,695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	326	3,817	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,625	...	...	1,735	548	6,259	11,167
...	3,512	8,274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,411	...	...	7,772	18,449	35,257	72,889
...	7,977	52,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,015	...	...	9,770	30,665	69,857	1,54,307
...	...	55,341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,633	1,635	1,303	...	17,510	89,903	1,45,984
...	...	2,488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,739	2,669	2,381	...	...	...	18,789
...	...	57,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,372	4,304	3,684	...	17,510	89,903	1,64,773
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	10,556	10,91,386	...	...	...	407	...	1,526	1,933	4,77,207	2,32,424	99,124	9,38,946	1,71,216	10,81,300	30,00,217

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1895-96—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*cont.*				Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under private management—*cont.*									
	Unaided.									
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. *Arts colleges*— English for boys	4,855	...	28,142	32,997	2,53,128	...	3,241	1,74,948	1,83,591	6,14,908
English for girls	...	...	929	929	...	...	...	...	929	929
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,172	16	41,188
Medicine	...	...	...	...	58,404	...	...	8,720	781	67,905
Engineering	...	...	...	...	38,447	...	...	6,877	702	46,026
Teaching	...	...	...	...	33,157	180	275	200	120	33,932
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	33,053	...	...	387	4,935	38,375
Total ...	4,855	...	29,071	33,926	4,16,189	180	3,516	2,32,304	1,91,074	8,43,263
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys High schools	90,987	2,288	22,181	1,15,456	1,14,338	576	19,386	5,83,753	2,04,083	9,22,136
For boys Middle schools English	13,593	662	7,823	22,078	94,772	25,856	13,034	1,85,418	1,72,956	4,92,036
For boys Middle schools Vernacular	1,685	201	2,386	4,272	16,243	25,976	4,613	23,732	29,708	1,00,272
For girls High schools English	7,022	125	1,442	8,589	47,044	...	...	30,847	72,700	1,59,591
For girls High schools Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1,866	...	...	1,503	3,298	6,667
For girls Middle schools English	1,202	3,829	1,239	6,270	23,922	133	...	17,732	96,612	1,88,399
For girls Middle schools Vernacular	...	...	3,405	3,405	69,547	761	1,359	8,499	78,525	1,58,691
Total ...	1,14,489	7,105	38,476	1,60,070	3,67,732	53,302	38,392	8,60,484	6,57,882	19,77,792
Primary schools— For boys	1,45,190	5,216	76,426	2,26,862	1,68,146	6,34,922	1,32,117	5,39,674	3,22,099	17,96,958
For girls	1,067	1,051	11,861	13,979	89,931	2,647	2,648	9,053	1,28,749	2,33,028
Total ...	1,46,257	6,297	88,287	2,40,841	2,58,077	6,37,569	1,34,765	5,48,727	4,50,848	20,29,986
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	...	...	3,232	3,232	1,22,222	29,047	1,153	301	20,745	1,73,468
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	33,144	...	...	319	25,026	58,489
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	22,065	...	...	2,056	9,293	33,414
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	36,926	27,354	16,967	6,154	4,104	91,505
Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	16,076	...	...	7,256	253	23,585
Industrial schools	...	...	3,913	3,913	2,665	3,451	...	1,735	11,046	18,897
Other schools	1,995	...	1,573	3,568	25,208	759	1,608	10,551	60,399	98,525
Total ...	1,995	...	8,718	10,713	2,58,306	60,611	19,728	28,372	1,30,866	4,97,883
Buildings	...	...	23,646	23,646	2,87,525	43,110	11,641	...	1,31,059	4,73,335
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	16,227	2,669	2,381	...	...	21,277
Total ...	...	...	23,646	23,646	3,03,752	45,779	14,022	...	1,31,059	4,94,612
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,66,006	16,264	1,82,270
Direction	...	...	...	...	57,006	...	...	...	...	57,006
Inspection	...	...	...	...	2,93,163	97,822	12,985	...	...	4,03,970
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	9,746	...	...	...	11,519	21,265
Scholarships held in Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	6,172	...	...	...	374	6,546
Scholarships held in Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	7,395	...	...	...	6,184	13,579
Scholarships held in Primary schools	...	...	...	...	234	12	...	...	...	246
Scholarships held in Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	(*h*) 17,749	4,351	27	...	3,401	25,528
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	15,251	9,435	576	1,31,134	75,411	(*i*) 2,31,807
Total ...	...	...	...	...	4,06,716	1,11,620	13,588	2,97,140	1,13,153	9,42,217
Total expenditure on public instruction ...	2,67,596	13,402	1,88,198	4,69,196	(*j*) 20,10,772	9,09,061	2,24,011	19,67,027	16,74,882	67,85,753

(*h*) Government Scholarships in Medical School, Rs. 9,259.
(*i*) Expenditure on Private schools (Fees Rs. 1,24,141, other sources Rs. 56,952 and Total Rs. 1,81,093).
(*j*) Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department, Rs. 4,322; grants to Private schools, Rs. 827; grants to Eleemosynary schools, Rs. 278.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 23 (Rs. 12,80,804 + 1,36,146 + 4,77,207)		18,94,157
Add—Indirect charges—		
Direction	57,006	
Inspection	2,93,163	
Scholarships	41,296	
Workshop fittings	2,561	
Miscellaneous	24,598	4,18,624
		23,12,781
Deduct—Cost of Medical College and School	1,61,974	
Lawrence Asylum Charges	1,19,901	
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department	4,322	
Charges met from non-departmental receipts	2,107	
Building charges met from Public Works Funds	2,48,364	
		5,36,668
Balance ...		17,76,113 as per Accountant-General's statement.

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1895–96.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions																						
	Under public management.																						
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.						
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — *Arts colleges*— English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — *Arts colleges*— Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For boys. High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,013	...	1,591	1,524	...	870	6,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For boys. Middle schools, English	31,680	...	...	...	...	68,617	1,00,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For girls. High schools, English	16,320	...	...	...	...	3,284	19,604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For girls. Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	48,000	...	...	...	..	71,901	1,19,901	3,013	...	1,591	1,524	...	870	6,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — *Primary schools*— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — *Primary schools*— For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*— Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on European schools	48,000	...	...	...	...	71,901	1,19,901	3,013	...	1,591	1,524	...	870	6,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1895-96—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*continued.*											Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under private management.																
	Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. *Arts colleges*—																	
English	4,351	...	...	1,240	600	6,568	12,759	90	...	3,427	3,517	4,351	...	...	1,330	10,595	16,276
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,351	...	...	1,240	600	6,568	12,759	90	...	3,427	3,517	4,351	...	...	1,330	10,595	16,276
School education, general. *Secondary schools*—																	
For boys. High schools, English ...	21,579	...	...	28,006	3,843	68,089	1,21,517	...	...	...	...	24,592	...	1,591	29,530	72,802	1,28,515
For boys. Middle schools, English...	13,121	...	...	6,292	10,463	35,715	65,591	...	...	...	...	44,801	...	...	6,292	1,14,795	1,65,888
For girls. High schools, English ...	15,827	...	...	26,656	2,122	46,054	90,159	7,011	125	702	7,838	31,647	...	...	33,667	52,287	1,17,601
For girls. Middle schools, English...	16,090	...	...	8,313	3,821	39,805	68,029	1,202	3,829	1,239	6,270	16,090	...	...	9,515	48,694	74,299
Total ...	66,117	...	...	69,267	20,249	1,89,663	3,45,296	8,213	3,954	1,941	14,108	1,17,130	...	1,591	79,004	2,88,578	4,86,303
Primary schools—																	
For boys	1,300	...	89	113	1,991	595	4,088	30	...	840	870	1,300	...	89	143	3,426	4,958
For girls	1,175	...	...	254	653	4,256	6,338	503	418	648	1,569	1,175	...	...	757	5,975	7,907
Total ...	2,475	...	89	367	2,644	4,851	10,426	533	418	1,488	2,439	2,475	...	89	900	9,401	12,865
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*—																	
Industrial schools	4,027	...	...	5,014	873	5,910	15,824	...	...	...	...	4,027	...	...	5,014	6,783	15,824
Other schools	752	...	...	...	...	2,225	2,977	1,815	...	...	1,815	752	...	...	1,815	2,225	4,792
Total ...	4,779	...	...	5,014	873	8,135	18,801	1,815	...	...	1,815	4,779	...	...	6,829	9,008	20,616
Buildings	1,763	...	...	...	233	5,829	7,825	...	...	...	...	1,763	...	...	...	6,062	7,825
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	207	...	...	...	...	...	207	...	...	...	...	207	...	...	...	...	207
Total ...	1,970	...	...	...	233	5,829	8,032	...	...	...	...	1,970	...	...	...	6,062	8,032
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	462	...	...	...	1,307	1,769
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	462	...	...	...	1,307	1,769
Total expenditure on European schools ...	79,692	...	89	75,888	24,599	2,15,046	3,95,314	10,651	4,372	6,856	21,879	1,31,167	...	1,680	88,063	3,24,951	5,45,861

(5)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1895–96.

Class of schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
					1			2			3			4			5							
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Secondary schools—																							
For boys ...	Government	English	11	1,983	380	...	380	707	...	707	298	...	298	562	...	562	36	...	36	1,983	...	1,983	
		Vernacular	5	444	...	...	...	58	...	58	55	...	55	256	23	279	44	8	52	413	31	444	
	Local Fund	English	78	7,290	468	...	468	4,078	11	4,089	1,386	14	1,400	1,200	89	1,289	29	15	44	7,161	129	7,290	
		Vernacular	52	4,803	...	...	...	710	7	717	788	22	760	2,521	271	2,792	400	134	534	4,369	434	4,803	
	Municipal ...	English	24	3,888	1,052	...	1,052	2,390	3	2,393	158	3	161	265	17	282	...	...	...	3,865	23	3,888	
		Vernacular	1	150	...	...	...	50	...	50	17	...	17	83	...	83	...	...	...	150	...	150	
	Native States	English	1	82	...	...	...	21	1	22	7	...	7	25	1	26	27	...	27	80	2	82	
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Aided ...	English	218	37,149	8,424	11	8,435	16,065	109	16,174	3,806	70	3,876	7,930	440	8,370	261	33	294	36,486	663	37,149	
		Vernacular	61	4,468	...	...	...	1,106	30	1,136	729	52	831	2,250	156	2,406	88	7	95	4,223	245	4,468	
	Unaided ...	English	56	7,554	2,281	...	2,281	4,072	3	4,075	454	5	459	694	11	705	30	4	34	7,531	23	7,554	
		Vernacular	21	662	...	...	...	243	3	246	71	2	73	319	8	327	16	...	16	649	13	662	
		Total ...	523	68,473	12,605	11	12,616	29,500	167	29,667	7,769	168	7,937	16,105	1,016	17,121	931	201	1,132	66,910	1,563	68,473	
For girls ...	Government	English	2	204	...	21	21	...	48	48	...	22	22	10	78	88	3	22	25	13	191	204	
		Vernacular	40	3,769	...	...	...	...	220	220	...	224	224	3	2,836	2,839	...	486	486	3	3,766	3,769	
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Vernacular	1	66	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	62	62	...	...	...	...	66	66	
	Municipal ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Vernacular	3	418	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	36	36	...	357	357	...	...	...	...	418	418	
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Aided ...	English	53	5,357	4	239	243	68	1,280	1,348	50	690	740	543	2,373	2,916	53	57	110	718	4,639	5,357	
		Vernacular	94	8,327	...	10	10	26	1,115	1,141	32	921	953	114	5,466	5,580	6	637	643	178	8,149	8,327	
	Unaided ...	English	9	515	...	25	25	10	105	115	10	57	67	116	152	268	26	14	40	162	353	515	
		Vernacular	6	302	...	...	...	2	31	33	7	51	58	12	146	158	2	51	53	23	279	302	
		Total ...	208	18,958	4	295	299	106	2,326	2,932	99	2,003	2,102	798	11,470	12,268	90	1,267	1,357	1,097	17,861	18,958	
	Total, Secondary schools ...		736	87,431	12,609	306	12,915	29,606	2,993	32,599	7,868	2,171	10,039	16,903	12,486	29,389	1,021	1,468	2,489	68,007	19,424	87,431	
Primary schools—																							
For boys ...	Government		182	6,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	4	1,004	4,406	112	4,518	1,157	133	1,290	6,563	249	6,812	
	Local Fund		3,030	125,533	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,233	585	12,818	84,720	13,106	97,826	10,943	3,946	14,889	107,896	17,637	125,533	
	Municipal		286	16,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,166	41	2,207	12,814	936	13,750	798	98	896	15,778	1,075	16,853	
	Native States		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Aided		9,376	277,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,379	552	16,931	214,476	18,825	233,301	23,633	3,770	27,403	254,488	23,147	277,635	
	Unaided		6,395	132,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,609	30	1,639	100,312	5,857	106,169	22,361	2,363	24,724	124,282	8,250	132,532	
		Total ...	19,269	559,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,387	1,212	34,599	416,728	38,836	455,564	58,892	10,310	69,202	509,007	50,358	559,365	
For girls...	Government		113	6,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	283	46	4,166	4,212	19	1,607	1,626	65	6,056	6,121	
	Local Fund		11	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	408	408	...	6	6	...	431	431	
	Municipal		8	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	417	417	...	35	35	...	470	470	
	Native States		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Aided		511	21,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	1,342	1,381	582	17,453	18,035	46	2,211	2,257	667	21,006	21,673	
	Unaided		120	3,771	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	107	114	274	2,764	3,038	43	576	619	324	3,447	3,771	
		Total ...	763	32,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	1,767	1,813	902	25,208	26,110	108	4,435	4,543	1,056	31,410	32,466	
	Total, Primary schools ...		20,032	591,831	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,433	2,979	36,412	417,630	64,044	481,674	59,000	14,745	73,745	510,063	81,768	591,831	
	Grand Total ...		20,768	679,262	12,609	306	12,915	29,606	2,993	32,599	41,301	5,150	46,451	434,533	76,530	511,063	60,021	16,213	76,234	578,070	101,192	679,262	

(5a)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1895-96.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government	1	306	...	...	...	135	...	135	50	...	50	121	...	121	...	...	...	306	...	306
For boys ... Municipal Board	1	63	8	...	8	17	...	17	4	...	4	34	...	34	...	...	...	63	...	63
For boys ... Aided	27	3,093	428	7	435	782	73	855	371	40	411	1,109	248	1,357	17	18	35	2,707	386	3,093
For boys ... Unaided	1	14	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	5	6	11	...	...	...	7	7	14
Total ...	30	3,476	436	7	443	934	74	1,008	427	40	467	1,269	254	1,523	17	18	35	3,083	393	3,476
For girls ... Government	1	67	...	5	5	...	26	26	...	9	9	...	23	23	...	4	4	...	67	67
For girls ... Aided	33	2,732	4	151	155	36	554	590	41	313	354	417	1,106	1,523	58	52	110	556	2,176	2,732
For girls ... Unaided	8	511	...	21	21	10	105	115	10	57	67	91	177	268	21	19	40	132	379	511
Total ...	42	3,310	4	177	181	46	685	731	51	379	430	508	1,306	1,814	79	75	154	688	2,622	3,310
Total, Secondary schools ...	72	6,786	440	184	624	980	759	1,739	478	419	897	1,777	1,560	3,337	96	93	189	3,771	3,015	6,786
Primary schools—																				
For boys ... Aided	5	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	21	49	163	110	273	14	27	41	205	158	363
For boys ... Unaided	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	8	16	24	...	...	...	14	17	31
Total ...	6	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	22	56	171	126	297	14	27	41	219	175	394
For girls ... Aided	4	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	21	58	133	191	12	8	20	76	156	232
For girls ... Unaided	3	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	14	13	78	91	...	10	10	15	100	115
Total ...	7	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	27	35	71	211	282	12	18	30	91	256	347
Total, Primary schools ...	13	741	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	49	91	242	337	579	26	45	71	310	431	741
Grand Total ...	85	7,527	440	184	624	980	759	1,739	520	468	988	2,019	1,897	3,916	122	138	260	4,081	3,446	7,527

(6)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1895-96.

(6)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27
2. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division)	3	7	5	15	248	511	147	104	1,010
3. Bachelor of Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.A. (English Language Division)	3	7	5	15	226	461	143	96	926
Do. B.A. (Second Language Division)	3	7	5	15	173	352	108	94	727
Do. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arts	7	27	14	48	229	752	233	679	(a)1,893
Previous examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
3. Bachelor of Law	1	...	1	2	124	...	6	...	130
4. First Examination in Law	1	...	1	2	364	...	26	30	420
Medicine.									
1. Doctor of Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Medicine	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	24
5. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7
Do. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	29
6. Preliminary scientific	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10
7. L.S.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.									
1. M.C.E.	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6
2. B.C.E.	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8
3. L.C.E. (First Examination in Engineering)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching { Written	2	...	...	2	33	...	...	26	59
Practical	2	...	...	2	25	...	...	37	62
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Upper Secondary Examination { Boys	...	9	1	10	...	15	1	70	86
Girls									
Matriculation Examination { Boys	26	90	72	188	471	2,035	1,266	831	(b) 4,603
Girls									
Lower Secondary Examination. { Boys	115	253	75	443	1,521	3,054	1,093	1,654	(c)7,094
Girls									
Upper Primary Examination { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls									
Lower Primary Examination { Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls									
Public Service Certificate Examination. (d) { Eng.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,386	29,324
Vern.									
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. { Upper	5	4	2	11	63	20	6	69	158
Lower	27	8	2	37	947	120	10	333	1,410
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. { Upper	1	4	...	5	28	21	...	7	56
Lower	4	11	2	17	103	158	13	42	321
3. School of Arts Examination	15	12	1	28	628	171	66	193	1,058
4. Medical Examination	3	...	...	3	113	...	...	3	116
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	1	...	...	1	71	...	...	42	113
6. Industrial School Examination	3	8	...	11	47	83	...	20	150
7. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	29	...	...	2	31

(a) Excludes three debarred and one disallowed.

(b) Excludes seven candidates disallowed.

in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1895–96.

Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.					
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	12	12	...	2	10	...	...	
180	334	80	31	625	14	47	552	12	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
172	292	82	47	593	8	40	534	10	1	
147	278	90	72	587	7	43	523	12	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
102	302	109	127	640	10	58	568	4	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1895–96.

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Instruction.														
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Board.	Private persons or associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. Arts colleges—English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts colleges—Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	180
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	180
School education, general. Secondary schools—For boys—High schools	9	1,502	1,325	1,178	9,901	...	...	(a)30,329	...	41	40,271	...	130	446	576
For boys—Middle schools. English	69	5,788	5,526	4,741	19,689	23,508	...	63,306	...	612	1,07,115	...	...	2,348	25,856
For boys—Middle schools. Vernacular	52	4,803	4,720	4,102	5,078	23,971	...	9,618	...	60	38,727	...	...	2,005	25,976
For girls—High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls—Middle schools. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	133
For girls—Middle schools. Vernacular	1	66	66	38	108	662	...	...	...	...	770	...	...	99	761
Total	131	12,159	11,637	10,059	34,776	48,141	...	103,253	...	713	1,86,883	...	130	5,031	53,302
Primary schools—For boys	3,030	125,533	123,487	104,180	57,290	4,12,297	...	1,06,833	25	361	5,76,806	...	...	2,22,625	6,34,922
Primary schools—For girls	11	431	431	339	372	2,183	...	12	...	...	2,567	...	...	464	2,647
Total	3,041	125,964	123,918	104,519	57,662	4,14,480	...	1,06,845	25	361	5,79,373	...	...	2,23,089	6,37,569
School education, special. Schools for Special Instruction—Training schools for masters	21	278	275	251	4,172	28,977	89	...	...	35	33,273	70	...	...	29,047
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	2	27	27	24	...	1,368	1,020	203	...	4,104	6,695	25,986	...	...	27,354
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	2	47	46	41	40	3,451	...	...	...	326	3,817	...	...	...	3,451
Other schools	1	220	210	180	2,494	759	1,000	140	...	3,444	7,837	...	...	...	759
Total	26	572	558	496	6,706	34,555	2,109	343	...	7,909	51,622	26,056	...	...	60,611

Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,290	41,475	...	...	...	...	43,765	...	...	1,635	43,110
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,741	...	...	...	...	...	1,741	...	...	2,669	2,669
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,031	41,475	...	...	...	...	45,506	...	...	4,304	45,779
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,822
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	4,315	...	...	...	...	4,490	...	...	36	4,351
Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	9,435
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	4,327	...	...	...	...	4,562	...	...	36	1,11,620
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,198	138,695	136,113	115,074	103,440	5,42,978	2,109	2,10,441	25	8,983	8,67,946	26,236	130	2,32,460	9,09,061

(*a*) Surplus fees to local boards Rs. 841.

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(7)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1895-96—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.		
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
University education.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges—																	
English	3	101	109	99	5,556	3,241	...	6,909	...	86	15,792	...	...	...	3,241	3,241	
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																	
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	...	...	275	455	
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	3	101	109	99	5,556	3,241	...	6,909	...	86	15,792	275	...	...	3,516	3,696	
School education, general.																	
Secondary schools—																	
For boys— High schools	17	3,026	2,675	2,328	18,698	1,969	130	65,638	16	1,368	87,819	...	...	17,417	19,386	19,962	
For boys— Middle schools, English	7	862	787	685	47	1,061	...	10,225	...	42	11,375	...	...	11,973	13,034	38,890	
For boys— Middle schools, Vernacular	1	150	134	99	...	1,279	...	308	...	...	1,587	...	...	3,334	4,613	30,589	
For girls— High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls— Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	
For girls— Middle schools, Vernacular	3	418	384	321	938	1,340	...	...	...	...	2,278	...	...	19	1,359	2,120	
Total	28	4,456	3,980	3,433	19,683	5,649	130	76,171	16	1,410	1,03,059	...	...	32,743	38,392	91,694	
Primary schools—																	
For boys	286	16,853	16,427	13,379	4,439	69,513	...	18,521	...	9	92,482	...	...	62,604	1,32,117	7,67,039	
For girls	8	470	464	326	423	2,555	...	80	...	...	3,058	...	...	93	2,648	5,295	
Total	294	17,323	16,891	13,705	4,862	72,068	...	18,601	...	9	95,540	...	...	62,697	1,34,765	7,72,334	
School education, special.																	
Schools for special instruction—																	
Training schools for masters	1	11	11	8	845	6	...	...	...	...	851	1,058	89	...	1,153	30,200	
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,947	1,020	...	16,967	44,321	
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other schools	2	39	36	14	40	308	...	21	...	68	437	300	1,000	...	1,608	3,451	
																2,367	
Total	3	50	47	22	885	314	...	21	...	68	1,288	17,305	2,109	...	19,728	80,339	

Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	1,238	10,338	...	...	...	...	11,576	...	...	1,303	11,641	54,751
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	747	...	...	...	...	...	747	...	...	2,381	2,381	5,050
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,985	10,338	...	...	...	...	12,323	...	...	3,684	14,022	59,801
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,985	1,10,807
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	27	4,378
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	576	10,011
Grand Total ...	328	21,930	21,027	17,259	82,971	91,610	130	1,01,702	16	1,573	2,28,002	17,607	2,109	99,124	2,24,011	11,33,072	

		Rs.	Rs.
Note B.—Net cost to Municipal Funds as per column 31		2,24,011	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant		32,971	
Do.	Local Funds	130	
Do.	Fees	1,01,702	
Do.	Subscriptions and other sources	1,589	
Do.	General Municipal Receipts	2,851	
			3,63,254
Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under grant I		11,576	
Contributions to Medical schools		16,967	
			28,543
Gross expenditure as per Municipal statements			3,34,711

(8a)—*Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for Boys in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1895-96.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of				Expenditure from				
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Managed by Government ...	1	306	...	306	...	...	* 18,323	...	39,687	...	58,010
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Board.	1	21	...	...	21	...	...	304	...	...	304
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	5	353	...	332	...	21	† 6,688	...	38,304	552	45,544
4. Unaided	42	2,511	148	1,542	737	84	...	...	59,310	27,844	87,154
Total ...	49	3,191	148	2,180	758	105	25,011	304	1,37,301	28,396	1,91,012

* Grant to Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

† Includes Rs. 781 not paid through the department.

(8b)—*Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for Girls in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1895-96.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from				
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
								RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Managed by Government ...	1	67	...	67	...	...	* 12,119	...	3,284	...	15,403
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	5	238	...	238	...	...	† 3,590	...	17,492	5,782	26,864
4. Unaided	52	2,933	4	2,329	535	65	...	...	75,196	18,280	93,476
Total ...	58	3,238	4	2,634	535	65	15,709	...	95,972	24,062	1,35,743

* Grant to Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

† Includes Rs. 390 not paid through the Department.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—report on Public Instruction for the year 1895–96.

ORDER—No. 36, Educational, dated 18th January 1897.

The Hon'ble Dr. Duncan held charge of the Educational department throughout the official year 1895–96. The special events of the year were the establishment at Palamcottah of a second-grade college for Native Christian girls, the opening of a training school for Panchamas at Madras, and the formation of a teachers' guild for the Presidency. The separate notice of the expenditure in each class of institutions in the chapters dealing with them is a new and interesting feature of the report and should be continued. The Government now proceeds to review the educational progress made during the year.

2. *General.*—A comparison of the statistics shows a very marked advance during the year under review in the number both of institutions and of pupils. Public institutions increased by 425 and the number of pupils by 18,471; private institutions increased by 459 and the attendance by 8,809; taken together, there was a total accession of 884 institutions and 27,280 pupils on 31st March 1896 as against 233 institutions and 14,377 pupils on the corresponding date of the preceding year. All the districts except Kurnool and South Arcot returned a larger number of schools, and all the districts except Kurnool a larger number of pupils. Ganjám showed the greatest advance (199) in the number of schools and more than retrieved the position it lost in the previous year, while Tinnevelly had the largest accession (2,928) to the attendance. The number of boys under instruction rose from 656,531 to 681,174 and the number of girls from 107,823 to 110,460; of these, 581,462 boys and 101,200 girls were in general public institutions; 5,567 boys and 962 girls in special public institutions; and 94,145 boys and 8,298 girls in private institutions. Of the boys of school-going age 25·8 per cent., and of the girls of school-going age 4·1 per cent., were under instruction. In the previous year, the percentages were 24·8 and 4·0 respectively; in 1893–94, 24·3 and 4·0; and in 1892–93, 23·8 and 3·9. It is observed that all the main sections of the population participated in the general advance under both male and female scholars—the bulk of the increase being among the Hindus. During the past four years the progress among Europeans, Muhammadans, Hindus, Native Christians and Aborigines is measured by 10·7, 9·4, 7·2, 11·5 and 12·2 per cent., respectively. The general advance has thus been continuous, but in the case of female education, although steady, it is still regretfully slow, especially so in the case of Hindus and more particularly of non-Brahmans, of whose girls only 2·6 per cent. of those of school-going age were under instruction. The percentages of boys and girls under instruction to the male and female population of school-going age in the different groups of districts were as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Northern Districts	21·6	3·4
Ceded „	22·1	2·5
Central „	28·0	5·0
Southern „	30·3	3·5
Inland „	21·2	2·7
West Coast „	30·1	7·6

The proportion of children under instruction to the total population was, on 31st March 1896, 1 in 45, as against 1 in 47, 1 in 48, and 1 in 49 in the three preceding years respectively. The proportion was highest in Madras (1 in 11), Nilgiris (1 in 24) and Tinnevelly (1 in 31), and lowest in Vizagapatam (1 in 89), Cuddapah (1 in 64) and Salem (1 in 60). The backwardness of the districts last named is greatly to be regretted. His Excellency in Council trusts that the Director of Public Instruction and the local boards concerned will continue to give their earnest and special attention to the extension of education in these and the other districts where the proportion of children under instruction is markedly below the average.

Among public institutions, Government aided and unaided schools increased in both numbers and strength, while the schools under the management of district boards and municipalities decreased by twenty-six, although there was an increase of 4,254 in the number of pupils reading in them—a result due in part to the more economical concentration of educational effort, and in part to the financial exigencies of the local boards. The rate of progress in each stage of instruction in public schools during the past five years is given in the following statement:—

Year.	Rate of increase or decrease on preceding year in number of public institutions.	Rate of increase or decrease on preceding year in number of pupils in different stages of instruction.				
		Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.
1891–92	5·1	19·5	3·2	8·1	9·1	7·9
1892–93	5·4	— 3·5	8·7	6·1	10·3	6·2
1893–94	0·3	— 3·9	7·4	0·8	1·5	0·7
1894–95	— 2	— 2·6	8·8	— 1	15·6	— ·3
1895–96	2·1	9·1	6·7	2·4	8·4	2·8

In contrast with the previous year, there has been thus a gratifying advance in all the grades of public educational institutions.

With regard to the classification of scholars according to the means and occupations of their parents, it is satisfactory to observe that the greatest advance was among the poorer classes, being 4·4 per cent. over the attendance of the previous year. On the other hand, there was a retrogression among the middle classes. The statistics under this head are, however, not altogether trustworthy owing to difficulties of classification. The children of landholders contributed the largest number to the total increase of scholars, and there was also a satisfactory advance in the labouring, trading and artisan classes.

3. *Finance.*—The total expenditure on public instruction (excluding private schools), including all disbursements from public and private sources, amounted to Rs. 66,04,660—an increase of Rs. 1,80,425 as compared with the preceding year. The expenditure from public sources, *i.e.*, from Provincial, Local and Municipal funds, rose from Rs. 30,76,857 to Rs. 31,43,844, or by Rs. 66,987, while the expenditure from fees and private sources increased from Rs. 33,47,378 to Rs. 34,60,816, or by Rs. 1,13,438, of which Rs. 69,790 was due to the increased income from fees. Collegiate education cost more by Rs. 3,511, secondary education by Rs. 47,714, primary education by Rs. 31,170, and special education by Rs. 22,474.

Turning to the accounts under Provincial funds, the income of the department, it is observed, increased from Rs. 1,81,825 to Rs. 1,94,732. Excluding Medical College charges and outlay on Government educational buildings met by the Public Works Department, the gross expenditure proper of the department according to the Accountant-General was Rs. 17,76,113 against Rs. 17,34,221 in the preceding year. The increase is distributed over all the items of charge. The net expenditure from Provincial revenues on education was therefore Rs. 15,81,381 as compared with Rs. 15,52,396 in 1894–95—an increase of Rs. 28,985. The receipts from fees alone increased by Rs. 13,783, which was due partly to the larger attendance at the Law College and partly to the enhanced scale of fees in Arts colleges.

Grants-in-aid from Provincial funds increased by Rs. 25,431.

The following particulars of the direct expenditure on public institutions from the different sources of revenue are of interest:—

Source.	Amount expended direct on public institutions.	Percentage of total expenditure.	Percentage expended on				
			University education.	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education.	
	RS.						
Provincial	13,00,304	24·3	32·0	18·3	29·8	19·9	100
Local	7,51,662	14·1	·02	3·5	88·38	8·1	100
Municipal	1,96,401	3·7	1·8	13·5	74·7	10·0	100
Fees	16,69,887	31·2	13·9	43·5	40·9	1·7	100
Other sources ..	14,30,670	26·7	13·4	27·3	50·2	9·1	100
Total ..	53,48,924	100	15·8	26·3	48·6	9·3	100

The total direct expenditure from all sources was thus Rs. 53,48,924 against Rs. 52,39,687 in the previous year, the increase being distributed under every head. The outlay upon grants-in-aid from Local and Municipal as well as from Provincial funds was higher than in 1894–95. The decline in the strength of aided institutions which marked that year was more than restored, but the decline in their number was only partially restored.

The cost of the various stages of education, and the proportion of that cost which was met from the different sources of revenue, were as follows:—

Stage of education.	Amount of expenditure.	Percentage met from				
		Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.
	RS.					
University education	8,43,263	49·35	·02	·42	27·55	22·66
Secondary ,, ...	14,07,190	16·9	1·9	1·9	51·6	27·7
Primary ,, ...	26,00,588	14·90	25·54	5·64	26·29	27·63
Special ,, ...	4,97,883	51·9	12·2	3·9	5·7	26·3

4. *Inspection Tours.*—The Director of Public Instruction was on tour for a longer period than in the previous year and visited nine districts. A larger amount of inspection work was accomplished, but the actual number of days the Director was so absent and the number of the institutions visited by him are not stated. It is desirable that more detailed information in respect of these particulars should be given in future reports. The time spent on inspection by the inspecting staff of the Presidency throughout the year is exhibited in the following statement and compared with the figures of the previous year:—

	1894–95.		1895–96.	
	Number of officers.	Average number of days.	Number of officers.	Average number of days.
Inspectors	4	215	4	212
Inspectresses	2	170	2	180
Assistant Inspectors	9	204	9	197
Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Boys' Schools	55	192	56	193
Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Girls' Schools	6	200	6	189
Superintendents of Hill Schools	6	..	6	..
Inspecting Schoolmasters	243	..	247	..

Mr. Marsden inspected 36 schools and was on tour for 103 days; Mr. Logan visited 60 schools in 240 days, and Mr. Flanagan 70 schools in 243 days; M.R.Ry. Nagoji Rao was on tour 150 days and examined 114 schools; M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Rao, Officiating Inspector in the Northern Circle, was out for 113 days and visited 96 schools. The work done by the individual Assistant Inspectors is not given in the report.

5. *University Education.*—The number of successful candidates at the University examinations during the last five years is shown in the following statement:—

—		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Matriculation Examination.	Number passed	2,381	520	776	918	1,690
	Percentage of success	30	15	23	22	37
First Examination in Arts.	Number passed	740	779	714	629	640
	Percentage of success	37	41	32	34	34
B.A. Examination—						
English Language division.	Number passed	230 *	510	440	523	593
	Percentage of success	50	78	63	61	64
Second Language division.	Number passed	..	569	620	698	587
	Percentage of success	..	88	87	90	81
Science division.	Number passed	316	312	397	500	625
	Percentage of success	65	54	55	61	62
M.A. Examination.	Number passed	6	10	7	6	12
	Percentage of success	37	67	30	22	44
B.L. Examination.	Number passed	48	72	45	59	28
	Percentage of success	32	43	25	29	22
B.C.E. Examination	Number passed	6	5	6	2	4
	Percentage of success	43	45	75	100	66
M.B. Examination.	Number passed	1	3	1	2	..
	Percentage of success	50	100	50	50	..
L.M.S. Examination	Number passed	11	15	15	11	15
	Percentage of success	58	71	52	39	62

* Language branch including English and the Second Language.

The total number of those who passed the University examinations and took its degrees was higher than in any previous year. The number of those who passed for the B.A. degree was 535. A remarkable feature in the figures relating to the examination for this degree is the high percentage of success in the Second Language division. The percentage in the various languages ranged from 71 to 100, and in paragraph 42 of the report the Director of Public Instruction notes that the deterioration in the average percentage during the year, as compared with previous years, was due to the adoption of a higher standard in Tamil and Sanskrit. But the high percentages maintained would nevertheless seem to show that the University standard in the Second Language examination is unduly low as compared with the standard exacted in other divisions of the examination. The large proportion of passes in the Second Language division has attracted the attention of Government on former occasions and has been brought to the notice of the University. It is gratifying to observe that the successful passes in the Science division of the B.A. Examination are steadily increasing. The ratio of success of the different groups of colleges in the three divisions of the B.A. Degree examination was as follows:—

—	First Language.	Second Language.	Science.
Government	76	84	70
Aided	63	79	65
Unaided	60	83	78
Native States	57	84	54

Of the 27 candidates for the degree of Master of Arts 12 passed, as compared with 6 out of 23 in the preceding year. The two candidates in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy failed, and no one appeared in Chemistry, or Botany and Physiology. Physics had two successful candidates and Zoology and Geology with Physical Geography had one, while nine passed in Language, History and Philosophy.

The number of Arts colleges increased from 36 to 37, divided into Government 4, municipal 3, aided 24, and unaided 6. The Wesleyan Mission College at Negapatam was closed during the year and two colleges came into existence—the Rajah's College, Parlákimedi, and the Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah. The last named is intended for the education of young women for the University standard and is the first of its kind in the Presidency. It had four Native Christian girls on its rolls. Of the 24 aided colleges, 9 were indigenous institutions and 15 mission colleges; of the 6 unaided institutions, 3 were maintained by zamindars and 3 by mission bodies. The students on the roll at the end of the year were 3,400 against 3,185 in the previous

year—an increase of 215 students, 8 of these being girls. The B.A. and the Senior F.A. classes decreased in strength. The increase in the number of college students is due to the improved attendance in the Junior F.A. class consequent on the large number of successful candidates at the Matriculation Examination of 1895. The increase in the pupils of Government colleges was 19, in aided colleges 155, and in unaided colleges 50, while the municipal colleges fell off by 9. Of the total number of 3,400 college students, 1,481 were reading in eight colleges in Madras and 1,919 in twenty-nine mufassal colleges.

The total expenditure upon collegiate education increased from Rs. 6,12,326 to Rs. 6,15,837, or by Rs. 3,511; the expenditure from Provincial revenues increased by Rs. 6,318 and the receipts from subscriptions and endowments were larger by Rupees 4,475, while the fee receipts showed a decline of Rs. 6,658. The charge on Provincial revenues is a little more than 41 per cent. of the total expenditure. The annual cost of each student in a Government college during the year increased from Rs. 269–4–7 to Rs. 285–11–9 and the cost of his education to Government from Rs. 200–6–5 to Rs. 211–9–7. In aided colleges the cost was Rs. 170 a head, of which fees and Government grants contributed Rs. 53 and Rs. 43, respectively. Thus, as the Director points out, "the cost to Government for every student educated in its own colleges was nearly five times as much as in the aided colleges". The cost of collegiate education generally rose from Rs. 189–7–1 per head to Rs. 198–1–3. This cost has been steadily augmenting during the past four years, while the average attendance has been as steadily decreasing as the subjoind statement shows :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Average number on the rolls	3,677	3,453	3,227	3,109
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average cost of each student in a college ..	162	173	189	198
The Government share thereof	68	69	76	81

During the above period, the average fee rose from Rs. 54 to Rs. 56 per head, owing chiefly to the enhancement of the rates from 1st January 1896. But with the diminishing attendance the salaries of establishment and other charges have not fallen, but increased. The Director will use every endeavour to reduce the expense.

The reports of the various Professional colleges have been separately reviewed by Government and it is not necessary here to notice further the results attained.

6. *Secondary Education.*—The number of candidates at the Matriculation Examination held in December 1895 increased from 4,150 to 4,603, or by 11 per cent., while the number of successful candidates increased from 918 to 1,690 or by 84 per cent. The percentages of success during the preceding four years were 30, 15, 23 and 22. The figure for the year under review is considerably higher, viz., 37 per cent., and should be considered satisfactory if it is not due to a lowering of the standard of examination. Government schools passed exactly 50 per cent. of their candidates and Board schools nearly 33 per cent., while schools under private management, both aided and unaided, were successful to the extent of over 40 and over 45 per cent. respectively. In the preceding year, only 5 per cent. of the private candidates were successful. It is observed that the number of private candidates at the examination in December 1895 increased from 689 to 831.

The main statistics relating to secondary schools for boys for the last five years are contained in the following statement:—

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	580	53,372	3,16,676	10,23,545	13,40,221
1892-93	594	57,799	3,54,148	10,31,558	13,85,706
1893-94	540	59,684	3,20,013	10,96,949	14,16,962
1894-95	528	64,464	3,11,411	11,49,429	14,60,840
1895-96	528	68,473	3,14,794	11,99,650	15,14,444

The number of secondary schools remained unaltered, while the pupils increased from 64,464 to 68,473, or by 6 per cent. The total expenditure rose during the year by Rs. 53,604, of which Rs. 50,221 were contributed from Private funds and Rs. 3,383 from Public funds (Provincial revenues and Municipal and Local funds). The expenditure from Provincial revenue increased by Rs. 6,462 and from Municipal funds by Rs. 1,795. Local funds, on the other hand, contributed Rs. 4,874 less than in 1894–95; their operations being more strictly confined to primary education.

Turning more particularly to upper secondary education, the number of Government and aided high schools remained the same as in the previous year; Board high schools increased by two and unaided high schools by three, the total number of high schools being 133 against 128 in 1894–95. Of 79 aided high schools, as many as 54 were under mission management. The number of pupils rose from 31,212 to 34,250—an increase of 3,038, or about 10 per cent. On the 31st March 1896, 4,940 pupils were reading in the sixth form, and of these 969, or nearly one-fifth, were in the schools in Madras, and the rest in mufassal institutions. Of the 4,819 pupils reading in the sixth form on the 31st March 1895, 2,951 appeared and 1,208 passed at the Matriculation examination in the following December, the ratio of success being 41 against 37, the average for the Presidency. The largest number of pupils receiving Upper Secondary instruction was found in Madras, Tanjore, Malabar and Trichinopoly, in each of which districts there were more than 1,000 such pupils. The smallest number occurred in Kurnool (86), Cuddapah (85) and Anantapur (36). The total expenditure on Upper Secondary schools, inclusive of any primary classes attached to them, was Rs. 9,22,136, of which public funds met nearly 15 per cent. During the past four years while the entire expenditure has risen by 14 per cent., the average number on the rolls has increased by 28 per cent. and the fee income by 31 per cent. The cost per pupil in high schools decreased during the same period from Rs. 33 to Rs. 30. These results are so far satisfactory.

In regard to *Lower Secondary education*, it is observed that English Middle schools increased from 251 in the previous year with 22,878 pupils to 255 with 23,696 pupils. The Vernacular Middle schools on the other hand decreased from 149 to 140, while the number of pupils in them increased from 10,374 to 10,527. Taken together, there was a gain of 971 pupils and a loss of five institutions. This loss the Government, agreeing with the Director, regards as merely indicative of the closing or reduction of weak or ill-conducted schools. The number of pupils in public Lower Secondary schools for boys has risen by 33 per cent. in four years, which is satisfactory evidence of steady progress. Madras and Tanjore had over 3,000 pupils at this stage; Malabar and Tinnevelly over 2,000; and nine other districts upwards of 1,000, while Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah had under 400. Of the total expenditure on Lower Secondary schools, public funds met 30 per cent. But while during the past four years the average number on the rolls rose by 8 per cent., the total expenditure increased by only 3 per cent. The average fee per pupil fell from Rs. 6–13–0 to Rs. 6–6–10, a result which the Director considers to be probably due to the choice given to managers of aided and unaided schools to fix their own fees.

Particulars as regards the number of candidates that appeared at the Lower Secondary examination from these two classes of schools and the proportion of them that were successful are not available, but it is desirable that these should be given in future reports. Some slight modifications were made in the Lower Secondary examination during the year, the age restriction in the case of private candidates being removed, and certain minor improvements introduced into the scheme of the examination. There was a general increase in the number examined and passed. The male pupil candidates at the Lower Secondary examination of December 1895 numbered 5,103; of these 3,368 were successful, the percentage of success being 66 as compared with 48 in the preceding year. Of 498 female pupil candidates examined, 283 passed; while for complete certificates 1,403 male and 213 female pupil candidates were successful. More than one-half of the male candidates examined were Brahmans, but the highest percentage of success was among the Native Christians. The proportion of success among Muhammadans was only 12 per cent. or one-half the average for all classes. At the Standard examinations there was an improvement in the

numbers examined and passed under each standard. As in the previous year almost all the Seventh Standard candidates were tested by the Lower Secondary examination. At the examinations Local Fund schools were more successful than results schools under private management.

7. *Primary Education.*—The results obtained by the male pupil candidates at the Primary examination for the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates.	Percentage of success.
1891-92	2,706	17,495	7,620	43·5
1892-93	3,186	21,038	8,441	40·1
1893-94	3,310	22,751	9,333	41·0
1894-95	3,211	22,325	9,802	43·9
1895-96	3,446	23,045	9,900	42·9

The number of schools presenting pupils for examination and the number of candidates, both examined and passed, were the highest during the quinquennium. Owing to the incompleteness of General Table VI appended to the report, these figures have been taken from the reports on Government examinations. The absence also of particulars of aided and other schools presenting pupils renders it difficult to determine the extent to which the examination is made use of for result grants purposes. Out of 38,376 boys in the upper primary stage on the 31st March 1895, 23,045 or 60 per cent. appeared at the primary examination and nearly 26 per cent. were successful. It is satisfactory to observe that one of the most popular of the optional subjects taken up at the examination is *Hygiene*, but it is a matter for regret that the teaching of the subject is not of a more practical character. The Director should issue such instructions as he may deem best adapted to secure this object.

The following figures represent the numerical fluctuation of primary schools for boys during the last five years:—

Year.	Upper primary.		Lower primary.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
1891-92	3,781	166,413	14,278	351,225
1892-93	4,207	184,114	14,890	366,332
1893-94	4,209	185,366	15,008	367,915
1894-95	4,227	189,769	14,625	356,268
1895-96	4,633	206,928	14,636	352,437

The number of primary schools, both upper and lower, increased by 417, and their pupils by 13,328 as compared with the previous year. The decline, which was the subject of comment in the review of that year's report, was thus arrested and the lost ground more than recovered. The increase in the total number of these schools and their strength is attributed by the Director of Public Instruction mainly to "the grant of a further extension of time to certain lower primary schools to fulfil the conditions as to staff and accommodation"; his view apparently being that had it not been for this concession a further serious falling off would have been again apparent. Taking into account the number of boys attending primary girls' schools and the primary department of all secondary schools and excluding girls reading in boys' schools, it is noticed that the number of boys receiving primary education was 535,855. Of these, 41,301 were in the upper primary stage and 434,533 in the lower primary stage reading printed books; the remaining 60,021 were not reading printed books. The number of boys in the upper primary stage continued to be small and their percentage to the total number of boys receiving primary education advanced slightly from 7·3 to 7·7.

The expenditure in primary schools is compared for the last four years in the following table taken from paragraph 89 of the report:—

Year.	Public funds.	Private funds and school fees.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1892-93	8,37,657	9,20,631	17,58,288
1893-94	8,93,604	8,82,517	17,76,121
1894-95	9,09,357	8,66,547	17,75,904
1895-96	9,35,185	8,61,773	17,96,958

The steady increase noticeable in the expenditure from public funds is accompanied by a corresponding and regrettable decrease in that from fee revenue. The decrease in the fee income is clearly traceable to the operation of the School-fee notification which came into force on the 1st January 1892. This leaves the levy of fees to the option of the managers of schools.

The increasing expenditure from Provincial funds is due mainly to the development of upper primary education. During 1895-96 public funds met 52 per cent. of the entire expenditure on primary education. There were eleven districts in which less than 20 per cent. of the male population of school-going age was receiving primary instruction in public schools. Vizagapatam with 11·7 per cent. is still at the bottom of the list.

8. *Special Education.*—The number of training schools for masters and mistresses increased from 57 to 60, while the pupils again decreased, the fall being from 1,494 to 1,486. This is a matter for great regret. The number of sessional schools on the 31st March rose from 17 with 183 teachers to 20 with 215 teachers and 99 sessional schools with 1,187 teachers were held during the year. Besides these there were two schools for the training of gymnastic instructors and fifteen pupils were under training on the 31st March 1896. The expenditure from Provincial funds on all these institutions increased from Rs. 1,45,279 to Rs. 1,55,366, while the total expenditure rose from Rs. 2,10,183 to Rs. 2,31,957. The number of students in the thirty Government schools for masters fell from 962 to 922, while in the eight aided schools it rose from 134 to 170. The most noticeable advance was in the attendance of Panchamas which rose to 47 from 11 in the previous year. This is attributed largely to the opening during the year at Madras of a special training school for this class. In the four Government schools for mistresses the number rose from 86 to 100 and in the fifteen aided schools from 204 to 215. The average cost to Government of the training of each student was Rs. 95 against Rs. 89 in 1894-95; and the cost would be considerably greater if the figures omitted sessional schools and were confined to training schools proper. At the written test for teachers' certificates 1,484 students appeared from the training schools and 392 or 26 per cent. passed; this result cannot be regarded as satisfactory. How many of these students were actually successful at the practical test and have been awarded certificates has not been reported. The number of candidates who obtained trained teachers' certificates during the year was 203, of whom 38 qualified for the upper secondary certificate, 63 for the lower secondary, and 102 for the primary. Twelve candidates as against twenty in 1894-95 qualified for technical teachers' certificates.

Turning to the other special schools it is noticed that the number of technical, industrial or art schools remained stationary at 36, 13 of which were schools (like the School of Arts) teaching several subjects, 18 (like the School of Engineering) teaching one subject, and 5 of a lower class. The number of pupils in them increased from 3,035 to 3,430. The expenditure from Provincial funds decreased from Rs. 73,988 to Rs. 66,014, while the total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,70,721 to Rs. 1,74,421. The variations in the number of students learning the principal industries were as follows:—

Year.	Drawing.	Music.	Carpentry.	Blacksmith's work.	Tailoring.	Weaving.	Boot and Shoe making.
1891–92	687	60	667	89	155	109	50
1892–93	869	295	555	108	184	114	39
1893–94	1,082	261	571	113	210	157	29
1894–95	1,401	313	520	151	160	126	65
1895–96	2,306	387	609	128	208	129	54

The great advance under "drawing" is satisfactory, as it is at the foundation of all sound technical instruction.

It was under consideration how to make more use of the School of Arts and the Engineering College in providing skilled workmen, instructors in manual training and teachers in industrial arts. Greater facilities were provided at the Presidency College for giving students opportunities for progressing in scientific and technical knowledge.

9. *Female Education.*—The main statistics of female education in public institutions are shown in the following table:—

Class of institution.	Number of institutions.	Number of female pupils according to stage of instruction.	Public funds.			Private funds.		Total.
			Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.	Fees.	Other sources.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges for women ..	1	4	..	..	..	..	929	929
,, ,, for men ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Secondary schools for girls	23	295	48,910	..	..	41,350	75,998	1,66,258
Upper Secondary schools for boys	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Secondary schools for girls	185	2,826	93,469	894	1,359	26,231	1,75,137	2,97,090
Lower Secondary schools for boys	..	167	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary schools for girls ..	176	46,150	89,931	2,647	2,648	9,053	1,28,749	2,33,028
,, ,, for boys ..	..	51,743	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1895–96 ..	..	101,200	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, for 1894–95 ..	..	99,226	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—In the case of girls reading in institutions for boys, no figures are available showing either the number of such institutions or the share of the cost of their instruction.

The number of girls' schools proper remained practically unaltered, the college and school departments of the Sarah Tucker Institution being reckoned as one, while the number of pupils in them increased from 49,108 to 49,275 or by ·3 per cent. The total expenditure on such schools advanced during the year from Rs. 6,92,150 to Rs. 6,97,305; the expenditure from fees and private funds increased from Rs. 4,46,022 to Rs. 4,57,447 or by Rs. 11,425, while that from public funds diminished from Rs. 2,46,128 to Rs. 2,39,858 or by Rs. 6,270. The Provincial share of the expenditure on institutions for girls decreased from Rs. 2,39,503 to Rs. 2,32,310. In paragraph 121 of the report the Director of Public Instruction expresses the opinion that without additional funds no appreciable advance will be made in the number of girls' schools; but at the same time he is hopeful that the scheme of special scholarships for Hindu and Muhammadan girls sanctioned in the beginning of 1896 will lead to farther progress. The only college for girls in the Presidency is the Sarah Tucker Institution which was raised to that grade in the year under review; it sent up four

candidates for the Matriculation examination, but none of them was successful. The practising department attached to the Presidency Training School for Mistresses, the only high school maintained by Government, also sent up one candidate without success. Of the 23 high schools for girls, 12 are in Madras with 1,742 pupils; of these, two are Vernacular schools and contained 326 pupils on the 31st March 1896. The remaining 11 institutions are English schools distributed over 8 districts.

The number of girls in the different stages of instruction both in girls schools proper and mixed schools during the last six years is compared in the following statement:—

Stage of instruction.	On the 31st March					
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Collegiate	5	5	3	2	3	8
Upper Secondary	228	200	273	314	362	306
Lower do.	2,395	2,514	2,717	2,719	2,859	2,993
Upper Primary	3,502	3,884	4,071	4,464	4,889	5,150
Lower do.	76,448	86,841	92,318	92,628	91,113	92,743
Total ..	82,578	93,444	99,382	100,127	99,226	101,200
Rate of increase or decrease ..	14·6	13·1	6·3	·8	— ·9	1·9

The number in all stages advanced, except in the Upper Secondary, where there was a fall of 56 which is considered by the Director of Public Instruction to be entirely due to the closing of four of the high schools for girls. The rate of advance in the number of pupils shows curious variations.

In addition to the girls under instruction in these public institutions there were, on 31st March 1896, as noted in paragraph 2 *supra*, 8,298 girls in private institutions, besides 962 in special public institutions (training and industrial schools).

10. *Education of Europeans.*—The progress made in the education of Europeans and Eurasians is exhibited by the following figures:—

—	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Colleges and schools	92	85	86	88	95
Pupils	7,158	7,323	7,570	7,836	8,154

There were 4,048 boys and 3,872 girls under instruction on the 31st March 1896 as against 4,028 boys and 3,595 girls in 1894–95. The total cost of European education rose from Rs. 5,18,735 to Rs. 5,45,861, of which Government contributed Rs. 1,31,167.

11. *Education of Muhammadans.*—The total number of Muhammadan pupils during the last five years has been as shown in the margin. There was thus an increase of 3,518 pupils in the year. The number of schools for Muhammadans rose from 1,949 to 2,007 and the pupils in them from 70,720 to 73,624. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of scholars was 12·1, and is nearly double the proportion which the Muhammadan population bears to the entire population of the Presidency. There was a decrease in the number of Muhammadan pupils in Professional colleges, in the Upper secondary stage, in Training schools and in private institutions of an advanced character, while in all other stages and institutions there was an increase. The number of Muhammadan candidates successful at the University examinations for the last five years was as follows:—

1891–92	84,391
1892–93	87,857
1893–94	86,911
1894–95	92,570
1895–96	96,088

—	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Matriculation	33	6	17	9	31
First-in-Arts	8	14	14	9	4
B.A. English language ..	2	7	4	4	10
B.A. Second language ..		6	7	10	12
B.A. Science division ..	...	2	7	5	12

At the Lower Secondary and Primary examinations, 25 and 639 candidates were successful as compared with 32 and 632 in the preceding year. The number of scholarships awarded for Muhammadans during the year was greatly in excess of the number allotted for them and the Director reports that every possible encouragement was held out to them to seek higher education. The quinquennial report to be prepared next year should enumerate the several concessions granted to Muhammadans and should trace, as far as possible, the degree of success that has attended each of them. The number of institutions of all classes for Mappillas increased by 17 and their pupils by 542; but this advance was restricted to private institutions; public institutions declined both in number and strength.

The total expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools was Rs. 2,32,558 to which the Provincial contribution was Rs. 62,251. But altogether public funds bore 64 per cent. of the entire cost, while fees gave only 13 per cent., and other sources 23 per cent. The trifling proportion which this community contributed to the education of their children is noteworthy.

12. *Education of Panchamas.*—Panchama schools and scholars advanced by 8·4 per cent. and 8·8 per cent., respectively, as compared with the increases in the number and strength of institutions of all sorts in the Presidency of 3·5 per cent. and 3·6 per cent., respectively. The rate of advance is satisfactory, although less than that of the previous year. The increase in schools and scholars occurred entirely in public secondary schools for girls and primary schools for boys; the number and strength of almost all other schools declined. The Government Training school for Panchamas opened in Madras towards the close of the year numbered 16 students on its rolls on the 31st March 1896. At the Primary examination 154 out of 447 candidates were successful as compared with 20 out of 60 in 1894-95. The percentage of Panchama pupils to the Panchama population of school age rose from 4·1 to 4·3 and the proportion of such pupils to the total number of scholars from 4·6 to 4·8 per cent. The expenditure in Panchama schools amounted to Rs. 1,88,041, of which the Government share was Rs. 14,020. This and other public funds contributed nearly 40 per cent. of the entire cost.

13. *Education of aboriginal tribes.*—On the 31st March 1896, 2,619 boys and 62 girls of the aboriginal and hill tribes were under instruction, and for their education there were 331 schools attended by 8,513 pupils. Of these, 283 schools with 7,134 pupils were in the Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari Agencies, and 37 schools with 1,094 pupils in the Nilgiri Hills; the other schools were in the districts of Kistna, Kurnool and Nellore. In the Agency tracts the number of schools and their strength advanced by 2·5 per cent. and 10·2 per cent., respectively, and the number of pupils of hill tribes advanced from 1,115 to 1,293 or by 16 per cent. In future reports, the Director should supply and analiyze the figures showing the expenditure on the education of these tribes.

14. *Indigenous Education.*—The number and strength of private institutions during the last five years were as follows:—

—	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Schools	3,403	3,455	4,030	4,675	5,134
Pupils	64,473	65,894	77,062	93,634	1,02,443

The figures show a steady increase, but so far as this denotes a growth in institutions which do not conform to the departmental standard, it is unsatisfactory. As public instruction progresses the number and strength of private institutions should retrograde and not increase.

15. *General.*—The Text-book Committee made commendable progress during the year; it dealt with 604 books, approving 309 and rejecting 295. The number of books awaiting disposal at the end of the year was 179 as against 446 on the 31st March 1895.

Night schools recovered the loss sustained in 1894–95. The number of schools increased by 161 and their pupils by 3,385.

A short account of the working of the arrangement sanctioned in G.O., No. 238, Educational, dated 13th April 1896, by which schoolmasters are permitted to hold also the post of postmasters should be given in future reports.

The new scholarship notification came into force on 1st January 1896; but sufficient time has not elapsed to gauge the effect of the changes which it introduced. The entire expenditure on scholarships, exclusive of stipends in training and medical schools, was Rs. 56,638 of which Rs. 32,037 were paid from Provincial funds, Rs. 4,390 from local and municipal revenue, and Rs. 20,211 from subscriptions, endowments and other sources. Arts and professional colleges received about 50 per cent. of the total amount and schools for general education about 25 per cent., the remainder going to schools for special education.

The statistics relating to teachers employed in public secondary and primary schools for boys compare as follows:—

	Secondary schools.		Primary schools.	
	1894–95.	1895–96.	1894–95.	1895–96.
Teachers educated in Europe	·7	·6	..	..
Teachers holding trained teachers' certificates	28·5	29·5	17·5	17.3
Do. untrained teachers' certificates	21·6	24·3	2·9	3·5
Do. general education certificates	39·9	37·0	36·8	38·3
Do. no certificates whatever	9·3	8·6	42·8	40·9
Total ..	100	100	100	100

The figures show improvement in every respect. The number of trained teachers in primary schools increased from 4,172 to 4,301, although the proportion they bear to the total number of teachers showed a slight decline. Out of 3,185 teachers in 528 secondary schools, 18 held non-Indian diplomas, 1,736 had passed the Matriculation or some higher University examination, 534 the late Middle school or the Lower Secondary examination and 622 the Primary examination. In 19,269 primary schools there were 24,866 teachers; of these, 160 had passed the Matriculation or a higher University examination, 1,354 the Lower Secondary examination and 13,183 the Primary examination. The proportion of unpassed and uncertificated teachers in primary schools is high and every effort should be made to reduce it. The Government will be glad if in future reports information is given regarding the qualifications of teachers in Government institutions.

16. The year under review was not marked by any special innovations in the policy of the department. Generally there was steady progress in all directions. Already there is clear evidence that the inferior and ill-directed schools which were extinguished by the operation of the last issued educational rules are being replaced by well-conducted institutions conforming to the standards of the department, while educational effort is being expended and concentrated more economically and efficiently than before on the establishment of schools possessing surer elements of permanency. The advantages which attend the controlling of students outside their schools by extending the tutorial system and establishing hostels and boarding houses, &c., have been kept in view. In conclusion, the Government desires to acknowledge the good work done by the Educational officers of all classes during the year and to thank the Hon'ble Dr. Duncan for his successful administration of the department.

(True Extract.)

G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR

1897-98.

MADRAS:
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1898.

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OFFICE OF THE

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras, 3rd October 1898.

No. 11350.

From

THE HONOURABLE MR. D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.SC., LL.D.,

Director of Public Instruction,

Madras,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Educational Department,

Fort St. George.

SIR,

Introduction.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the state and progress of education in the Presidency during the official year 1897–98. It is drawn up on the lines adopted in the last (quinquennial) report. Observations on general matters, such as the constitution of the Department and the other controlling agencies, the character and scope of education in its several stages, and the introductory remarks on the measures devised from time to time to promote the education of special classes of the population, which were deemed necessary in a quinquennial report, have been omitted. The education of the blind and of deaf-mutes, which has hitherto been dealt with in a small paragraph in the last or "General Remarks" chapter, has, more appropriately, been relegated to a separate chapter. The four maps attached to this report have been printed in four different colours, the colour of each map being the same as in Mr. Nash's review, but painted somewhat lighter. In each map the district groups into which the Presidency is sub-divided are classified and exhibited with reference to the proportion of scholars to the estimated population of school age. In this report the term "European" embraces Eurasian, unless otherwise stated.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

General statistics of institutions and scholars.

2. The following table compares the number of institutions of all grades and classes and the number of scholars attending each class of institutions at the close of the past two years, the figures relating to scholars in secondary schools including, as usual, the number of pupils in the primary departments of such schools:—

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Classes of institutions.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Public institutions.				
University education—				
Arts colleges { for men	36	3,536	38	3,362
Arts colleges { for women	1	4	1	2
Professional colleges	6	883	6	896
School education, general—				
Secondary schools for boys—				
Upper secondary, English	133	35,666	140	38,548
Lower secondary { English	261	24,805	266	25,233
Lower secondary { Vernacular	149	10,953	118	8,583
Secondary schools for girls—				
Upper secondary { English	22	2,373	20	2,176
Upper secondary { Vernacular	1	305	1	308
Lower secondary { English	40	3,535	40	3,686
Lower secondary { Vernacular	142	12,973	145	13,503
Primary schools—				
For boys { Upper primary	4,977	222,284	4,951	221,574
For boys { Lower primary	15,015	361,680	14,875	359,797
For girls { Upper primary	371	21,063	398	23,320
For girls { Lower primary	429	12,859	453	12,910
School education, special—				
Training schools for masters	64	1,419	60	1,440
Do. for mistresses	19	317	19	307
Other special schools for boys	30	3,097	37	3,303
Do. do. for girls	9	553	12	631
Total public institutions	21,705	718,305	21,580	719,579
Private institutions.				
Advanced schools teaching—				
Arabic or Persian (for boys)	35	2,280	46	2,273
Sanskrit (for boys)	159	2,767	160	2,554
Elementary teaching { a vernacular only or mainly { for boys	4,179	74,169	4,289	78,249
Elementary teaching { a vernacular only or mainly { for girls	...	...	...	...
Elementary teaching { the Quran { for boys	733	22,741	850	24,864
Elementary teaching { the Quran { for girls	48	1,066	43	1,041
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	13	1,525	...	...
Total private institutions	5,167	104,548	5,388	108,981
Grand total	26,872	822,853	26,968	828,560

Public institutions fell in number by 125, but gained in strength by 1,274 scholars. Local boards closed as many as 82 schools last year, with a view, apparently, to increase the allotment for communications as directed by Government. The prevalence of famine and scarcity in several districts naturally tended not only to the temporary break-up of a large number of schools under private management, but also to check the numerical growth of scholars in many institutions under both public and private management. This will be clear from the figures to be given in the paragraphs showing the distribution of schools by districts and according to managing agencies. Enough to say here that the effects of the adverse season did not disorganize the working of the Department to the extent I had reason to apprehend, and that the year closed with an increase of ·36 per cent. in schools and ·69 per cent. in scholars, taking public and private institutions together.

Institutions and scholars by districts and district groups.

3. Institutions and scholars for the past two years are shown by districts and district groups in the following summary. Public and private institutions and male and female scholars are not distinguished :—

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population as per census returns of 1891.	1896-97.		1897-98.		Increase.		Decrease.	
			Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Northern Circars.										
Ganjám	8,370	1,896,803	1,763	39,389	1,655	36,844	...	...	108	2,545
Vizagapatam	17,242	2,802,992	1,275	34,281	1,259	31,927	...	...	16	2,354
Gódávari	7,857	2,078,782	1,538	50,945	1,576	53,119	38	2,174	...	...
Kistna	8,397	1,855,582	1,828	45,653	1,817	45,322	...	...	11	331
			6,404	170,268	6,307	167,212	38	2,174	135	5,230
Ceded districts.										
Kurnool	7,514	817,811	626	14,058	612	13,522	...	...	14	536
Bellary	6,136	900,126	1,035	24,186	1,131	25,591	96	1,405	...	...
Anantapur	5,275	708,549	577	11,636	537	11,185	...	...	40	451
Cuddapah	8,722	1,272,072	846	18,652	846	18,036	...	...	...	616
			3,084	68,532	3,126	68,334	96	1,405	54	1,603
Central districts.										
Nellore	8,765	1,468,736	1,289	30,082	1,191	28,451	...	...	98	1,581
Madras	29	452,518	576	40,315	561	39,980	...	...	15	335
Chingleput	2,842	1,136,928	1,047	29,291	1,151	31,481	104	2,190	...	...
North Arcot	7,616	2,180,487	1,768	48,580	1,809	50,117	41	1,537	...	...
South Arcot	5,217	2,162,851	1,415	40,196	1,582	42,179	167	1,983	...	...
			6,095	188,414	6,294	192,208	312	5,710	113	1,916
Southern districts.										
Tanjore	3,709	2,228,114	1,804	60,081	1,883	63,035	79	2,954	...	...
Trichinopoly	3,631	1,372,717	1,006	32,449	970	32,475	...	26	36	...
Madura	8,808	2,608,404	1,557	53,867	1,627	57,640	70	3,773	...	...
Tinnevelly	5,387	1,916,095	1,889	64,567	1,917	66,835	28	2,268	...	...
			6,256	210,964	6,397	219,985	177	9,021	36	...
Inland districts.										
Coimbatore	7,860	2,004,839	1,242	35,477	1,164	34,703	...	...	78	774
Salem	7,529	1,962,591	1,239	33,088	1,172	32,602	...	...	67	486
Nilgiris	957	99,797	90	4,327	93	4,518	3	191	...	...
			2,571	72,892	2,429	71,823	3	191	145	1,260
West coast districts.										
Malabar	5,585	2,652,565	1,732	84,773	1,730	83,374	...	...	2	1,399
South Canara	3,902	1,056,081	730	27,010	685	25,624	...	...	45	1,386
			2,462	111,783	2,415	108,998	...	...	47	2,785
Total ...	141,350	35,630,440	26,872	822,853	26,968	828,560	626	18,501	530	12,794

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Three of the district groups, including the Ceded districts, contained a larger number of institutions than in the year previous, but in only two of them —the central and southern district groups, which were not affected by famine—was there an increase in the number of scholars. Of the districts, as many as eleven suffered in both schools and scholars, one suffered in schools only and one in scholars only. South Arcot made the largest advance in schools and Madura in scholars.

Institutions and scholars according to standards and stages of instruction.

4. The following statement furnishes by districts the number of institutions, public and private, of the different grades on the 31st March last and the distribution of scholars, male and female, according to standards and stages of instruction :—

Districts.	Institutions—public and private.												
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Upper secondary schools for boys.	Lower secondary schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	Upper secondary schools for girls.	Lower secondary schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Training schools for masters.	Training schools for mistresses.	Medical schools.	Technical, industrial and art schools.	Total.
Ganjám	2	...	4	20	1,600	...	3	22	4	...	...	...	1,655
Vizagapatam	2	...	8	38	1,123	1	8	74	3	...	...	2	1,259
Gódávari	2	1	6	49	1,429	...	11	74	3	...	...	1	1,576
Kistna	2	...	5	28	1,688	...	7	76	5	2	...	4	1,817
Kurnool	...	...	2	6	591	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	612
Bellary	1	...	3	19	1,082	1	3	19	2	...	...	1	1,131
Anantapur	...	...	2	15	508	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	537
Cuddapah	...	...	2	11	897	...	3	20	3	...	...	...	846
Nellore	1	...	6	9	1,135	...	8	28	2	2	...	...	1,191
Madras	8	3	18	30	394	11	35	38	3	4	1	16	561
Chingleput	...	2	10	14	1,080	...	3	36	4	...	...	2	1,151
North Arcot	1	...	12	21	1,691	1	8	68	4	1	...	2	1,809
South Arcot	2	...	4	35	1,507	...	8	21	4	1	...	...	1,582
Tanjore	3	...	14	74	1,699	...	16	72	3	...	1	1	1,883
Trichinopoly	2	...	4	19	881	...	8	47	1	2	...	6	970
Madura	2	...	7	23	1,548	1	5	34	2	1	...	4	1,627
Tinnevelly	3	...	12	43	1,693	2	17	136	4	2	...	5	1,917
Coimbatore	2	...	7	18	1,097	1	12	24	1	1	...	1	1,164
Salem	1	...	4	16	1,108	...	5	35	2	...	...	1	1,172
Nilgiris	...	...	3	11	67	1	6	4	1	...	...	...	93
Malabar	3	...	11	57	1,600	1	12	39	5	1	...	1	1,730
South Canara	2	...	6	24	637	1	7	5	1	2	...	...	685
Total, 1897-98 ...	39	6	150	580	24,965	21	185	894	60	19	2	47	26,968
Total, 1896-97 ...	*37*	*6*	*136*	*601*	*24,917*	*23*	*132*	*848*	*64*	*19*	*3*	*36*	*26,872*

Districts.	Scholars—male and female.												
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Upper secondary schools for boys.	Lower secondary schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	Upper secondary schools for girls.	Lower secondary schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Training schools for masters.	Training schools for mistresses.	Medical schools.	Technical, industrial and art schools.	Total.
Ganjám	68	...	282	967	34,398	...	9	1,052	68	...	...	...	36,844
Vizagapatam ...	95	...	658	1,810	26,483	10	52	2,718	53	...	...	48	31,927
Gódávari	130	12	687	2,471	45,514	...	90	4,101	87	...	...	27	53,119
Kistna	98	...	558	1,693	39,153	...	89	3,465	126	19	...	121	45,322
Kurnool	...	...	83	395	12,511	...	...	497	36	...	...	...	13,522
Bellary	22	...	253	774	23,443	12	44	996	44	...	...	3	25,591
Anantapur ...	...	...	59	403	10,122	...	...	580	21	...	...	...	11,185
Cuddapah ...	...	...	116	425	16,865	...	30	555	45	...	...	...	18,036
Nellore	15	...	353	772	25,573	...	153	1,506	52	27	...	...	28,451
Madras	1,267	779	2,498	4,200	20,179	197	885	7,527	73	110	385	1,880	39,980
Chingleput ..	...	105	397	1,177	27,647	...	22	1,956	103	...	...	74	31,481
North Arcot ...	8	...	557	1,656	43,975	4	93	3,674	60	10	...	80	50,117
South Arcot ...	105	...	559	1,514	38,286	...	43	1,572	87	13	...	...	42,179
Tanjore	301	...	1,800	4,551	51,620	...	216	4,314	95	...	47	91	63,035
Trichinopoly ...	517	...	1,094	1,949	25,901	...	131	2,419	42	19	...	403	32,475
Madura	152	...	711	1,750	52,302	9	128	2,144	64	26	...	354	57,640
Tinnevelly ...	140	...	1,079	2,654	56,036	67	552	5,862	121	46	...	278	66,835
Coimbatore ...	113	...	541	1,577	30,301	17	155	1,841	50	15	...	93	34,703
Salem	27	...	279	1,280	28,800	...	49	2,115	46	...	...	6	32,602
Nilgiris	...	...	61	572	3,297	5	80	583	10	...	...	...	4,518
Malabar	153	...	1,162	3,704	74,942	14	261	2,966	116	12	...	44	83,374
South Canara ...	153	...	499	1,272	22,565	24	141	919	41	10	...	...	25,624
Total, 1897-98 ...	3,364	896	14,286	37,566	709,823	359	3,223	53,362	1,440	307	432	3,502	828,560
Total, 1896-97 ...	*3,540*	*883*	*13,309*	*36,519*	*709,042*	*324*	*3,122*	*50,728*	*1,419*	*317*	*423*	*3,227*	*822,853*

Lower secondary schools for boys, upper secondary schools for girls, training schools for masters, and medical schools were fewer than at the close of 1896–97, institutions of all other descriptions having remained the same or increased in number. But the increase under scholars was shared by every class of institutions, except arts colleges and training schools for mistresses, which lost 176 and 10 students, respectively.

The arts colleges in the Presidency town were 167 weaker than on the 31st March 1897, and six other districts had also fewer collegiate students at the close of the year under review, owing, partly, to the comparatively unfavourable results of the Matriculation Examination of December 1897 and of the First Examination in Arts of December 1896, and, partly, to the distress which extended over several districts. Upper secondary schools for boys were better attended in every district except South Canara, and so also were lower secondary schools for boys in fifteen districts. Notwithstanding an increase in the total number of pupils attending primary schools for boys, 13 out of 22 districts, including the city of Madras, presented an unfavourable comparison. Primary schools for girls, on the other hand, showed more or less increase in numbers, except in four districts.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The distribution of scholars in public institutions for general education over the different stages of instruction at the close of the past two years is given in the margin, pupils in the lower primary stage reading and not reading printed books being shown separately. In the secondary stage, upper and lower, the year was marked by an appreciable advance. The loss in the upper primary stage is to be regretted as much as is the increase in the number of lower primary pupils not reading printed books. This last increase cannot be explained satisfactorily, unless it be the effect of the scarcity which probably prevented a large number of infants from being supplied with any of the approved standard primers or readers. Of the scholars on the 31st March last, ·5 per cent. were in the collegiate, 2·0 per cent. in the upper secondary, 5·1 per cent. in the lower secondary, 6·7 per cent. in the upper primary, and the remaining 85·7 per cent. in the lower primary stage of instruction: in other words, only one-seventh of the entire number at school had passed beyond the lower primary stage. Upper primary education stands in need of much encouragement. A comparison of the percentages of scholars in the different stages at the close of 1896–97 to the total number of scholars in public institutions in Bengal, Bombay and Madras will show that Madras was ahead of Bengal in each stage but the lowest, while Bombay, though affected by plague, was ahead of Madras and Bengal in the proportion of scholars in the upper secondary and upper primary stages. I am not sure, however, whether the upper primary standard is as high or as rigidly fixed in Bombay as in Bengal and Madras, seeing that the percentage of pupils at this stage differs so very widely from those of Bengal and Madras.

	1896–97.	1897–98.
Collegiate stage	3,540	3,364
Upper secondary stage	13,518	14,438
Lower secondary stage	34,709	36,169
Upper primary stage	48,903	47,532
Lower primary stage—		
Reading printed books	540,600	536,954
Not reading printed books ...	70,766	74,545
Total ...	712,036	713,002

	Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.
Collegiate ...	·4	·2	·5
Upper secondary ...	1·8	2·0	1·9
Lower secondary ...	3·1	3·2	4·9
Upper primary ...	5·3	28·8	6·8
Lower primary ...	89·4	65·8	85·9

Institutions according to managing agencies.

5. Institutions are classified hereunder according to the agencies by which they were managed:—

Institutions.	1896–97. Number.	1896–97. Strength.	1897–98. Number.	1897–98. Strength.
Under public management.				
Government (departmental) ...	414	23,969	414	23,983
Board (municipal and local) ...	3,261	154,393	3,182	151,938
Native State	1	80	1	84
Under private management.				
Aided from public funds ...	11,410	394,742	11,934	411,251
Unaided	6,619	145,121	6,049	132,323
Indigenous and private	5,167	104,548	5,388	108,981
Total ...	26,872	822,853	26,968	828,560

Three municipal schools were opened and 82 local board schools were closed. Reference has already been made to the circumstance which led to the closing of the board schools. The increase under aided schools is a pleasing feature of the year, the figure for the last year being the highest ever reached. A larger number of schools would have passed from the unaided to the aided list and from the indigenous to the unaided list but for the prevalence of famine and the dearness of provisions, on the one hand, and the paucity of funds, on the other. The satisfaction which one derives from an increase in the number of aided institutions is, however, qualified by the reflection that so long as the allotment for grants-in-aid remains the same or does not increase proportionately, the grants to individual institutions must be diminished. The number of board and aided institutions is, moreover, already as large as can be efficiently inspected and examined by the existing inspecting agency. The strain on the sub-assistants in not a few ranges is excessive, as will appear from the statistics furnished in the next chapter.

Education in relation to population.

6. Districts are arranged in the following table in order of proportion of total scholars on the 31st March last to total population:—

Districts.	Population.	Scholars in						Proportion of scholars to population in									
		1896-97.			1897-98.			1896-97.			1897-98.						
		Public institutions.	Private institutions.	Total.	Public institutions.	Private institutions.	Total.	Public institutions.	Private institutions.	Total.	Public institutions.	Private institutions.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
								1 in	1 in	1 in	1 in	1 in	1 in				
Madras	452,518	35,521	4,794	40,315	35,419	4,561	39,980	13	94	11	13	99	11				
Nilgiris	99,797	4,144	183	4,327	4,323	195	4,518	24	545	23	23	512	22				
Tinnevelly ...	1,916,095	54,283	10,284	64,567	55,212	11,623	66,835	35	186	30	35	165	29				
Malabar	2,652,565	66,372	18,401	84,773	64,060	19,314	83,374	40	144	31	41	137	32				
Tanjore	2,228,114	49,601	10,480	60,081	52,505	10,530	63,035	45	213	37	42	212	35				
Bellary	900,126	22,141	2,045	24,186	23,576	2,015	25,591	41	440	37	38	447	35				
Chingleput ...	1,136,928	25,067	4,224	29,291	26,923	4,558	31,481	45	269	39	42	249	36				
Gódávari ...	2,078,782	47,800	3,145	50,945	49,174	3,945	53,119	43	661	41	42	527	39				
South Canara ...	1,056,081	22,410	4,600	27,010	21,566	4,058	25,624	47	230	39	49	260	41				
Kistna	1,855,582	42,639	3,014	45,653	42,085	3,237	45,322	44	616	41	44	511	42				
Trichinopoly ...	1,872,717	28,988	3,461	32,449	28,771	3,704	32,475	47	397	42	48	371	42				
North Arcot ...	2,190,487	39,339	9,241	48,580	39,876	10,241	50,117	55	236	45	55	213	44				
Madura	2,668,404	44,413	9,454	53,867	47,751	9,889	57,640	59	276	48	55	264	45				
Ganjám	1,896,803	36,807	2,582	39,389	35,230	1,614	36,844	52	735	48	54	1,175	51				
Nellore	1,463,736	26,659	3,373	30,032	25,329	3,122	28,451	55	434	49	58	462	51				
South Arcot ...	2,162,851	35,161	5,035	40,196	36,479	5,700	42,179	62	430	54	59	379	51				
Coimbatore ...	2,004,839	32,502	2,975	35,477	31,515	3,188	34,703	62	674	57	64	629	58				
Kurnool	817,811	13,580	478	14,058	12,604	918	13,522	60	1,711	58	65	891	60				
Salem	1,962,591	29,602	3,486	33,088	29,435	3,167	32,602	66	566	59	67	620	60				
Anantapur ...	708,549	10,902	734	11,636	10,455	730	11,185	65	965	61	68	971	63				
Cuddapah ...	1,272,072	17,561	1,091	18,652	17,039	997	18,036	72	1,167	68	75	1,276	71				
Vizagapatam ...	2,802,992	32,813	1,468	34,281	30,252	1,675	31,927	85	1,909	82	98	1,673	88				
Total ...	35,630,440	718,305	104,548	822,853	719,579	108,981	828,560	50	341	43	50	324	43				

The proportion remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 1 in 43; but in nine as against seven districts it was less than 1 in 50; that is, fewer than 2 per cent. of the population were at school. As many as 18 out of 22 districts retained their position in the list, Gódávari and Madura gained one place each, and Ganjám and South Canara lost one place each. Public and private schools are for the first time distinguished in this connection. The wide variations, which Government will notice among the districts in regard to the proportion of pupils in private schools to population, must be attributed to the disparity in the number of private schools for which statistics are annually collected by the subordinate inspecting officers. As in 1896-97, the proportion was above the average in eleven districts.

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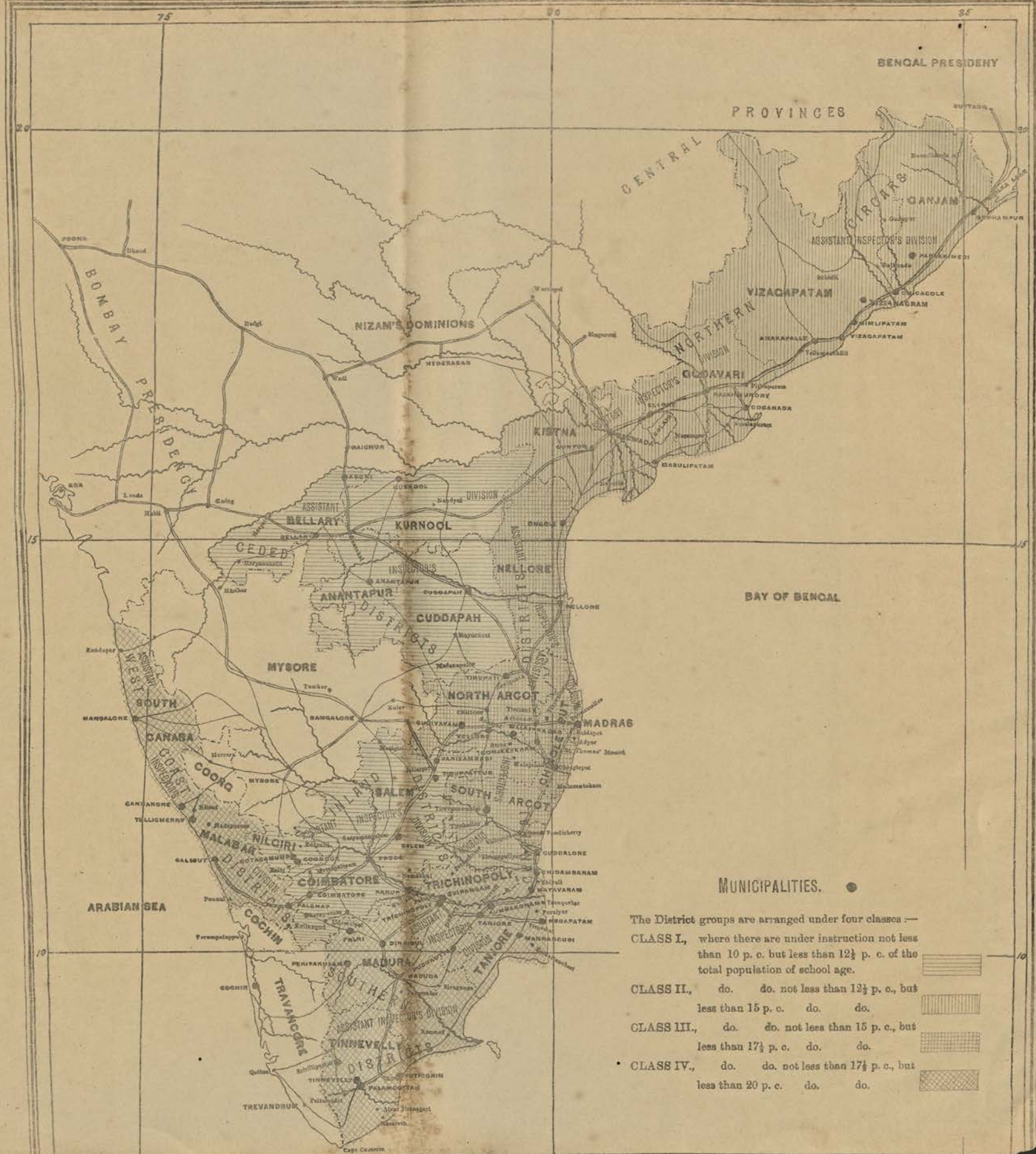
Education in relation to population of school age.

7. In the subjoined statement male and female scholars in public and private schools in each district are compared with the respective populations of school age for the past two years, and the percentages of total scholars in public institutions alone and in all institutions, public and private, to the total population of school age are separately exhibited. The population of school age has as usual been taken at 15 per cent. of the population according to the last census :—

Districts.	Population of school age.		1896-97.						1897-98.						Percentage of total scholars to total population of school age.			
			Male scholars.			Female scholars.			Male scholars.			Female scholars.			1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Males.	Females.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public institutions.	All institutions, public and private.	Public institutions.	All institutions, public and private.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ganjám ...	138,488	146,032	34,631	2,536	37,167	2,176	46	2,222	33,206	1,588	34,794	2,024	26	2,050	12·9	13·8	12·4	12·9
Vizagapatam ...	210,087	210,362	28,913	1,453	30,366	3,900	15	3,915	26,014	1,656	27,670	4,238	19	4,257	7·8	8·1	7·2	7·6
Gódávari ...	154,071	157,747	37,388	3,040	40,428	10,412	105	10,517	38,116	3,696	41,812	11,058	249	11,307	15·3	16·3	15·8	17·0
Kistna ...	140,753	137,585	33,731	2,859	36,590	8,908	155	9,063	33,045	3,084	36,129	9,040	153	9,193	15·3	16·4	15·1	16·3
Kurnool ...	62,120	60,551	11,310	465	11,775	2,270	13	2,283	10,551	890	11,441	2,053	28	2,081	11·1	11·5	10·3	11·0
Bellary ...	68,850	66,169	20,453	2,020	22,473	1,688	25	1,713	21,658	1,983	23,641	1,918	32	1,950	16·4	17·7	17·5	19·0
Anantapur ...	54,345	51,937	9,856	722	10,578	1,046	12	1,058	9,338	717	10,105	1,067	13	1,080	10·3	10·9	9·8	10·5
Cuddapah ...	96,951	93,860	15,702	884	16,586	1,859	207	2,066	15,154	842	15,996	1,885	155	2,040	9·2	9·8	8·9	9·5
Nellore ...	110,491	109,069	21,756	3,118	24,874	4,903	255	5,158	20,455	2,967	23,422	4,874	165	5,039	12·1	13·7	11·1	12·9
Madras ...	33,873	34,005	25,759	4,449	30,208	9,762	345	10,107	25,626	4,357	29,983	9,793	204	9,997	52·3	59·4	52·2	58·9
Chingleput ...	85,917	84,623	21,635	4,163	25,798	3,432	61	3,493	23,173	4,476	27,649	3,750	82	3,832	14·7	17·2	15·8	18·5
North Arcot ...	164,181	162,892	34,250	8,259	42,509	5,089	982	6,071	34,568	9,149	43,717	5,308	1,092	6,400	12·0	14·8	12·2	15·3
South Arcot ...	161,870	162,558	31,483	4,981	36,464	3,678	54	3,732	32,626	5,587	38,213	3,853	113	3,966	10·8	12·4	11·2	13·0
Tanjore ...	159,907	174,310	43,441	9,524	52,965	6,160	956	7,116	45,496	9,693	55,189	7,009	837	7,846	14·8	17·9	15·7	18·9
Trichinopoly ...	99,535	106,372	25,627	3,395	29,022	3,361	66	3,427	25,115	3,614	28,729	3,656	90	3,746	14·1	15·8	14·0	15·3
Madura ...	187,735	208,525	41,123	9,205	50,328	3,290	249	3,539	44,074	9,569	53,643	3,677	320	3,997	11·4	13·7	12·2	14·7
Tinnevelly ...	140,020	147,394	44,953	10,196	55,149	9,330	88	9,418	45,490	11,318	56,808	9,722	305	10,027	18·9	22·5	19·2	23·3
Coimbatore ...	147,255	153,471	28,936	2,832	31,768	3,566	143	3,709	27,868	2,981	30,849	3,647	207	3,854	10·8	11·7	10·5	11·5
Salem ...	144,243	150,146	25,655	3,375	29,030	3,947	111	4,058	25,600	3,081	28,681	3,835	86	3,921	10·1	11·2	10·0	11·1
Nilgiris ...	8,423	6,546	3,272	130	3,402	872	53	925	3,430	150	3,580	893	45	938	27·7	28·9	28·9	30·2
Malabar ...	197,154	200,731	51,920	14,354	66,274	14,452	4,047	18,499	49,844	14,783	64,627	14,216	4,531	18,747	16·7	21·3	16·1	21·0
South Canara.	76,640	81,772	19,046	3,306	22,352	3,364	1,294	4,658	18,068	3,011	21,079	3,498	1,047	4,545	14·1	17·1	13·6	16·3
Total ...	2,642,909	2,701,657	610,840	95,266	706,106	107,465	9,282	116,747	608,565	99,182	707,747	111,014	9,799	120,813	13·4	15·4	13·5	15·5

MAP I MADRAS PRESIDENCY—SHEWING THE PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS TO THE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE 1898



The percentage of male scholars in public institutions to male population of school age fell from 23·1 to 23·0, but taking all institutions, public and private, the percentage rose from 26·7 to 26·8. Female scholars advanced in both public and private institutions and, consequently, the percentages of such scholars in public institutions and in public and private institutions increased from 4·0 and 4·3 to 4·1 and 4·5, respectively. The increase during the year in the percentage of total scholars to total population of school age was only ·1 per cent., whether public institutions alone are taken into account or public and private institutions are viewed together.

The proportion of male, female and all scholars at the close of 1896–97 to the male, female and total population of school age in Bengal, Bombay and Madras are compared in the margin. Judged by the proportion of scholars to population, Madras is behind Bengal and Bombay in regard to the education of boys and in advance of them in regard to the education of girls.

	Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.
Male scholars	28·5	28·3	26·7
Female scholars	2·0	4·2	4·3
All scholars	15·3	16·6	15·4

Scholars on the 31st March 1898 and percentages of scholars to population of school age are shown below for each district group :—

District groups.	Population of school age.	Scholars, 1897–98.	Percentage of scholars to population of school age.
Northern Circars	1,295,125	167,212	12·9
Ceded districts	554,783	68,334	12·3
Central do.	1,109,479	192,208	17·3
Southern do.	1,218,798	219,985	18·0
Inland do.	610,084	71,823	11·8
West coast do.	556,297	108,998	19·6
	5,344,566	828,560	15·5

In the map hereto attached the district groups are divided into four classes according as they contained at school—

(i) less than 12½ per cent. of the population of school age.
(ii) 12½ per cent. and more, but less than 15 per cent. of the population of school age.
(iii) 15 per cent. and more, but less than 17½ per cent. of the population of school age.
(iv) 17½ per cent. and more, but less than 20 per cent. of the population of school age.

The Ceded and Inland districts take their place in the first class and the Southern and West coast districts in the fourth class.

Scholars according to classes of the community.

8. Scholars in public and private schools are distributed below for the past two years according to the classes of the community to which they belonged :—

Classes of the community.	1896–97.				1897–98.			
	Public institutions.		Private institutions.		Public institutions.		Private institutions.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans	4,033	3,773	...	...	3,979	3,836	...	...
Native Christians	41,105	20,139	1,463	969	40,281	20,507	1,560	841
Muhammadans	59,955	11,320	23,803	5,846	58,982	10,874	24,335	6,104
Hindus — Brahmans	81,117	17,205	6,434	202	82,504	18,411	6,244	237
Hindus — Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	386,704	49,897	62,206	2,233	382,689	51,788	65,756	2,591
Hindus — Panchamas	34,527	4,961	1,321	32	36,329	5,383	1,220	25
Aborigines	3,260	74	39	...	3,693	91	67	1
Others	139	96	...	...	108	124	...	...
Total ...	610,840	107,465	95,266	9,282	608,565	111,014	99,182	9,799

As regards male scholars, Brahmans, Panchamas and Aborigines were more largely represented in public institutions than in the year previous, notwithstanding a decrease in the total number of scholars attending such institutions. The advance made by Panchamas and Aborigines is very gratifying, as these classes

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must have been more seriously affected by the famine and scarcity than the other classes. The decrease under non-Brahman caste Hindus was very large. In private institutions, on the other hand, Brahmans and Panchamas were fewer, while the other classes were stronger. This cannot be explained satisfactorily; but much reliance cannot be placed on the figures furnished by this class of schools.

As regards female scholars, the increase in the number of girls in public institutions was participated in by each of the main sections of the community, Muhammadans excepted. Panchamas made the largest proportionate advance. Private institutions also were credited with a larger number of girls under each section, Native Christians and Panchamas excepted.

The special concessions which Government, on my recommendation, was pleased to sanction in 1893 on behalf of Panchamas and which are detailed on page 177 of the last report, together with the salutary provision, proposed by me and approved by Government, allowing payment of extra results-grants to schools for backward and indigent classes up to the limit of the net cost of such schools, have had the desired effect of extending the benefits of education to these down-trodden classes. Panchama boys and girls under instruction rose from 19,476 and 3,412 on the 31st March 1892 to 37,549 and 5,408 on the corresponding date in 1898.

The percentages of male and female scholars of each class to the respective populations of school age are compared in the subjoined summary:—

Classes of the community.	Population of school age.		Scholars.				Percentage.			
			1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans	3,225	2,786	4,033	3,773	3,979	3,836	125·1	135·4	123·4	137·7
Native Christians	60,861	62,957	42,568	21,108	41,841	21,328	69·9	33·5	68·7	33·9
Muhammadans	166,667	170,891	83,758	17,166	83,317	16,978	50·3	10·0	50·0	9·9
Hindus — Brahmans ...	83,766	86,490	87,551	17,407	88,743	18,648	104·5	20·1	105·9	21·6
Hindus — Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	1,856,563	1,896,276	448,910	52,130	448,445	51,379	24·2	2·7	24·2	2·9
Hindus — Panchamas ...	431,653	444,988	35,848	4,993	37,549	5,408	8·3	1·1	8·7	1·2
Aborigines	36,790	34,130	3,299	74	3,760	92	9·0	·2	10·2	·3
Others	3,384	3,139	139	96	108	124	4·1	3·1	3·2	3·9
Total ...	2,642,909	2,701,657	706,106	116,747	707,747	120,813	26·7	4·3	26·8	4·5

European male and female scholars and Brahman male scholars were again found in excess of the respective populations of school age. The percentages of scholars to population of school age do not present any serious variation, and the remarks in this connection made in the last report fully apply to the year under review. Non-Brahman caste Hindus continued to be indifferent as to the education of their daughters and lagged behind Muhammadans in this respect.

In the following table will be found the distribution of scholars, male and female, on the 31st March last, according to the classes of the community and the stages or standards of instruction:—

Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to classes of the community.							
		Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas.		
Public institutions.									
University—									
Arts colleges for men. — Men.	3,349	34	263	68	2,343	634	2	...	5
Arts colleges for men. — Women.	13	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts colleges for women. — Men.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts colleges for women. — Women.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges. — Men.	895	25	64	11	604	190	...	...	1
Professional colleges. — Women.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to classes of the community.							
			Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.
						Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas.		
Public institutions—cont.										
Secondary schools for boys—										
Upper secondary, English.	Boys.	14,063	288	1,217	370	8,255	3,902	16	1	19
	Girls	11	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower do. do.	Boys.	30,377	893	3,393	1,457	13,340	11,148	107	18	16
	Girls.	165	90	54	...	5	16	...	...	...
Do. do. Vernacular.	Boys.	2,341	2	409	191	913	764	62	...	...
	Girls.	63	...	57	...	3	3	...	...	...
Secondary schools for girls—										
Upper secondary, English.	Boys.	9	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	344	193	140	...	...	11	...	...	...
Lower do. do.	Boys.	96	59	33	...	...	4	...	...	...
	Girls.	1,560	709	816	...	9	20	2	...	4
Upper secondary, Vernacular.	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	6	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...
Lower do. do.	Boys.	18	...	15	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	1,549	6	918	24	95	487	18	...	1
Primary schools for—										
Boys	Boys ...	550,185	1,773	33,192	56,064	55,748	363,803	35,901	3,670	34
	Girls ...	56,525	506	9,626	6,487	9,684	25,702	4,423	91	6
Girls	Boys ...	2,4 9	667	736	258	157	522	147	...	2
	Girls ...	49,832	1,838	8,509	4,315	8,612	25,508	937	...	113
Training schools for—										
Masters ...	Men ...	1,410	...	343	104	521	411	52	4	5
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mistresses ...	Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	307	32	239	18	2	14	3	...	...
Other special schools	Boys ...	3,298	230	610	459	620	1,311	42	...	26
	Girls ...	636	442	141	30	1	22	...	...	...
Total, public institutions ...		719,579	7,815	60,788	69,856	100,915	434,477	41,712	3,784	232
Private institutions.										
Advanced schools teaching—										
Arabic or Persian...	Boys.	2,173	...	...	2,173	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	100	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit	Boys.	2,547	...	...	1	2,427	119	...	...	...
	Girls.	7	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—										
A vernacular ...	Boys.	74,531	...	1,560	2,259	3,817	65,608	1,220	67	...
	Girls.	3,718	...	841	30	233	2,588	25	1	...
The Quran	Boys.	19,931	...	...	19,902	...	29	...	...	...
	Girls.	5,974	...	...	5,974	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, private institutions ...		108,981	...	2,401	30,439	6,481	68,347	1,245	68	...
Grand total ...		828,560	7,815	63,189	100,295	107,396	502,824	42,957	3,852	232

Arts colleges lost 175 male scholars, and all classes, save Muhammadans, shared in the fall. Brahmans and non-Brahman caste Hindus had, respectively, 87 and 93 fewer scholars. The decrease under the latter class is very discouraging. The increase of 36 per cent. under Muhammadans would be more gratifying than it is if this class of the community were more largely represented in the field of secondary and collegiate education.

Professional colleges, unlike arts colleges, were resorted to by fewer Muhammadans and by a larger number of scholars belonging to the other classes. This contrast is striking, but I cannot explain it.

Upper secondary forms received an accession of 887 male and 33 female scholars. Brahmans and non-Brahman caste Hindus formed the bulk of the increase under male scholars, while Native Christians and Europeans chiefly contributed to the increase in the number of female scholars. It is noted with

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regret that European, Muhammadan and Panchama boys were fewer by thirteen, two and three, respectively.

Lower secondary forms contained 1,319 more male and 141 more female scholars than on the 31st March 1897. Europeans and Panchamas excepted, all the main sections of the community shared in the increase under male scholars. Muhammadans and Panchamas lost, respectively, seven and thirty-seven female scholars, the other classes showing more or less improvement in this respect. The fall in the number of Panchama boys and girls at the lower secondary stage is disappointing; but it cannot be ascertained from the statistics furnished to this office whether, and, if so, how far, this is due to Panchamas having returned themselves as Native Christians. Native Christians contributed 241 more boys and 107 more girls. The continued indifference, or positive aversion, of Brahmans to female education generally, and to the secondary education of girls especially, will be seen from the circumstance that, while this class contributed 652 more boys to the upper secondary and 733 more boys to the lower secondary department, there was not a single Brahman girl in the upper secondary stage, and the number of Brahman girls at the lower secondary stage rose only from 111 to 112. The institution of special scholarships and exemption from payment of fees have not proved sufficiently attractive with this class.

Primary classes lost 4,565 boys, but gained 3,327 girls. The decrease under boys was shared by all classes, except Europeans, Brahmans, Panchamas and Aborigines, but the bulk of the decrease appertained to non-Brahman caste Hindus. Native Christians also suffered greatly, having lost 1,136 boys. Muhammadans excepted, all classes contributed more or less towards the increase under girls. Panchama boys and girls advanced, while Muhammadans retrograded in both these respects.

The percentages of male scholars of the several sections of the population at each stage of general instruction to the total number of male scholars at the respective stages on the 31st March last stood approximately as follows:—

	Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Others.
Collegiate stage	1	8	2	70	19	...
Upper secondary stage ...	2	9	3	58	28	...
Lower secondary do. ...	3	12	5	43	36	1
Primary stage	1	6	10	10	66	7

A comparison of these percentages with those of 1896–97 will show that, in the primary and upper secondary stages, the several classes did not vary their relative positions, and that Native Christians in the lower secondary stage and Muhammadans and Brahmans in the collegiate stage gained 1 per cent. each, non-Brahman caste Hindus suffering a decrease. My remarks in the last report regarding the inequality of progress made by the several classes of the community in higher education apply with even greater force to the year under review, Brahmans having gained 1 per cent. in the collegiate stage, while non-Brahmans lost the position they had attained in the collegiate and lower secondary stages. Earnest and persistent effort must be put forth by the classes who have not made due progress in higher education. Without this, it is useless to expect improvement in their prospects or to hope that they will ever be able to take their proper place alongside of the other classes of the community. No amount of platform oratory, or ventilation of grievances, or memorials to Government, can successfully take the place of honest work and unfaltering perseverance on the part of both the parents and the children of these sections of the community.

The number at each stage of instruction in public institutions out of every thousand male scholars belonging to the main sections of the population will be found below;—

	Arts colleges.	Upper secondary stage.	Lower secondary stage.	Primary stage.	Professional colleges and special schools.
Europeans	9	74	240	613	64
Native Christians	7	30	96	842	25
Muhammadans	1	6	28	955	10
Brahmans	28	100	173	678	21
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	2	10	31	952	5

A comparison of the above figures with the corresponding entries in the last report shows that at the collegiate stage Brahmans fell slightly in proportion, that at the upper secondary and lower secondary stages Europeans retrograded, while the other classes advanced, the number of Muhammadans at the former stage remaining constant; and that in professional colleges and special schools the proportion of non-Brahman caste Hindus remained the same, while that of the other classes mentioned above rose slightly. All the non-Brahman classes of Hindus have to put forth more strenuous efforts to secure a fuller representation at the collegiate and upper secondary stages.

Scholars according to wealth.

9. The distribution of scholars in the different stages of instruction on the 31st March last according to the wealth condition of their parents or guardians is given below :—

Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to wealth.		
		Richer classes.	Middle classes.	Poorer classes.
Public institutions.				
University—				
Arts colleges for men ... Men ...	3,349	135	2,216	998
Women ...	13	1	12	...
Arts colleges for women ... Men ...	...	...	...	...
Women ...	2	...	1	1
Professional colleges ... Men ...	895	62	768	65
Women ...	1	...	1	...
Secondary schools for boys—				
Upper secondary, English Boys ...	14,068	491	8,461	5,116
Girls ...	11	...	11	...
Lower do. do. ... Boys ...	30,377	828	14,747	14,802
Girls ...	165	5	120	40
Do. do. Vernacular. Boys ...	2,341	16	607	1,718
Girls ...	68	2	4	57
Secondary schools for girls—				
Upper secondary, English Boys ...	9	...	9	...
Girls ...	344	38	225	81
Lower do. do. ... Boys ...	96	3	51	42
Girls ...	1,560	72	854	634
Upper do. Vernacular. Boys ...	...	...	...	...
Girls ...	6	1	2	3
Lower do. do. .. Boys ...	18	...	1	17
Girls ...	1,549	14	440	1,095
Primary schools for—				
Boys ... ... Boys ...	550,185	2,853	80,471	466,861
Girls ...	56,525	511	9,317	46,697
Girls ... ... Boys ...	2,489	29	736	1,724
Girls ...	49,832	542	11,831	37,459
Training schools for—				
Masters ... ... Men ...	1,440	...	280	1,160
Women ...	...	...	...	...
Mistresses ... ... Men ...	...	...	...	...
Women ...	307	6	106	195
Other special schools ... Boys ...	3,298	21	1,183	2,094
Girls ...	636	42	264	330
Total, public institutions ...	719,579	5,672	132,718	581,189
Private institutions.				
Advanced schools teaching—				
Arabic or Persian ... ... Boys ...	2,173	65	654	1,454
Girls ...	100	...	23	77
Sanskrit ... ... Boys ...	2,547	10	447	2,090
Girls ...	7	1	1	5
Elementary schools teaching—				
A vernacular ... ... Boys ...	74,531	297	8,751	65,483
Girls ...	3,718	55	758	2,905
The Quran ... ... Boys ...	19,931	423	3,339	16,169
Girls ...	5,974	193	1,220	4,561
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards. Boys ...	...	...	...	...
Girls ...	...	...	...	...
Total, private institutions ...	108,981	1,044	15,193	92,744
Grand total ...	828,560	6,716	147,911	673,933

GENERAL STATISTICS.

An increase will be noticed in the number of scholars belonging to each of the three classes into which scholars are divided with reference to the economic or wealth condition of their parents or guardians. But taking public institutions alone, it will be found that the richer and poorer classes had fallen back since the previous year. The fall under the richer classes was trifling and needs no explanation, while that under the poorer classes must be attributed to the unfavourable character of the year. Of the male scholars in the (arts) collegiate, upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages, 4, 3, 3 and 1 per cent. belonged to the richer classes as against 12, 4, 3 and 1 per cent., respectively, in 1896–97; and 66, 60, 47 and 15 per cent. to the middle classes as against 61, 60, 47 and 14 per cent. The heavy fall under the richer classes and the large increase under the middle classes at the collegiate stage seem to be due to a change in classification. It is singular that the poorer classes were more numerously represented in the collegiate and upper secondary stages than in the previous year, while they were fewer in the primary stage. The statistics furnished in regard to wealth condition are not, however, of a very reliable nature. Of the female scholars in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages, 11 and 3 per cent. belonged to the richer and 66 and 42 per cent. to the middle classes, respectively, as against 16 and 3 per cent. and 61 and 41 per cent. in 1896–97. In the upper secondary stage girls of the richer classes continued to be better represented than boys of the same classes.

Scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.

10. Scholars in each stage of instruction on the 31st March last are distributed in the subjoined statement according to the chief occupation followed by their parents or guardians:—

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the occupation of their parents or guardians.							
			Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
Public institutions.										
University—										
Arts colleges for men.	Men.	3,349	1,142	182	214	1,501	10	7	17	276
	Women.	13	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Do. for women.	Men.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges.	Men.	895	320	16	67	437	...	...	...	55
	Women.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys—										
Upper secondary, English.	Boys.	14,068	4,491	1,507	1,245	5,603	158	89	243	732
	Girls.	11	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Lower secondary, English.	Boys.	30,377	7,204	5,368	3,563	10,239	763	1,091	655	1,494
	Girls.	165	90	11	4	13	31	1	1	14
Lower secondary, Vernacular.	Boys.	2,341	221	463	267	906	104	274	37	64
	Girls.	63	3	24	2	8	...	19	...	7
Secondary schools for girls—										
Upper secondary, English.	Boys.	9	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
	Girls.	344	236	36	14	11	6	11	4	26
Lower secondary, English.	Boys.	96	57	1	4	10	5	7	6	6
	Girls.	1,560	807	273	76	107	48	30	48	171
Upper secondary, Vernacular.	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	6	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Lower secondary, Vernacular.	Boys.	18	...	1	...	8	...	5	...	4
	Girls.	1,549	260	404	193	193	115	198	47	139
Primary schools for—										
Boys	Boys.	550,185	11,369	36,999	73,370	249,093	45,491	122,855	5,517	5,491
	Girls.	56,525	1,453	4,533	6,296	25,525	4,187	13,186	398	947
Girls	Boys.	2,489	548	244	240	542	234	489	59	133
	Girls.	49,832	6,255	7,087	8,327	11,075	4,162	10,164	1,003	1,759
Training schools for—										
Masters ...	Men.	1,440	98	384	84	671	45	41	21	96
	Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mistresses ...	Men.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Women.	307	99	113	18	33	14	14	2	14
Other special schools	Boys.	3,298	652	622	433	661	354	261	32	283
	Girls.	636	301	24	46	36	55	69	3	102
Total, public institutions ...		719,579	35,635	58,299	94,464	306,674	55,784	148,811	8,093	11,819

Classes of institutions.		Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to the occupation of their parents or guardians.							
			Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.
Private institutions.										
Advanced schools teaching—										
Arabic or Persian ...	Boys.	2,173	5	81	758	571	130	538	39	51
	Girls.	100	...	22	21	8	4	45	...	...
Sanskrit	Boys.	2,547	56	82	51	1,525	6	32	644	151
	Girls.	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—										
A vernacular ...	Boys.	74,531	154	1,819	8,486	42,044	5,244	16,284	328	172
	Girls.	3,718	31	91	334	2,259	154	812	6	31
The Quran	Boys.	19,931	20	297	6,488	6,045	1,341	4,907	449	384
	Girls.	5,974	5	76	1,867	1,711	311	1,623	153	228
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, private institutions ...		108,981	271	2,468	18,005	54,170	7,190	24,241	1,619	1,017
Grand total ...	1897-98.	828,560	35,906	60,767	112,469	360,844	62,974	173,052	9,712	12,836
	1896-97.	*822,853*	*35,074*	*61,557*	*113,770*	*354,522*	*65,639*	*166,896*	*11,279*	*14,116*

Officials, landholders and cooly classes alone contributed towards the general increase in scholars, while the other classes more or less suffered. The decrease under traders cannot be satisfactorily accounted for. Officials, traders and landholders furnished together 85, 81, 68 and 61 per cent. of the male scholars in the collegiate, upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages as against 86, 82, 69 and 61 per cent. The same classes also provided 76 and 53 per cent. of the female scholars in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages as against 72 and 54 per cent., respectively, in 1896-97. The well-to-do classes thus continued to favour the education of their sons at the expense of that of their daughters, being guided presumably by the higher pecuniary value of an educated son than of an educated daughter.

Scholars according to languages studied.

11. The distribution of male and female scholars in public and private institutions according to the languages they were learning, or through which they were receiving instruction, is given below for the past two years :—

Languages.	1896-97.				1897-98.			
	Public institutions.		Private institutions.		Public institutions.		Private institutions.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
(i) English	129,406	11,955	257	7	136,294	12,999	79	...
Total ...	129,406	11,955	257	7	136,294	12,999	79	...
(ii) *Classical language*—								
Latin	1,386	226	...	...	1,311	221	...	...
Greek	29	150	...	...	35	11	...	...
French	1	74	...	...	1	204	...	...
Arabic	18,544	6,248	19,847	5,740	18,683	5,981	20,836	5,939
Persian	335	64	373	15	305	3	306	...
Sanskrit	7,474	223	2,731	17	8,173	180	2,639	7
Total ...	27,769	6,985	22,951	5,772	28,508	6,600	23,781	5,946
(iii) *Vernacular language*—								
Tamil	283,143	43,087	44,042	694	290,612	45,489	46,719	643
Telugu	189,002	36,673	16,066	627	187,281	36,343	17,864	533
Malayalam	50,941	13,821	7,055	1,221	52,689	10,405	6,437	1,708
Canarese	33,430	3,732	1,573	54	31,891	4,129	2,008	98
Hindustani	18,270	6,147	4,905	756	17,199	5,995	4,060	984
Uriya	24,889	770	1,942	19	24,857	632	338	11
Tulu	109	68	...	...	51	53	...	...
Marathi	1	62	...	...	...	64	6	...
Konkani	...	...	693	839	...	...	843	715
Total ...	599,785	104,360	75,376	4,210	604,580	103,110	78,275	4,692

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The year was marked by an advance in the number of scholars in public institutions learning English of about 5 per cent. under boys and of 9 per cent. under girls. This growing desire for a knowledge of the English language and for western civilization augurs well for the educational and material progress of the country. Sanskrit is also growing in popularity with male scholars in public institutions. The number of boys and girls in all institutions learning each of the Dravidian languages, Tamil excepted, shows a retrogression. On the 31st March 1897, nearly 20 per cent. of the scholars in public institutions in Madras were learning English as against 10 per cent. in Bengal and 6 per cent. in Bombay. The Bombay figures, however, are reported to be incomplete.

12. There was a satisfactory decrease compared with the previous year in the number of boys and girls unprotected from small-pox, as will be seen from the figures in the margin. Of the five unprotected pupils in colleges, three belonged to the Madras Christian College, and two to Pachaiyappa's College. These have probably been vaccinated since the close of the year. Both the unprotected girls in special schools belonged to industrial schools in the mofussil. Unprotected boys and girls in all classes of institutions fell by about 17 and 18 per cent., respectively. This improvement must be attributed, to no small extent, to the operation of the Grant-in-aid Code.

Scholars with reference to protection from small-pox.

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Colleges	...	...	5	...
Secondary schools ...	1,094	437	998	395
Primary do. ...	44,123	9,731	36,312	7,883
Special do. ...	1	...	...	2

13. Institutions, public and private, in municipal and non-municipal areas on the 31st March last are exhibited in the margin with the number of scholars attending them. Schools and scholars in municipal areas rose by 3·6 and 6·0 per cent., respectively, while in non-municipal areas they suffered in this respect. This is due to the prevalence of distress, which is not generally so keenly felt in municipal towns as in rural parts. Moreover, many families migrate from villages to towns in times of scarcity. On the whole, 10·8 per cent. of the total number of institutions and 22·2 per cent. of their scholars belonged to municipal towns as against 10·4 and 21·1 per cent. in the previous year. Appendix T furnishes statistics relating to each municipality. The percentages of male and female scholars in all municipalities to the respective populations of school age rose from 86·8 and 22·1 to 92·2 and 23·2. In as many as 23 municipalities, more than 100 per cent. of the estimated male population of school age were at school.

Relative extent of education in municipal and non-municipal areas.

Classes of institutions.	Municipalities.		Non-municipal areas.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Arts colleges	37	3,229	2	135
Professional colleges	4	791	2	105
Secondary schools { for boys ...	289	47,842	441	29,349
Secondary schools { for girls ...	155	15,662	51	4,011
Primary schools { for boys ...	2,052	95,821	22,913	588,663
Primary schools { for girls ...	279	15,761	615	21,510
Training schools { for masters ..	30	918	30	522
Training schools { for mistresses	17	278	2	29
Other special schools	37	3,274	12	660
Total ...	2,900	183,576	24,068	644,984
Total, 1896-97 ...	*2,798*	*173,216*	*24,074*	*649,637*

General statistics of receipts and charges.

14. The expenditure on education, direct and indirect, from all sources for the past two years is compared below under the main heads adopted in general tables 2 and 4, the charges shown against secondary schools including the cost of primary departments attached to them. Surplus fees in Government and board institutions have been taken into account:—

Heads of expenditure.	1896-97.						1897-98.					
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
University education.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	2,43,807	...	3,430	1,87,453	1,87,191	6,21,881	2,60,593	...	891	1,89,471	1,86,528	6,37,483
Professional colleges	1,40,453	90	...	81,568	8,673	2,30,784	1,54,435	...	10	75,159	8,387	2,37,991
School education, general.												
Secondary schools	3,75,128	40,203	42,768	9,11,604	6,37,601	20,07,804	3,89,602	30,854	37,894	9,57,473	6,96,436	21,12,259
Primary schools	2,63,482	6,27,518	1,41,075	5,43,439	4,81,581	20,57,095	2,71,084	6,05,067	1,42,310	5,43,720	5,41,122	21,03,253
School education, special.												
Training schools	1,53,783	25,026	602	291	39,715	2,19,417	1,52,729	24,198	706	630	31,370	2,09,633
Other special schools	1,25,124	24,914	15,671	24,537	83,842	2,74,088	1,32,211	33,037	19,043	29,658	82,935	2,96,884
Total direct expenditure ...	13,01,777	7,17,751	2,03,546	17,48,892	14,38,603	54,10,569	13,60,604	6,93,156	2,00,854	17,96,111	15,46,778	55,97,503
University	...	...	...	1,61,319	10,549	1,71,868	...	...	...	1,44,682	20,448	1,65,130
Direction and inspection	3,41,086	99,592	14,488	...	...	4,55,166	3,49,377	1,01,630	14,296	...	...	4,65,303
Scholarships	49,310	4,300	45	...	23,290	76,945	58,852	8,017	60	...	26,591	93,520
Buildings and special grants ...	1,50,030	49,694	15,194	...	1,08,502	3,23,420	1,53,636	34,205	12,806	...	1,30,245	3,30,892
Miscellaneous	9,947	396	...	1,38,152	1,00,661	2,49,156	13,287	...	2,140	1,44,509	85,371	2,45,307
Total indirect expenditure ...	5,50,373	1,53,982	29,727	2,99,471	2,43,002	12,76,555	5,75,152	1,43,852	29,302	2,89,191	2,62,655	13,00,152
Grand total ...	18,52,150	8,71,733	2,33,273	20,48,363	16,81,605	66,87,124	19,35,756	8,37,008	2,30,156	20,85,302	18,09,433	68,97,655

General Statistics.

Compared with 1896–97, the expenditure rose approximately by 211 thousand rupees, provincial funds, fees and private sources having, respectively, contributed 83 thousand, 37 thousand and 128 thousand rupees more, and local and municipal funds 34 thousand and three thousand rupees less than in the previous year. Of the total outlay, public funds, fees and private sources met, respectively, 44, 30 and 26 per cent. as against 44, 31 and 25 per cent. I have observed elsewhere that local boards reduced their grant for education, with a view to allot more money for communications. This explains the diminished quota from local funds. Fees, however, more than made good the above loss.

The increase amounting to 187 thousand rupees on direct expenditure on education was participated in more or less by all classes of institutions, excepting training schools, on which nearly ten thousand rupees less were spent than in the preceding year. Over 151 thousand rupees of the increase appertained to secondary and primary schools. Of the additional outlay of 24 thousand rupees on indirect charges on education, as much as 17 thousand rupees related to scholarships, due chiefly to the operation of the revised scholarship notification introduced in 1896.

In the margin will be found the percentage of total charges met from public funds, fees and private sources in Bengal, Bombay and Madras during 1896–97. It will be observed that Madras occupied a middle position as regards proportionate expenditure from each source. Public funds and fees met 75 per cent. of the entire charges in Madras as against 80 per cent. in Bengal and 71 per cent. in Bombay. Provincial funds alone contributed 2,693 thousand rupees in Bengal, 2,246 thousand in Bombay, and 1,852 thousand rupees in Madras or met 25, 30 and 28 per cent., respectively, of the total outlay.

	Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.
Public funds	36	49	44
Fees	44	22	31
Other sources	20	29	25

Particulars for public institutions are given below for five years, with percentages of expenditure under each head to total expenditure from all sources, surplus fees being omitted from account;—

Heads of expenditure.	1893-94.						1894-95.						1895-96.					
	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.
University education.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	2,40,453	...	2,453	1,85,956	1,68,865	5,97,727	2,46,810	...	3,865	1,81,606	1,80,045	6,12,326	2,53,128	...	3,241	1,74,948	1,84,520	6,15,837
Professional colleges	1,59,569	...	...	52,865	4,883	2,17,317	1,66,115	426	374	49,354	6,289	2,23,058	1,63,061	180	275	57,356	6,554	2,27,426
School education.																		
General	6,19,024	6,66,715	1,76,404	13,32,679	10,15,498	38,10,320	6,13,944	6,90,589	1,62,363	13,63,714	10,98,284	39,28,894	6,25,809	6,90,871	1,73,157	14,09,211	11,08,730	40,07,778
Special	2,94,250	41,221	9,480	29,232	1,10,657	4,84,840	2,56,154	57,122	21,178	28,644	1,12,311	4,75,409	2,58,306	60,611	19,728	28,372	1,30,866	4,97,883
General.																		
University	...	...	...	1,42,421	12,761	1,55,182	...	...	...	1,41,964	16,972	1,58,936	...	...	...	1,66,006	16,264	1,82,270
Direction and inspection	3,30,217	88,136	12,329	...	...	4,30,682	3,40,309	91,212	13,107	...	...	4,44,628	3,50,169	97,822	12,985	...	...	4,60,976
Scholarships	37,850	3,104	27	...	25,142	66,103	35,086	3,806	60	...	20,660	59,612	41,296	4,363	27	...	21,478	67,164
Buildings	1,63,558	23,577	11,216	...	90,770	2,95,121	2,65,469	32,263	23,855	...	1,10,803	4,32,390	2,87,525	43,110	11,641	...	1,31,059	4,73,335
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture.	41,466	2,027	9,008	7,111	27,832	87,444	45,450	4,469	2,831	7,314	28,918	88,982	31,478	12,104	2,957	6,993	18,459	71,991
Total ...	18,92,367	8,24,780	2,20,917	17,50,264	14,56,408	61,44,736	19,69,337	8,79,887	2,27,633	17,73,096	15,74,282	64,24,235	20,10,772	9,09,061	2,24,011	18,42,886	16,17,930	66,04,660
Percentage to total expenditure ...	30·80	13·42	3·60	28·48	23·70	100·00	30·65	13·70	3·54	27·60	24·51	100·00	30·45	13·76	3·39	27·90	24·50	100·00

Heads of expenditure.	1896-97.						1897-98.						Percentage to total expenditure.				
	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
University education.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Arts colleges	2,43,807	...	3,430	1,87,453	1,87,191	6,21,881	2,60,593	...	891	1,89,471	1,86,528	6,37,483	9·73	9·53	9·32	9·60	9·53
Professional colleges	1,64,086	90	...	57,995	8,673	2,30,784	1,62,658	...	10	66,936	8,387	2,37,991	3·54	3·47	3·44	3·56	3·56
School education.																	
General	6,38,610	6,70,225	1,83,843	14,52,539	11,19,182	40,64,399	6,60,636	6,38,962	1,82,861	14,95,495	12,37,558	42,15,512	62·01	61·16	60·68	62·73	63·05
Special	2,78,907	49,940	16,275	24,828	1,23,557	4,93,505	2,84,940	57,235	19,749	30,288	1,14,305	5,06,517	7·89	7·40	7·54	7·62	7·57
General.																	
University	...	...	...	1,61,319	10,549	1,71,868	...	...	...	1,44,682	20,448	1,65,130	2·52	2·47	2·76	2·65	2·47
Direction and inspection	3,41,086	99,592	14,488	...	...	4,55,166	3,49,377	1,01,630	14,296	...	...	4,65,303	7·01	6·92	6·98	7·03	6·96
Scholarships	49,310	4,800	45	...	23,290	76,945	58,852	8,017	60	...	26,591	93,520	1·08	·93	1·02	1·19	1·40
Buildings	1,36,514	47,651	11,492	...	1,08,502	3,04,159	1,37,781	31,945	10,249	...	1,30,245	3,10,220	4·80	6·73	7·17	4·69	4·64
Miscellaneous, including grants for furniture.	23,463	2,439	3,702	8,324	22,057	59,985	29,142	2,260	4,697	9,377	9,283	54,759	1·42	1·39	1·09	·93	·82
Total ...	18,75,783	8,74,237	2,33,273	18,92,398	16,03,001	64,78,692	19,43,979	8,40,049	2,32,813	19,36,249	17,33,345	66,86,435	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Percentage to total expenditure ...	28·95	13·50	3·60	29·21	24·74	100·00	29·07	12·57	3·48	28·96	25·92	100·00	...	...	...	...	...

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Provincial, local and municipal funds each contributed last year a lower proportion than in 1893–94, while a larger percentage was met from fees and private funds. The proportion of expenditure on secondary and primary education to the total outlay on education in 1897–98 was the highest during the past five years.

In the subjoined summary the expenditure from provincial, local and municipal funds on Government, board and aided institutions for the past two years is compared, surplus fees being taken into account:—

	1896–97.			1897–98.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.	Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government institutions ...	7,35,397	21,497	13,633	7,72,518	26,603	17,255
Board do. ...	1,19,958	4,61,654	87,688	1,17,498	4,41,564	80,550
Aided do. ...	4,46,422	2,34,600	1,02,225	4,70,588	2,24,989	1,03,049
	13,01,777	7,17,751	2,03,546	13,60,604	6,93,156	2,00,854

The increased expenditure by Government on its own institutions was due chiefly to the re-organization of the Department, to the furnishing of the new buildings for the Law College, to the introduction of the aluminium industry into the School of Arts and to increments to salaries that accrued during the year. Local boards spent about Rs. 20,000 less on their own schools. This was mainly due to the reduction and abolition of schools referred to elsewhere and to increased fee revenue in some schools, which had the effect of reducing the net cost to the boards. Owing chiefly to increased fee receipts, the municipalities also spent about Rs. 7,000 less on their schools. The fluctuations under grants-in-aid will be adverted to later on.

Provincial charges and receipts.

15. Particulars of charges and receipts appertaining to provincial funds are furnished below for the past five years. They include, as hitherto, the figures relating to the college and school departments of the Madras Medical College and to educational buildings, though these charges are not debited to 'Education'; but they exclude those of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund:—

Charges.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.
Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	52,616	56,340	57,006	55,615	60,980
Inspection	2,77,601	2,83,969	2,93,163	2,85,471	* 2,87,629
Government colleges and schools... General.	3,82,856	3,89,844	4,04,636	4,05,235	4,19,767
Government colleges and schools... Special.	5,05,948	5,02,475	5,05,796	5,15,507	5,34,413
Scholarships in colleges and schools. General.	11,352	12,061	12,524	17,030	24,527
Scholarships in colleges and schools. Special.	15,227	14,579	19,123	19,401	21,518
Grants-in-aid to Schools under private management...	4,79,231	4,66,125	4,83,399	4,93,182	5,26,192
Grants-in-aid to do. under municipal management.	32,575	32,216	32,971	31,146	33,607
Grants-in-aid to do. under local boards	1,21,282	96,008	1,03,410	98,890	92,958
Registration of books	3,299	3,283	3,218	3,216	3,126
Purchase and collection of oriental manuscripts.	2,056	1,867	1,818	2,129	1,848
Encouragement of literature	...	...	...	...	250
Workshop, College of Engineering	13,383	22,866	2,561	...	...
Refunds and miscellaneous charges	11,959	15,783	18,462	18,547	17,125
Government educational buildings	1,41,012	2,41,344	2,48,364	1,03,058	99,285
Total charges ...	20,50,397	21,38,780	21,86,451	20,48,427	21,23,255

* The grant of Rs. 768 to Mappilla Inspecting schoolmasters is shown against grants-in-aid to schools under local boards.

Receipts.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Receipts.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	1,58,410	1,63,177	1,76,960	1,73,440	1,64,565
Income on endowments credited to Government	2,342	2,635	2,049	2,049	2,049
Departmental examination fees	7,111	7,314	6,993	8,324	9,377
Sale of books	5,787	1,012	28	66	58
Sales at the School of Arts	12,651	8,227	9,293	7,482	5,217
Contributions from local and municipal funds.	18,668	46,119	42,325	34,473	43,021
Private contributions	2,233	1,265	...	1,209	1,209
Miscellaneous receipts	13,353	13,666	16,518	21,223	14,626
Total receipts ...	2,20,555	2,43,415	2,54,163	2,48,266	2,40,122
Net expenditure ...	18,29,842	18,95,365	19,32,285	18,00,161	18,83,133

The gross expenditure was in excess of the previous year's figure, but it was below the figures for 1894-95 and 1895-96. On direction and inspection about Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,000 more, respectively, were expended. My absence on privilege leave accounts chiefly for the increase on the former item; the higher salaries paid to certain inspecting officers under the re-organization scheme explain the increase on the latter item. The charges incurred on Government colleges and schools for general and special education, respectively, rose by over Rs. 14,000 and nearly Rs. 19,000. The introduction of the re-organization scheme and the payment of increments earned were the chief causes that led to the excess under the former head, while the outlay on furniture to the Law College and payment of higher salaries and increments as they fell due mainly contributed to the excess under the latter head. The fact that the revised scholarship notification was in fuller operation than in the previous year, explains the increase in the expenditure on scholarships. A larger amount was disbursed by way of grants-in-aid, which will be dealt with in full detail later. Owing to increased expenditure and smaller receipts from fees and miscellaneous sources, the net expenditure on education exceeded the previous year's entry by about 83 thousand rupees.

Of the gross expenditure of Rs. 21,23,255, Rs. 1,81,387 related to the Medical college and school, including stipends, debited to the Medical Department, and Rs. 99,285 represents the outlay incurred by the Public Works Department on Government educational buildings out of the funds at its disposal. The expenditure proper of this Department was, therefore, Rs. 18,42,583, which is the Accountant-General's final total expenditure on Education, Stationery and Adjusting heads, so far as they appertain to this Department. Similarly, of the net expenditure of Rs. 18,83,133, Rs. 1,22,839 related to the Medical college and school, including stipends, and Rs. 99,285 to the outlay on educational buildings incurred by the Public Works Department. The net expenditure proper of this Department was, therefore, Rs. 16,61,009. The net cost as per the Accountant-General's final statement is (Rs. 18,42,583—Rs. 1,79,525) Rs. 16,63,058, and if from this amount Rs. 2,049, the interest on the Mangalore College endowment, not credited to Education by the Accountant-General, were deducted, the balance will be Rs. 16,61,009, which agrees with the figure shown above.

General table 4 gives the net provincial expenditure as Rs. 19,43,979. If from this sum the marginal items, not debited to Education, be deducted and also Rs. 8,223, the surplus fee receipts of the Law College—a general credit item to Government—the balance will be found to agree with the net cost, Rs. 16,61,009 shown above.

	RS.
Medical College and school and stipends ...	1,22,839
Educational buildings	99,285
Grants to the Lawrence Asylum	48,000
Grants to orphanages	4,623
Total ...	2,74,747

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The sanctioned grant to Education for the year was Rs. 18,62,000, of which Rs. 80,000 was intended for grants to hostels. Excluding the latter amount, which has subsequently been surrendered, and including Rs. 12,500, approximately, allotted from that item for furniture to the Law College and Rs. 4,800 for the workshop charges of the College of Engineering and for the aluminium work in the School of Arts, the final grant for the year must be taken at Rs. 17,99,300. The actual expenditure (Rs. 18,42,583) was Rs. 43,283 in excess of the final grant, and the explanations furnished elsewhere account for the above increase.

Local fund operations.

16. General table 7 classifies schools, with pupils, under the management of district and taluk boards on the 31st March last and the expenditure from local funds on education. Of the 2,856 schools with 130,034 pupils, 111 with 11,047 pupils were secondary, 2,723 with 118,315 pupils were primary, and 22 with 672 pupils were special schools. In the margin will be found an abstract of expenditure for the past five years. The amount of direct expenditure was the lowest during the past five years, and the total expenditure was also less than in the previous three years. I have already adverted to the cause which has led to this steadily diminishing outlay from local funds. The gross and net expenditure from local funds under grant II amounted to Rs. 10,95,782 and Rs. 8,40,049, respectively. Local boards have, as a rule, evinced a desire to promote elementary education among the masses and to co-operate with the officers of this Department for this purpose. I trust Government will devise some means to enable local boards to set aside more funds for education.

Heads of expenditure.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Direct expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Institutions under direct management	4,65,555	4,94,584	4,97,176	4,64,136	4,44,605
Institutions under Government management ...	11,132	29,293	26,236	21,497	26,603
Institutions under municipal management ...	230	130	130	22	...
Institutions under private management	2,31,019	2,24,130	2,28,120	2,34,600	2,24,989
Total ...	7,07,936	7,48,137	7,51,662	7,20,255	6,96,197
Indirect expenditure.					
Inspection	88,136	91,212	97,822	99,592	1,01,630
Scholarships	3,104	3,806	4,363	4,300	8,017
Buildings and special grants	23,577	33,479	45,779	49,694	34,205
Miscellaneous	2,027	3,253	9,435	396	...
Total ...	1,16,844	1,31,750	1,57,399	1,53,982	1,43,852
Grand total ...	8,24,780	8,79,887	9,09,061	8,74,237	8,40,049

Municipal operations.

17. General table 7 also classifies institutions, with scholars, under the management of municipalities on the 31st March last and the expenditure from municipal funds on education. Of the 326 institutions with 21,904 scholars, three with 132 scholars were colleges, 28 with 4,630 pupils were secondary schools, 293 with 17,110 pupils were primary schools, and two with 32 pupils were special schools. In the margin will be found an abstract of expenditure for the past five years. The amount of direct expenditure and the total expenditure were slightly less than in 1896-97, though they were in excess of the figures of the previous three years. The municipal boards worked

Heads of expenditure.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Direct expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Institutions under direct management	76,972	76,531	81,272	84,960	81,157
Institutions under Government management ...	6,730	18,387	17,580	13,633	17,255
Institutions under local board management ...	2,598	2,306	2,109	2,728	2,650
Institutions under private management	1,02,037	90,556	95,440	1,02,225	1,03,049
Total ...	1,88,337	1,87,780	1,96,401	2,03,546	2,03,511
Indirect expenditure.					
Inspection	12,329	13,107	12,985	14,488	14,296
Scholarships	27	60	27	45	60
Buildings and special grants	13,379	25,700	14,022	15,194	12,806
Miscellaneous	6,845	986	576	...	2,140
Total ...	32,580	39,853	27,610	29,727	29,302
Grand total ...	2,20,917	2,27,633	2,24,011	2,33,273	2,32,813

generally in accord with the recommendations of this Department. The gross and net expenditure from municipal funds under grant II amounted to Rs. 3,59,119 and Rs. 2,32,813, respectively.

Receipts and charges of institutions under private management.

18. The details of expenditure on aided and unaided institutions are compared below for the past two years :—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From provincial funds	4,84,530	...	5,17,887	...
From local funds	2,39,249	...	2,28,735	...
From municipal funds	1,07,235	...	1,07,218	...
From fees	10,19,435	2,29,752	10,81,526	2,17,015
From other sources	12,55,867	1,75,930	13,88,034	1,72,904
	31,06,316	4,05,682	33,23,350	3,89,919

Public funds contributed Rs. 22,776 more than in the previous year towards the upkeep of aided institutions, but the percentage of grants to the total expenditure fell from 26·8 to 25·7. Fees yielded about 62 thousand rupees more, but the proportion to total expenditure fell from 32·8 to 32·5 per cent. owing to a large increase in the total expenditure.

Distribution of direct expenditure among the different classes of institutions.

19. The distribution of direct expenditure on education during 1897-98 among the different classes of institutions is given below, the figures against primary schools including those relating to primary departments of secondary schools. As usual, the statistics of the Lawrence Asylum are exhibited separately :—

Classes of institutions.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
Government.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges { general	1,62,692	...	...	52,173	1,771	2,16,636
Colleges { professional	1,62,658	...	10	66,936	8,387	2,37,991
Secondary schools { for boys ...	22,787	...	...	15,093	1,077	38,957
	*(L.A.)10,692	...	...	...	26,164	36,856
Secondary schools { for girls ...	20,065	...	...	788	296	21,089
	*(L.A.) 7,133	...	...	...	...	7,133
Primary schools { for boys ...	58,818	...	...	3,449	1,233	63,500
	*(L.A.) 19,039	...	...	...	46,085	65,124
Primary schools { for girls ...	78,125	...	...	2,080	32	80,237
	*(L.A.) 9,187	...	...	...	2,672	11,859
Training schools	1,18,699	259	577	591	439	1,20,565
Other special schools ... {	1,08,957	26,344	16,668	15,232	9,532	1,76,733
	*(L.A.) 1,899	...	...	...	4,603	6,502
Total ... {	7,32,741	26,603	17,255	1,56,342	22,767	9,55,708
	*(L.A.)48,000	...	...	...	79,474	1,27,474
Board.						
Colleges, general	4,447	...	891	8,776	549	14,663
Secondary schools { for boys ...	45,171	12,864	...	1,76,488	2,481	2,37,004
Secondary schools { for girls ...	55	...	190	6	...	251
Primary schools { for boys ...	57,489	3,95,661	75,684	1,42,588	1,279	6,72,651
Primary schools { for girls ...	2,603	2,869	4,072	227	145	9,916
Training schools	4,551	23,477	129	10	34	28,201
Other special schools	3,182	6,693	2,375	1,752	8,435	22,437
Total ...	1,17,498	4,41,564	83,341	3,29,797	12,923	9,85,123
Native States.						
Secondary schools for boys ...	...	...	...	282	644	926
Primary schools for boys ...	...	...	...	135	277	412
Total ...	...	...	...	417	921	1,338

* (L.A.) stands for Lawrence Asylum.

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Classes of institutions.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
Aided.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges, general	93,454	...	...	1,23,271	1,60,423	3,77,148
Secondary schools { for boys ...	1,05,519	...	26,213	5,12,322	2,16,232	8,60,286
Secondary schools { for girls ...	42,480	...	...	36,615	1,34,502	2,13,597
Primary schools { for boys ...	82,560	2,23,606	76,624	3,49,389	4,02,430	11,34,609
Primary schools { for girls ...	98,923	921	212	47,925	2,61,307	4,09,288
Training schools	29,479	462	...	29	29,163	59,133
Other special schools	18,173	...	...	11,975	55,156	85,304
Total ...	4,70,588	2,24,989	1,03,049	10,81,526	12,59,213	31,39,365
Unaided.						
Colleges, general	...	...	...	5,251	23,785	29,036
Secondary schools { for boys ...	...	...	...	72,591	26,603	99,194
Secondary schools { for girls ...	...	...	...	135	4,082	4,217
Primary schools { for boys ...	...	...	...	1,37,189	91,718	2,28,907
Primary schools { for girls ...	...	...	...	1,150	18,349	19,499
Training schools	...	...	...	...	1,734	1,734
Other special schools	...	...	...	699	5,209	5,908
Total ...	...	...	...	2,17,015	1,71,480	3,88,495

The gross and net expenditure on Government institutions, excluding the Lawrence Asylum, rose by Rs. 33,837 and Rs. 21,711, respectively. This increase has already been explained. All classes of institutions shared in the increase in the total expenditure, training schools excepted. If the surplus fees of the Law College be taken into calculation, the net cost to Government on its own institutions will be found to have risen from 74·6 to 75·8 per cent. of the total outlay.

The gross expenditure on board institutions fell by Rs. 22,658 and the net expenditure from local and municipal funds by Rs. 22,594 and Rs. 4,347, respectively. In the Government contribution also there was a decrease of Rs. 2,460. Primary schools for boys, colleges and training schools shared in the general decrease. If the surplus fees be taken into calculation, the net cost to the boards on their own institutions will be found to have fallen from 54·5 to 52·7 per cent. of the total outlay.

The gross expenditure on aided institutions rose by Rs. 1,80,247, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 15,379. Every class of institutions contributed to the increase, except training schools. The percentage of grants from public funds to the total expenditure fell from 26·5 to 25·4.

The progress of expenditure from provincial funds on the secondary and primary education of boys and girls during the past five years will be seen from the figures in the margin. There was more or less increase except in regard to expenditure on primary schools for boys. The provincial expenditure on secondary and primary schools stood in the proportion of 38·4 and 61·6 as against 36·8 and 63·2 per cent. in 1896–97. The increased proportion of expenditure on secondary schools was due to the higher salaries paid in Government schools and to larger grants paid to aided schools.

Schools.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary boys ...	1,57,898	1,47,947	1,57,087	1,59,701	1,73,477
Secondary girls ...	56,578	59,166	59,679	58,448	62,540
Primary boys ...	1,90,945	1,94,814	2,04,732	1,98,886	1,98,867
Primary girls ...	1,66,103	1,64,017	1,56,311	1,75,890	1,79,651

The progress of expenditure from local funds on the secondary and primary education of boys and girls during the past five years will be seen from the figures in the margin. Owing to the reduction of

Schools.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary boys ...	30,320	31,265	26,382	20,519	12,864
Secondary girls ...	...	151	250	...	...
Primary boys ...	6,33,715	6,56,246	6,60,948	6,46,699	6,19,267
Primary girls ...	2,680	2,927	3,291	3,007	3,790

certain secondary schools to the primary grade, to the abolition of a large number of primary schools, to the larger fee income realized in some of the schools and to the diminished outlay on grants-in-aid, the expenditure on secondary and primary boys' schools shows a considerable decline. Of the total expenditure on boys' schools, only 2 per cent. was devoted to secondary education as against 3 per cent. in 1896–97. This move is in the right direction.

The progress of expenditure from municipal funds on the secondary and primary education of boys and girls during the past five years will be seen from the figures in the margin. There was a slight decrease in the outlay on secondary schools for boys and primary schools for girls. Of the expenditure on boys' schools, 14·7 per cent. was devoted to secondary education as against 15·2 per cent. in the previous year.

Schools.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Secondary boys ...	29,229	24,688	26,699	27,354	26,213
Secondary girls ...	259	95	—148	77	190
Primary boys ...	1,40,330	1,34,128	1,42,451	1,52,079	1,52,308
Primary girls ...	6,586	3,452	4,155	4,333	4,284

The expenditure from provincial, local and municipal funds on the secondary education of boys rose from Rs. 2,07,574 to Rs. 2,12,554, while that on the primary education of boys fell from Rs. 9,97,664 to Rs. 9,70,442. The proportion of expenditure on the primary education of boys to the total expenditure on secondary and primary schools fell in consequence from 83 to 82 per cent.

Average cost of education.

20. There was a further increase, though trifling, in the average cost of education with reference to the total population. The cost per head of population rose from 36 to 37 pies, of which 16 pies were borne from public funds as in 1896–97. Private funds, including fees, thus met the excess, which would imply that managers who endeavoured to improve the organization, standard, or efficiency of their schools, had to find funds for the purpose independently of State aid. The cost per head of population in 1896–97 was 29 pies in Bengal, 36 pies in Madras and 52 pies in Bombay.

The proportion of expenditure met from public and private funds under each main head of education is compared below for the past two years :—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Public funds.	Private funds.	Public funds.	Private funds.
Collegiate education	45·5	54·5	47·5	52·5
Secondary do.	22·8	77·2	21·7	78·3
Primary do.	50·2	49·8	48·4	51·6
Special do.	69·9	30·1	71·5	28·5
Indirect expenditure	57·5	42·5	57·6	42·4
Total expenditure ...	44·2	55·8	43·5	56·5

On collegiate and special education public funds spent a larger proportion than in the year previous; whereas secondary education and primary education were more nearly self-supporting from fees, subscriptions and other private sources. From the figures in the margin, showing the percentage of expenditure on collegiate and school education met from public funds in 1896–97 in Bengal, Bombay and Madras, it will be observed that on collegiate education Madras spent proportionately less than Bengal and Bombay, while it contributed more liberally than her sister provinces towards special and technical education.

	Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.
Collegiate education ...	50·5	47·0	45·5
Secondary do. ...	19·3	24·7	22·8
Primary do. ...	26·3	57·7	50·2
Special do. ...	61·5	67·5	69·9

In the next abstract the average cost of each student in Government, board and aided institutions for the general education of boys, with reference to the average number on the rolls and the average daily attendance, is compared for the past two years :—

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Institutions.		Government.		Board.		Aided.	
		Cost per pupil on the average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on the average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on the average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arts colleges ...	1896-97	290 4 9	321 2 7	152 10 4	170 2 2	154 15 0	174 14 4
	1897-98	328 11 9	366 8 11	109 6 10	120 3 0	155 11 11	172 7 6
Secondary schools for boys.	1896-97	22 12 4	26 9 9	18 8 8	21 5 5	23 1 10	27 2 11
	1897-98	24 2 0	28 7 9	19 4 9	22 4 10	23 0 10	26 15 10
Primary schools for boys.	1896-97	7 3 10	9 1 3	4 13 11	5 11 7	3 0 5	3 9 5
	1897-98	8 0 9	10 5 4	4 11 9	5 8 8	3 1 0	3 10 3

Government institutions show an increase under all heads. The increased expenditure and the diminished attendance in arts colleges raised the cost per college student from Rs. 290 to Rs. 329. Owing, probably, to many of them having a highly paid European staff, aided colleges and secondary schools were more expensive than board institutions, but it was the other way in regard to primary schools. The average monthly cost of educating each pupil in Government, board and aided primary schools for boys was As. 10–9, As. 6–4, and As. 4–1 as against As. 9–8, As. 6–6, and As. 4–0, in the previous year.

School fees.

21. No change was made during the year in the school fee notification. In the following summary will be found the fees collected in institutions under the different managing agencies for the past five years, compared with the average number on the rolls on 31st March last :—

Year.	Institutions managed by Government.		Institutions managed by municipal and local fund boards.		Institutions managed by Native States.		Institutions under private management, including private schools.		Total.	
	Average number on the rolls on 31st March.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls on 31st March.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls on 31st March.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls on 31st March.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls on 31st March.	School fees.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1893-94 ...	21,827	1,58,410	145,631	2,81,055	...	...	549,295	12,80,848	716,753	17,20,313
1894-95 ...	21,705	1,63,177	154,155	3,01,062	76	370	565,912	13,01,114	741,848	17,65,723
1895-96 ...	22,355	1,76,960	157,140	3,12,984	82	407	578,314	13,30,683	757,891	18,21,034
1896-97 ...	23,672	1,73,440	150,390	3,25,880	80	385	617,002	13,79,015	791,144	18,78,720
1897-98 ...	23,239	1,64,565	149,013	3,32,588	86	417	627,531	14,33,673	799,869	19,31,243

Government arts colleges and the Law college suffered in strength, and returned, therefore, a smaller fee revenue. This is the main cause of the fall under fees in Government institutions. Local and municipal institutions, on the other hand, yielded a larger income from fees; the decrease in the average number on the rolls of these institutions being confined to lower secondary and primary schools, in which the fee collections are comparatively small, did not affect the fee receipts. Of the increase, Rs. 1,147 related to local fund schools and Rs. 5,561 to municipal colleges and schools. Institutions under private management collected Rs. 54,658 more than in 1896–97, and the increase appertained to aided and private institutions, unaided institutions showing a fall in this respect.

Fuller particulars regarding the fee receipts and the average fee in the several classes of institutions are given below for the past two years :—

Classes of institutions.	Government.						Board.						Native States.					
	Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	718	659	56,047	52,173	78·06	79·17	107	134	7,787	8,776	72·78	65·49	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges ...	973	853	81,568	75,159	83·83	88·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper secondary schools for boys	987	982	16,563	15,006	16·78	15·28	4,233	4,506	1,01,984	1,10,223	24·09	24·46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower secondary schools for boys	1,408	1,339	1,476	1,471	1·05	1·10	11,339	10,279	92,820	95,010	8·19	9·24	80	86	385	417	4·81	4·85
Secondary schools for girls.	3,988	4,357	2,081	2,156	·52	·49	244	291	...	35	...	·17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for boys.	7,140	6,681	2,151	2,065	·30	·31	132,670	131,909	1,22,614	1,16,584	·92	·88	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for girls.	6,228	6,140	766	712	·12	·12	1,124	1,305	81	198	·07	·15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools	2,235	2,228	12,788	15,823	5·72	7·10	673	679	594	1,762	·88	2·60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	23,672	23,239	1,73,440	1,64,565	7·33	7·08	150,390	149,013	3,25,880	3,32,588	2·17	2·23	80	86	385	417	4·81	4·85

Classes of institutions.	Aided.						Unaided and private.						Total.					
	Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	2,375	2,405	1,17,816	1,23,271	49·61	51·26	171	164	5,803	5,251	33·94	32·02	3,371	3,362	1,87,453	1,89,471	55·61	56·36
Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	973	853	81,568	75,159	83·83	88·11
Upper secondary schools for boys	23,673	27,067	4,22,614	4,64,570	17·85	17·16	4,690	4,231	69,001	62,832	14·71	14·85	33,583	36,786	6,10,162	6,52,631	18·17	17·74
Lower secondary schools for boys	19,280	18,624	1,19,822	1,14,895	6·21	6·17	6,954	6,476	17,002	18,164	2·44	2·80	39,061	36,804	2,31,505	2,29,957	5·93	6·25
Secondary schools for girls	13,693	13,948	62,527	75,463	4·57	5·41	513	390	7,301	553	14·23	1·42	18,488	18,896	71,909	78,207	3·90	4·14
Primary schools for boys.	299,334	307,548	2,78,232	2,82,246	·93	·92	217,965	216,061	2,58,879	2,62,676	1·19	1·22	657,109	662,199	6,61,876	6,63,571	1·01	1·00
Primary schools for girls.	22,293	23,648	6,978	9,077	·31	·38	3,858	4,512	1,594	1,972	·41	·44	33,498	35,605	9,419	11,959	·28	·34
Special schools	2,113	2,257	11,446	12,004	5·42	5·32	90	200	...	699	...	3·49	5,111	5,364	24,828	30,288	4·86	5·65
Total ...	382,761	395,497	10,19,435	10,81,526	2·66	2·73	234,241	232,034	3,59,580	3,52,147	1·54	1·52	791,144	799,869	18,78,720	19,31,243	2·37	2·41

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The average fee per student was Rs. 2·41 as against Rs. 2·37. In board, in aided and in unaided and private institutions it was Rs. 2·23, Rs. 2·73, and Rs. 1·52, respectively, while in Government institutions it was Rs. 7·08. But Government institutions were few in number, and fees were levied at higher rates except in primary and girls' schools. The average fee in colleges and in boys' secondary and primary schools under the management of the Department, local boards and private bodies is contrasted in the margin. Government colleges returned a higher average owing to the levy of fees at enhanced rates and owing to three out of the four colleges being of the first grade. In aided upper secondary and lower secondary schools, the average fee was about two-thirds of that in board schools of the corresponding grade; but in primary schools the average in board schools was below that of aided schools. The difference in the latter case is due to the fact that a large proportion of board primary schools are maintained for backward classes or are situated in backward localities, fees in such schools being levied at very low rates. Every class of institutions contributed towards the increase in the total average, primary and lower secondary schools for boys excepted.

	Government.	Board.	Aided.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	79·17	65·49	51·26
Upper secondary schools ...	15·28	24·46	17·16
Lower do. ...	1·10	9·24	6·17
Primary schools	·31	·88	·92

22. The proportion of cost met from fees in each class of institutions during the year is shown in the following table. The figures against secondary schools include those relating to the primary departments of such schools :—

Proportion of fee income to total expenditure.

Classes of institutions.	Government.			Board.			Native States.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	2,16,636	52,173	24	14,663	8,776	60	...	...	...
Professional colleges	2,37,991	75,159	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper secondary schools for boys	34,100	15,006	44	1,34,135	1,10,223	82	...	...	...
Lower secondary schools for boys	1,16,563	1,471	1	1,51,147	95,010	63	1,338	417	31
Upper secondary schools for girls	11,611	895	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower secondary schools for girls	61,560	1,261	2	978	35	4	...	...	...
Primary schools for boys ...	53,774	2,065	4	6,24,373	1,16,584	19	...	...	...
Primary schools for girls ...	47,147	712	2	9,189	198	2	...	...	...
Special schools	3,03,800	15,823	5	50,638	1,762	3	...	...	...
Total ...	10,83,182	1,64,565	15	9,85,123	3,32,588	34	1,338	417	31

Classes of institutions.	Aided.			Unaided and private.			Total.		
	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to cost.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Arts colleges	3,77,148	1,23,271	33	29,036	5,251	18	6,37,483	1,89,471	30
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,37,991	75,159	32
Upper secondary schools for boys	7,52,122	4,64,570	62	91,944	62,832	68	10,12,301	6,52,631	64
Lower secondary schools for boys	3,01,242	1,14,895	38	58,362	18,164	31	6,28,652	2,29,957	37
Upper secondary schools for girls	1,46,161	43,438	30	2,202	27	1	1,59,974	44,360	28
Lower secondary schools for girls	2,84,748	32,025	11	4,938	526	11	3,52,224	33,847	10
Primary schools for boys ...	9,41,531	2,82,246	30	3,87,232	2,62,676	68	20,06,910	6,63,571	33
Primary schools for girls ...	1,91,976	9,077	5	18,359	1,972	11	2,66,671	11,959	4
Special schools	1,44,437	12,004	8	7,642	699	9	5,06,517	30,288	6
Total ...	31,39,365	10,81,526	34	5,99,715	3,52,147	59	58,08,723	19,31,243	33

In professional colleges the proportion fell, but in lower secondary schools for boys and girls and in special schools it increased, while the other classes of institutions were not affected during the year. Of the total expenditure, however, only 33 per cent. was met from fees as against 34 per cent. in 1896–97.

Scholarships.

23. The revised scholarship notification, introduced on the 1st January 1896, was in force during the year. Opportunity was taken of the publication of the notification in 1897 to increase the number of scholarships open to pupils in technical, industrial and art schools. The expenditure on scholarships from public and private funds in the different classes of institutions is given below for the past two years :—

	1896–97.		1897–98.	
	Public funds.	Private funds.	Public funds.	Private funds.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges	11,124	12,762	12,176	14,159
Professional colleges ...	6,277	210	6,546	245
Secondary schools	10,617	6,512	15,992	8,990
Primary schools	379	142	1,439	216
Special schools	25,258	3,664	30,776	2,981
Total ...	53,655	23,290	66,929	26,591

An increase will be noticed against each class of institutions in the amount spent on scholarships from public funds. On the whole, Rs. 93,520 were expended as against Rs. 76,945 in 1896–97, and public funds met 72 per cent. as against 70 per cent. of the total expenditure. Fuller information will be furnished in the chapters that follow as to the number of scholarships provided for, and appropriated in, the different classes of institutions.

Grants-in-aid.

24. In the margin will be found a statement of grants-in-aid paid during each year of the last decade from provincial, local and municipal funds, the amounts shown under provincial funds representing grants paid to local board and municipal institutions as well as to colleges and schools under private management. Nearly Rs. 30,000 more than in 1896–97 were paid from provincial funds by way of grants, the amount being the highest on record. Rs. 10,514 less were paid from local funds as grants, the decrease being due to curtailments made by certain local boards in the allotments for results grants, with a view to assign more money for communications, notwithstanding the repeated and emphatic representations made by this Department. I have more than once tried to impress on local boards that such reductions under grant II as must unavoidably be carried out should be made by closing unpromising and unnecessary board schools in preference to a retrenchment of the already-inadequate provision for results grants. Municipal funds spent on grants almost the same amount as in the year previous. Grants paid from the different public funds will be noticed below in greater detail.

Year.	Grants from provincial funds.	Grants from local funds.	Grants from municipal funds.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1888–89	4,17,759	2,05,533	95,435	7,18,727
1889–90	5,02,538	2,02,257	88,751	7,93,546
1890–91	6,40,341	2,18,520	99,190	9,58,051
1891–92	6,33,029	2,24,358	96,401	9,53,788
1892–93	6,15,727	2,32,505	1,01,852	9,50,084
1893–94	6,17,663	2,31,936	1,05,348	9,54,947
1894–95	5,94,349	2,25,947	93,665	9,13,961
1895–96	6,19,780	2,32,460	99,124	9,51,364
1896–97	6,23,218	2,39,285	1,07,280	9,69,783
1897–98	6,52,757	2,28,771	1,07,278	9,88,806

I.—GRANTS-IN-AID FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

In the following summary the details of expenditure on grants-in-aid from provincial funds are furnished for the past five years :—

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Grants from provincial funds.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
(i) *Grants to institutions under private management.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary and rent grants	2,56,560	2,55,928	2,57,249	2,68,825	2,88,012
Scholarship and stipendiary grants ...	32,035	23,175	26,617	29,485	29,261
Building grants	22,933	20,976	35,633	26,577	33,016
Furniture, library, apparatus and other special grants	9,246	10,027	13,739	11,531	14,233
Feeding and clothing grants	10,295	10,260	9,107	10,052	9,801
Grants to eleemosynary schools and miscellaneous grants	1,719	2,543	1,040	916	1,308
Payments by results	1,46,443	1,43,216	1,40,014	1,45,796	1,50,561
	4,79,231	4,66,125	4,83,399	4,93,182	5,26,192
(ii) *Grants to local boards*	1,05,857	96,008	1,03,410	98,890	92,958
(iii) *Grants to municipalities*	32,575	32,216	32,971	31,146	33,607
Total ...	6,17,663	5,94,349	6,19,780	6,23,218	6,52,757

The sanctioned budget for 1897-98 provided Rs. 6,000 under 'Government schools, general' for payments in support of municipal schools, Rs. 5,40,000 for 'grants-in-aid', and Rs. 1,03,000 under 'Adjusting heads' for grants to local boards, or Rs. 6,49,000 in all for grants to institutions under municipal, local board and private management. The actual expenditure, viz., Rs. 6,52,757, was, however, slightly in excess of the sanctioned grant for the year. A saving of Rs. 5,900 was expected by Government in the allotment for grants-in-aid, but this was not realized. A larger amount of grants than in the year previous was paid to institutions under municipal and private management; but local boards received less than in the previous four years.

(i) *Grants to institutions under private management.*

Salary and rent grants.—The actuals amounted to Rs. 2,88,012 or Rs. 12 more than the amount budgeted for. The details relating to each class of institutions are recorded in the margin. Under training schools there was a saving, but it was appropriated by girls' schools. The increase over the previous year represents the total of new and increased grants sanctioned during the year for institutions found in pressing need of State help. Ten institutions received salary grants for the first time, and over twenty had additional grants sanctioned for them.

	Budget. Rs.	Actuals. Rs.
Colleges	92,000	93,454
Secondary schools for boys ...	97,000	94,394
Do. for girls ...	66,000	70,566
Training schools	17,000	11,863
Technical do.	16,000	17,735
Total ...	2,88,000	2,88,012

Scholarship and stipendiary grants.—The distribution of grants for scholarships and stipends paid to the different classes of institutions during the past five years is given below:—

	1893-94. Rs.	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.	1896-97. Rs.	1897-98. Rs.
Institutions for general education	5,660	4,169	4,851	5,090	5,023
Training schools for masters	7,580	6,419	5,521	7,297	8,524
Training schools for mistresses	11,792	6,594	10,787	10,300	9,067
Training schools for gymnastic instructors ...	1,788	1,894	835	163	...
Technical, industrial and art schools	5,215	4,099	4,623	6,635	6,647
Total ...	32,035	23,175	26,617	29,485	29,261

The total amount of grants paid was about the same as in the previous year and fell short of the sanctioned estimate (Rs. 29,300) by Rs. 39. A larger amount was given to training schools for masters; but there was a more than corresponding decrease in the total amount of stipendiary grants drawn by training schools for mistresses. No gymnastic instructor from aided schools applied for stipendiary grants in the gymnastic training class attached to the Teachers' College.

Building grants.—A sum of Rs. 40,000 was budgeted for building grants. Of this amount, Rs. 33,016, Rs. 5,050 and Rs. 430, respectively, were paid to institutions under private, local board and municipal management, and a sum of Rs. 1,504 was utilized for payment of furniture grants.

Grants for furniture and other special objects.—The expenditure on grants for furniture and other special objects amounted to Rs. 14,233, which exceeded by Rs. 729, the amount available for the purpose, viz., Rs. 13,504, made up of Rs. 12,000, the sanctioned grant for the year, and Rs. 1,504, the saving effected under building grants, as noted above. The excess was due to the payment during the year of certain large endowment grants amounting to Rs. 7,615 as follows :—

	Rs.
For the Muhammadan endowment attached to the Rajahmundry College	2,359
For the Wenlock (Muhammadan) endowment, the interest on which provides a scholarship tenable at the Medical College or the College of Engineering	4,682
For the Price Memorial endowment attached to the Medical College ...	574

Feeding and clothing grants.—Rs. 6,981 were paid during the year as feeding grants and Rs. 2,820 as clothing grants. Of the total amount, Rs. 6,095 appertained to boys' and Rs. 3,706 to girls' schools. The total expenditure, viz., Rs. 9,801, was within the sanctioned allotment of Rs. 10,000.

Grants to eleemosynary schools and miscellaneous grants.—High-class indigenous schools received grants to the extent of Rs. 1,087, and an eleemosynary school in North Arcot drew Rs. 221.

Payments by results.—With reference to the actuals of 1894–95 and 1895-96, amounting to Rs. 1,43,216 and Rs. 1,40,014, respectively, and in view of the fact that certain results schools were applying for aid on the salary grant system, an allotment of Rs. 1,35,000 was considered adequate for payment of results grants in 1897–98 and was budgeted for. As will be seen from paragraph 25 of my last report, I made out from the returns furnished to me that Rs. 3,668 only, out of the results grants passed for payment in 1896–97, remained unpaid before the close of that year; but, as a matter of fact, Rs. 8,000 were paid between April and September 1897, and nearly the whole of this sum must be taken to represent arrear payments. It had also been found from experience that a goodly number of schools earned grants very much in excess of the sanctioned assignments, while many failed to earn an amount equal to the assignment. Accordingly, with a view to avoid inevitable lapses and to encourage managers of efficient schools, the inspecting officers were permitted by me to fix the assignment to individual schools in such a way that the total might not exceed the sanctioned allotment by over 10 per cent. But the lapses do not seem to have fully covered the excess. These circumstances account for the excess expenditure of Rs. 15,561 on payments by results. Of the total amount, Rs. 5,090 appertained to European schools, Rs. 681 to technical, industrial and art schools and Rs. 1,43,080 to ordinary schools and Rs. 1,710 represented cadet grants. The working of the system will be referred to in greater detail in the next paragraph.

(ii) *Grants to local boards.*

An allotment of Rs. 1,03,000 was sanctioned in the budget for 1897–98 for payment of grants to local boards, excluding building grants; but only Rs. 92,958, or Rs. 87,908, excluding building grants, were paid, as will be seen from the details hereunder furnished :—

	1893–94. Rs.	1894–95. Rs.	1895–96. Rs.	1896–97. Rs.	1897–98. Rs.
Net cost of the Board High school, Chittoor					914
Cost of the fourteen new schools opened in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks in Malabar (G.O., No. 530, Educational, dated 24th January 1895)	25,507	25,006	28,264	31,244	1,575
Salary and rent grants to ordinary schools					27,604
Grants to Inspecting schoolmasters					768
Salary and rent grants to ... { training schools	1,431	1,917	1,548	1,295	1,321
{ technical schools	2,699	2,363	2,519	2,355	3,142
Scholarship grants to ... { training schools	3,548	2,965	2,592	2,549	2,514
{ technical schools	376	178	175	977	1,137
Payments by results	64,115	60,461	64,281	52,722	48,050
Building grants	5,308	2,211	2,290	6,371	5,050
Furniture, library and other special grants	2,873	907	1,741	1,377	883
Total ...	1,05,857	96,008	1,03,410	98,890	92,958

A lapse of about Rs. 12,000 in the sanctioned allotment (Rs. 60,000) for results grants and of over Rs. 3,000 in that for grants for furniture, and other

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special objects (Rs. 4,000) accounts for the diminished grants paid to local boards. Probably, in some instances, the sanctioned or authorized grants remained undrawn at the close of the year. Several local boards have been allowing the drawing of the grants due to them to fall into arrears.

(iii) *Grants to municipalities.*

The sanctioned budget provided for payment of grants to municipalities to the extent of Rs. 31,000, including Rs. 6,000 for the payment of the net cost of the Cuddapah and Kurnool high schools, and excluding building grants; but Rs. 33,607, or, excluding building grants, Rs. 33,177 were actually paid. Particulars of grants paid during the past five years are compared below :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary and rent grants	21,674	19,781	21,688	22,121	25,171
Net cost of the Cuddapah and Kurnool high schools	5,945	6,232	5,821	4,598	4,169
Scholarship grants	1,107	714	845	960	716
Payments by results	2,295	3,538	2,632	2,351	2,382
Building grants	305	938	1,238	508	430
Furniture, library and other special grants.	1,249	1,013	747	608	739
Total ...	32,575	32,216	32,971	31,146	33,607

II.—GRANTS-IN-AID FROM LOCAL FUNDS.

Particulars of grants paid from local funds to institutions under private management for the past five years are given below :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary and rent grants	2,406	2,412	2,697	2,549	2,616
Results grants	2,28,507	2,21,718	2,24,901	2,31,868	2,21,581
Other grants	1,023	1,817	4,862	4,868	* 4,574
Total ...	2,31,936	2,25,947	2,32,460	2,39,285	2,28,771

The decrease of over Rs. 10,000 under results grants was, as explained already, due to the retrenchment made by certain local boards in the allotments for this item. The revised estimate for, and the actual expenditure on, grants-in-aid are compared below by districts :—

Districts.	Actuals, 1897-98 (as per Accountant-General's statement).						Revised budget, 1897-98.			
	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Building grants.	Special grants for furniture, &c.	Miscellaneous grants.	Total.	Salary grants.	Results grants.	Miscellaneous grants.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjám	...	15,736	225	...	...	15,961	...	15,600	390	15,990
Vizagapatam ...	...	9,655	25	7	...	9,687	...	9,930	110	10,040
Gódávari	121	8,404	...	219	...	8,744	110	9,800	100	10,010
Kistna	...	10,564	40	60	...	10,664	...	12,550	100	12,650
Kurnool	...	3,146	...	...	...	3,146	...	3,850	...	3,850
Bellary	...	10,486	...	...	...	10,486	...	10,200	...	10,200
Anantapur	...	4,240	...	...	...	4,240	...	3,720	100	3,820
Cuddapah	285	5,400	...	6	...	5,691	240	6,040	60	6,340
Nellore	88	9,705	250	393	...	10,431	80	9,500	690	10,270
Chingleput	271	12,930	147	124	58	13,530	350	13,300	400	14,050
North Arcot	...	14,612	...	...	...	14,612	...	14,650	...	14,650
South Arcot	...	12,517	150	511	...	13,178	...	13,980	1,200	15,180
Tanjore	15	15,542	125	205	22	15,909	20	15,000	750	15,770
Trichinopoly	...	6,947	34	348	...	7,329	...	7,100	100	7,200
Madura	...	19,123	192	223	...	19,538	...	20,500	600	21,100
Tinnevelly	...	19,837	173	282	7	20,299	...	20,020	570	20,590
Coimbatore	...	14,423	50	52	9	14,534	...	14,220	300	14,520
Salem	...	6,297	25	25	...	6,347	...	6,900	410	7,310
Nilgiris	1,841	219	...	...	...	2,060	2,000	220	100	2,320
Malabar	...	13,507	...	...	...	13,507	...	13,650	...	13,650
South Canara ...	...	8,291	50	75	...	8,416	...	8,600	190	8,790
Total ...	2,616	2,21,581	1,486	2,530	96	2,28,309	2,800	2,29,330	6,170	2,38,300

* Includes Rs. 462, contribution to the American Mission Training Institution, Pasumalai.

The difference between the total grants paid as per above statement, viz., Rs. 2,28,309 and Rs. 2,28,771, shown in the abstract above the statement, is due to the Accountant-General having debited Rs. 462 paid by the Madura board to the Pasumalai training school to the head 'Contributions.'

III.—GRANTS-IN-AID FROM MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

Particulars of grants-in-aid from municipal funds to institutions under private management are furnished below for the past five years :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Salary and rent grants.	23,087	24,984	24,553	24,558	25,504
Results grants	81,113	65,572	70,887	76,610	76,541
Other grants	1,148	3,109	3,684	6,112	5,233
Total ...	1,05,348	93,665	99,124	1,07,280	1,07,278

The fluctuations are slight and call for no comment.

Working of the results grants system.

25. To my general remarks in the last report on the advantages and drawbacks of the assignment system I have little to add. Government has, since the close of the year, been pleased to accord its sanction to my proposals for the introduction of the fixed grant system from 1st April 1899 and for the fixing of assignments to individual schools after the conclusion of the grant examination of all the schools registered for aid and with reference to the actual earnings of the schools. These measures will, I trust, bring about a much-desired improvement in the quality of the instruction imparted in elementary schools.

There was again an advance in the number of schools registered for the grant examination, boys' schools having risen from 15,687 to 16,701 and girls' schools from 699 to 727. In four districts only fewer boys' schools were registered, Kistna, Anantapur and Cuddapah being among those districts. Of the registered schools, 1,827 boys' and 49 girls' schools were found closed before the date fixed for the grant examination, and 376 boys' and nine girls' schools were not examined owing to non-observance of the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. Thus, 14,498 boys' and 669 girls' schools, or 87 and 92 per cent., respectively, of the registered schools were examined.

The total estimated net cost of boys' and girls' schools registered for grant examination was Rs. 15,12,026 and Rs. 2,18,382; but, for want of funds, it has been found possible to assign for them only Rs. 4,90,706 and Rs. 74,177, respectively, or 32 and 34 per cent. of the net cost, approximately. The proportion of net cost assigned varied very widely in different localities, but the majority of schools did not receive the full grants they earned.

In the following summary schools are classified according as their earnings exceeded, equalled or fell short of the sanctioned assignments :

Classes of schools.	Number of schools.		Total assignment.		Total earnings.	
	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.	Boys' schools.	Girls' schools.
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(1) Schools in which earnings exceeded assignments	7,779	314	2,52,522	39,234	4,24,728	67,332
(2) Schools in which earnings equalled assignments	185	1	4,285	35	4,285	35
(3) Schools in which earnings fell short of assignments	6,534	354	1,94,814	32,278	1,22,833	18,964
Total ...	14,498	669	4,51,621	71,547	5,51,846	86,331

Nearly 54 and 47 per cent., respectively, of the boys' and girls' schools examined for grant earned a larger grant than the amount assigned, and the total grants earned by them exceeded the assignments by Rs. 1,72,206 and Rs. 28,098. The lapses in schools in which the earnings fell short of the assignments amounted

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to Rs. 71,981 and Rs. 13,314, respectively, and could not, therefore, meet one-half of the excess earnings of the first class of schools. Lapses in the assignments of boys' and girls' schools closed and not examined amounted to Rs. 39,085 and Rs. 2,630, respectively. Out of the total amount of lapses, Rs. 55,051 were paid to schools which earned grants over and above the sanctioned assignments. Appendices V, W and X give by districts the total earnings of boys' and girls' schools. The following table shows, approximately, the amounts of results grants earned by boys and by girls under each literary standard :—

Standard.		Provincial funds.	Municipal funds.	Local funds.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Infant	Boys	856	3,070	12,668	16,594
	Girls	9,947	...	...	9,947
First	Boys	4,880	16,385	77,825	99,090
	Girls	35,595	...	...	35,595
Second	Boys	4,943	24,515	91,756	1,21,214
	Girls	36,398	...	...	36,398
Third	Boys	2,320	30,148	83,100	1,15,568
	Girls	30,255	...	...	30,255
Fourth	Boys	82,933	24,245	12	1,07,190
	Girls	15,684	...	...	15,684
Fifth	Boys	9,797	4,172	...	13,969
	Girls	8,227	...	...	8,227
Sixth	Boys	8,894	3,492	...	12,386
	Girls	4,620	...	...	4,620
Seventh	Boys	5,431	2,894	...	8,325
	Girls	2,593	...	...	2,593
Total	Boys	1,20,054	1,08,921	2,65,361	4,94,336
	Girls	1,43,319	...	...	1,43,319

The results earnings of male pupils from provincial funds were distributed over the several standards in the proportion noted in the margin. Results grants for boys in the lower primary (infant to third) standards are payable from provincial funds under the code only for Europeans, for Mappillas in non-municipal areas, for pupils in non-poor schools in the city of Madras and for schools in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars. This explains the small percentages of earnings from provincial funds in the above-mentioned standards. The bulk of the earnings (69 per cent.) appertained to the fourth or upper primary standard, and a fifth of the total earnings to the three lower secondary standards. The results earnings of female pupils from provincial funds under the several standards are shown in the margin. The gradual falling off from the third standard upwards bears proof of the disinclination of parents to keep their daughters at school sufficiently long to pass through the upper primary and lower secondary stages of instruction. Only 11 per cent. of the earnings of girls related to the fourth standard as against 69 per cent. of the earnings of boys, and the earnings of girls under the three lower secondary standards were about one-ninth of their total earnings.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Infant ...	·7	Fourth ...	69·1
First ...	4·1	Fifth ...	8·2
Second ...	4·1	Sixth ...	7·4
Third ...	1·9	Seventh ...	4·5

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Infant ...	6·9	Fourth ...	11·0
First ...	24·8	Fifth ...	5·8
Second ...	25·4	Sixth ...	3·2
Third ...	21·1	Seventh ...	1·8

The average grant earned by each male and female pupil in the several standards was about the same as in the previous year.

Of the results grants passed for payment from provincial, local and municipal funds, Rs. 4,288, Rs. 6,221, and Rs. 1,915 remained undrawn on the 31st March last as per returns furnished to this office.

Distribution of provincial grants-in-aid by districts.

26. In Appendix Y the grants paid from provincial funds during the past two years are shown by districts, from which it will be seen how unequally the grants are allocated. Madras absorbed 24·70 per cent. as against 22·81 per cent. of the total grants in 1896–97, and in seven other districts, including Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah and

Nellore, the proportion increased. A sudden and material reduction would affect the progress of education in the districts concerned, and I am, therefore, endeavouring to gradually increase the allotment for education in backward districts by small annual reductions in the comparatively forward districts which have long been in receipt of large grants. A redistribution of the grants paid to aided colleges is under contemplation. CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Direction.

27. I was in charge of the Department during the year except for a period of two months and twenty-nine days from 24th June to 21st September, when I was on privilege leave. Mr. Bilderbeck acted for me during my absence. Towards the end of May, I visited Ootacamund for ten days and inspected the Lawrence Asylum, the Breek's Memorial school, the Nazareth Convent school, and three primary schools. In my capacity as one of the Agents to the Trustees of the Lawrence Asylum, I visited the Asylum Branch Press and also had an interview with Mr. Jones, the Secretary, in connection with the press. In January I visited Pachaiyappa's and the Free Church high schools, Conjeeveram, as well as the girls' school belonging to the mission. At Chingleput, I presided at the opening of the Free Church Boarding school for Panchama boys, and inspected the Reformatory school and the Free Church and Native high schools. In February I went to Tinnevelly to consult with the President of the District Board regarding the premises which the board proposed to purchase for the technical institute, and towards the purchase of which a large grant was applied for. I arranged that Mr. Chatterton should inspect the institute at the time of my visit, so that both Mr. Clegg, the President, and myself should have the benefit of his opinion on the spot. I also took the opportunity of visiting the three colleges of Tinnevelly and Palamcottah, and the Vadakapettai Lower Secondary school. I next went to Madura and visited the college, the new building for the Setupathi high school, as well as the technical institute and the farm connected with it. With regard to the institute I made proposals to the Vice-President of the board similar to what I had made to the President of the Tinnevelly Board, namely, the separation of the normal or training school from the technical school and the transfer of the former to departmental management, with a view to set free funds for the improvement of the technical school. These suggestions are being matured and will in due course be submitted to Government. Reports having frequently reached me that the high school at Sivaganga was in an unsatisfactory condition, I visited Sivaganga giving only the shortest previous notice. At Dindigul I visited the municipal high school and the Government girls' school in company with Mr. Mengel, the Chairman of the municipality, making enquiries regarding the securing of a better building for the girls' school — a matter which had been brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor on the occasion of his visit to Dindigul. I also inspected the schools belonging to the American, the Lutheran and the Roman Catholic missions. From Dindigul I proceeded to Karúr, where I presided at the prize distribution of the municipal high school, and at the opening of the Wesleyan Mission boarding-house. During the few hours I spent at Erode on my return I visited the aided high school, which is held in the Government building recently occupied by the Salt and Abkári Department.

The motto of a State Department of education should be "Unity of control with diversity of action." Throughout the year, as indeed ever since I first assumed charge of this Department, I have kept in view and impressed on inspecting officers the important truth that the surest way of accomplishing the great work which the Department of Public Instruction exists for, is to leave to managers and teachers the utmost possible freedom in working out their educational ideals, provided that their aims and methods are consistent with the responsibility of the State to safe-guard the physical, intellectual and moral training of its citizens and to spend the public funds to the best advantage of the common-wealth. No one can be more impressed than I am with the tendency of a Government Department to

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

fall into stereotyped ways of thinking and acting. Probably in no Department are the results of such a tendency so injurious as in that of education; hence the need there is for the most unremitting watchfulness on the part of every inspecting officer.

Inspection.

28. The strength and constitution of the inspecting agency of all grades remained almost the same as on the 31st March 1897. The Government of India approved generally of the proposals of the Department to transfer the control and supervision of education in Bangalore and Coorg from the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and a detailed scheme was under preparation at the close of the year, with a view to the Secretary of State's sanction being sought for the proposals. Advantage will be taken of this change to re-adjust the jurisdiction of the Central, Southern and Western circles, a slight modification seeming to be necessary. I intended to recommend the appointment of an additional Sub-Assistant Inspector in the Northern Circle to relieve the strain noticed in paragraph 32 of the last report, but the matter had to be postponed on financial grounds. The Inspection Code worked well during the year. The Educational Rules, the Grant-in-Aid Code, and the Inspection Code form together the general educational code of this Presidency.

Inspectors.

29. Two of the four circles — the Northern and Central — did not change hands during the year. Owing to Rao Bahadur Nagoji Rau's appointment as acting Principal, Kumbakónam College, during Mr. Stone's absence on furlough, the Southern Circle was under M.R.Ry. D. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar from 12th July to 2nd October 1897 and from 3rd January to 31st March 1898, and under M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai from the 3rd October 1897 to 2nd January 1898. The Western Circle was also disturbed twice in consequence of Mr. Logan's deputation to the Presidency College from 10th July to 24th September 1897, in the arrangement consequent on my absence on privilege leave, and of his privilege leave from 3rd January 1898, M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai having held charge of the circle on both occasions. One of the Inspectors holds the degree of an English University; the three others are graduates of the Madras University. The work done by the permanent and acting Inspectors will be found below:—

Circles.	Inspecting officers.	Number of institutions examined.						Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent		
		Arts colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.		in examining schools.	in other work.	on circuit.
Northern ...	Mr. C. C. Flanagan	7	10	33	88	9	147	11,964	108	201	229
Central ...	Mr. E. Marsden	8	27	42	142	9	228	14,122	86	170	103
Southern ...	Rao Bahadur C. Nagoji Rau ...	1	2	1	2	...	6	638	6	69	13
	M.R.Ry. D. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar.	6	20	4	5	7	42	6,985	61	86	123
	M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai ...	...	11	...	7	7	25	3,370	31	40	47
Western ...	Mr. T. T. Logan	4	13	4	55	6	82	6,759	35	140	131
	M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai ...	5	14	5	9	9	42	6,847	50	92	118

Mr. Marsden examined the largest number of schools and scholars; but 142 of the 228 schools he examined were of the primary grade, and he devoted only 86 days to examination. Next comes Mr. Flanagan, who, however, spent 108 days in examining 147 schools, thus suggesting, as far as statistics go, a more thorough inspection of the schools. Fewer schools and pupils than in 1896-97 were examined by the three officers in charge of the Southern Circle, the changes that took place probably accounting in part for this. The officers in charge of the Western Circle spent the largest number of days on circuit, but the smallest number of days in examining schools.

Inspectresses.

30. Miss Carr was in charge of girls' schools in the Northern and Central circles till the 20th April 1897, when Mrs. Brander rejoined after a year's absence from India on furlough. The Southern and Western circles were under Miss Govindarajulu and Miss Carr for 22 and 343 days, respectively. Both the Inspectresses were educated in Europe. On the whole, a larger number of pupils than in 1896–97 was examined by the Inspectresses, though fewer days were spent on circuit and in the examination of schools, as will be seen from the following particulars :—

	Northern and Central circles.	Southern and Western circles.
Number of schools examined	122	149
Number of pupils examined	7,924	9,191
Number of days spent in examining schools	98	116
Number of days spent on circuit	99	188

The inspection of the Inspectresses was generally more searching than that of Inspectors. They have under their control a large number of Government girls' schools, the administration of which entails on them a heavy amount of work.

Assistant Inspectors.

31. Only three out of nine divisions changed hands during the year. M.R.Ry. P. Srinivasa Rau of the Gódávari-Kistna division was ill for some time and died on the 26th October 1897, M.R.Ry. M. Venkayya and M.R.Ry. M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar successively having charge of the division. The charge of a very heavy division for years and the malarial fever contracted while on duty in the hill tracts appear to have been the main causes of M.R.Ry. P. Srinivasa Rau's illness and lamented death. During the time that M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai and M.R.Ry. D. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar were acting for Mr. Logan and Rao Bahadur Nagoji Rau, respectively, the Tanjore-Trichinopoly and Coimbatore divisions had unavoidably to be disturbed. Seven out of nine Assistant Inspectors on the permanent list are graduates of the local university, while the other two, though possessing no university degree, have served the Department a long time. A detailed statement of work done by the permanent and acting Assistant Inspectors is appended :—

Division.	Inspecting officers.	Number of days in charge.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Number of days spent		
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	in examining schools.	in other work.	on circuit.
Ganjám-Vizagapatam ...	M.R.Ry. G. V. Subbarayudu Sastri.	365	278	6,538	63	2,957	143	174	193
Gódávari-Kistna ...	M.R.Ry. P. Srinivasa Rau Pantulu.	173	55	1,526	26	813	46	103	50
	M.R.Ry. M. Venkayya Pantulu.	100	118	4,597	47	2,460	73	25	97
	M.R.Ry. M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar.	86	46	2,235	15	729	23	62	56
Ceded Districts	M.R.Ry. T. Somasundara Rau Pantulu.	365	191	5,400	100	5,986	123	203	179
Presidency	M.R.Ry. A. C. Pranatharthihara Aiyar.	365	129	4,358	44	4,766	113	210	158
Arcot	M.R.Ry. C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar.	365	221	8,090	41	3,524	118	215	198
Tanjore-Trichinopoly ...	M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai.	98	5	140	6	325	5	71	9
	M.R.Ry. M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar.	98	77	2,916	27	1,406	61	29	75
	M.R.Ry. S. Ramadas Aiyar.	164	103	4,592	8	823	50	89	73
Madura-Tinnevelly ...	M.R.Ry. N. Daivasikhamani Mudaliyar.	365	242	8,101	34	2,280	127	213	163
Coimbatore	M.R.Ry. D. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar.	183	46	2,425	18	2,240	33	122	79
	M.R.Ry. S. Ramadas Aiyar.	92	85	3,044	32	2,074	64	25	80
	M.R.Ry. C. S. Swami Aiyangar.	88	35	1,240	25	977	35	50	69
West-Coast	M.R.Ry. A. Subba Rau ...	365	174	8,826	38	1,635	138	177	243
	Total ...		1,805	64,028	524	32,995	1,152	1,768	1,722
	Average ...		201	7,114	58	3,666	128	196	191

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

An increase, though slight, will be noticed in the average number of schools and pupils examined for grant, in the average number of schools examined for improvement and in the average number of days spent in examining schools, though the average time spent on circuit continued the same as in the year previous. Comparison will show that M.R.Ry. G. V. Subbarayudu Sastri, M.R.Ry. N. Daivasikhamani Mudaliyar, M.R.Ry. A. Subba Rau and M.R.Ry. C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar did good work in connection with the grant examination of schools. On an average, two schools were examined for grant or improvement for every day the Assistant Inspectors spent in examining schools. The examination cannot, however, for this reason, be considered a hasty one, seeing that a large number of schools in municipalities are examined in groups.

Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools.

32. The year witnessed no change in the number of Sub-Assistants of boys' schools or in the extent of their jurisdictions. One of the Sub-Assistants (M.R.Ry. N. Srinivasa Aiyangar) died of malarial fever contracted while in the Nandyal range, and another (M.R.Ry. K. Singarachari) retired on superannuation pension. Of the 51 Sub-Assistants, excluding those in charge of Muhammadan and Mappilla schools, 17 held a university degree. Appendix A furnishes particulars of work done by each of the permanent and acting Sub-Assistants. The following gives the average for Sub-Assistants of boys' schools in each division :—

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Ganjám-Vizagapatam	366	5,161	17	1,025	200	142
Gódávari-Kistna	276	4,753	45	2,587	200	135
Ceded Districts	198	3,150	68	2,496	194	137
Presidency	270	4,721	44	3,964	165	151
Arcot	264	4,666	43	2,517	189	124
Tanjore-Trichinopoly	228	4,847	31	3,161	182	140
Madura-Tinnevelly	275	5,630	26	1,642	177	140
Coimbatore	199	3,441	32	2,578	200	134
West Coast	225	5,737	38	3,086	220	134
Average for the Presidency ...	253	4,563	40	2,529	191	137

The average totals do not present much variation compared with the preceding year's figures. A few more schools were examined for grant, but under all other heads a slight decrease will be noticed. Government will again observe that the Sub-Assistants in the Ganjám-Vizagapatam division, which includes unhealthy hill tracts, had to do very heavy inspection work and are in need of early relief. The average number of schools inspected and examined by a Sub-Assistant for grant and improvement was 293. In his last report the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, writes that an average of 251 schools is 'a very high proportion': an average of 293 cannot but be admitted to involve an undue strain.

Sub-Assistants of girls' schools.

33. The six Sub-Assistants in charge of the girls' ranges examined altogether 912 schools and 44,180 pupils as against 947 schools and 43,420 pupils in 1896–97. More pupils were thus examined by them, though the number of schools had slightly fallen. Each Sub-Assistant was on circuit for 187 days as against 191 days spent by Sub-Assistants of boys' schools. Appendix A gives particulars of work done by each Sub-Assistant. Only one of the Sub-Assistants of girls' schools holds a university diploma.

Inspecting schoolmasters.

34. There were 258 Inspecting schoolmasters at work on the 31st March 1898 as against 255 on the corresponding date in 1897. Fourteen districts returned the same number as in the year previous and five districts a larger number. Three of the officers were paid from provincial funds, 54 from municipal funds, and 201 from local funds. Twenty-six Inspecting schoolmasters were in charge of schools intended for Muhammadans or Mappillas. An important change was made during the year in the Inspecting Schoolmasters' Code, under which these officers are required to submit through this Department a quarterly programme of their tour for the approval of the President instead of the half-yearly programme they had previously to send to this Department for approval. This change will enable Presidents to exercise a more effective supervision over the movements of this class of officers. I am, however, inclined to think that no radical improvement will be brought about until this agency is paid from provincial funds and constitutes part and parcel of the Department, with better chances of promotion and with pensionary privileges. Of the 258 men, 160 had been trained. One was a graduate, 17 had passed the First Examination in Arts, 162 the Matriculation, 58 the Lower Secondary, and 17 the Primary Examination, while three—all of whom were Muhammadans—had not passed any Examination. The Inspecting schoolmasters are reported to have visited 4,748 villages which had no schools, to have started 2,113 schools, and to have brought 2,597 unaided schools to the aided list. These figures, however, compare unfavourably with those of 1896-97.

Superintendents of Hill schools.

35. The six Superintendents of Hill schools in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars visited 221 villages without schools, started 55 schools and brought 30 unaided schools to the aided list. The work done by the two Superintendents employed in the Gódávari district was not so satisfactory as it should have been.

Sub-Assistant Inspector's Test.

36. During the year, certain changes in the notification regulating the Sub-Assistant's Test were approved by Government, the most important being (i) the abolition of the Linguistic Test A, candidates for the post of Sub-Assistant being required to pass in a second vernacular at the Upper Secondary Examination, (ii) the prescribing of the Précis-writing Test and the Account Test, Higher, of the Special Test examinations, in lieu of the portions comprising these subjects in *Branch I* and *Branch III* of Test B of the old notification, and (iii) the omission from *Branch IV* of Test B, topography and population. For the examination held in April 1897 on the old lines, five candidates appeared for Test A, seven for Test B—*Branch I*, twelve for Test B—*Branch II*, twelve for Test B—*Branch III*, and nine for Test B—*Branch IV*. Of these candidates, two, six, eleven, eleven and nine, respectively, were successful.

Cost of direction and inspection.

37. The total expenditure on direction and inspection from public funds and the proportion of the above expenditure to the total expenditure from public funds on public instruction are compared below for the past five years, surplus fee receipts in institutions under public management having been deducted from the total expenditure:—

Year.	On direction and inspection.				Total expenditure from public funds on public instruction.	Percentage ratio of column 5 to column 6.
	From provincial funds.	From municipal funds.	From local funds.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1893-94	3,30,217	12,329	88,136	4,30,682	29,25,133	14·7
1894-95	3,40,309	13,107	91,212	4,44,628	30,55,747	14·6
1895-96	3,50,169	12,985	97,822	4,60,976	31,16,838	14·8
1896-97	3,41,086	14,488	99,592	4,55,166	29,57,156	15·4
1897-98	3,49,377	14,296	1,01,630	4,65,303	30,02,920	15·5

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

In consequence, chiefly, of the introduction of the re-organization scheme of the Department with effect from 1st January 1897, the expenditure from public funds advanced by over eight thousand rupees. The proportion of expenditure on direction and inspection to the total expenditure from public funds was 15·5 per cent. as against 15·4 per cent. in the year previous.

III.—COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

University degrees.

38. At the convocation held in March 1898 for conferring degrees, 556 candidates were admitted to degrees in the several faculties. This figure was the largest for the past five years, except 1895-96, when an unusually large number presented themselves in the Faculty of Arts, as will be seen from the annexed table:—

Degree.		1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Arts	M.A. degree	9	5	12	6	8
	B.A. do.	358	416	485	439	434
Law	M.L. degree	2	...	...	...	1
	B.L. do.	45	59	30	51	58
Medicine	M.D. degree	...	1	...	...	1
	M.B. & C.M. degree	2	3	...	2	4
	L.M.S. degree	10	11	12	11	10
	L.Sc. do.	...	1	...	...	...
Engineering—B.E. degree (formerly B.C.E.)		6	1	...	1	4
Teaching—L.T. degree		11	36	34	29	36
	Total	443	533	573	539	556

Of the 434 candidates on whom the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred, 140 brought up History and Political Economy, 132 Mental and Moral Science, and 162 Mathematics, or Physical or Natural Science as their optional branch of study. The non-literary side was thus fairly well represented.

University by-laws.

39. Owing to the large increase of late in the number of candidates, the procedure at convocation in presenting them to the Chancellor was simplified. By-laws relating to the examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering were amended so as to clearly set forth the powers vested in the Syndicate to accept an examination, certificate, or degree of any University as equivalent to an examination, certificate, or degree of the Madras University for the purpose of admitting candidates to the examinations of this University. The subject of Criminal Law was omitted from the curriculum for the First Examination in Law, while that of Contracts, including Negotiable Instruments, is in future to be tested by two papers instead of one. Criminal Law was added to the B.L. curriculum, and Procedure, Civil and Criminal, was removed from it, the High Court having undertaken to conduct a special and searching examination in Procedure of all candidates desirous of entering the legal profession. A special Board of Studies was constituted in teaching, as it was considered expedient in the interests of candidates for the L.T. diploma.

University affiliation.

40. The Arcot American Mission College, Vellore, and the Wesleyan Mission College, Mannárgudi, were affiliated to the University up to the F.A. standard, and the Central College, Bangalore, was affiliated in Branch III-D (Geology) of the B.A. course. The committee, appointed in March 1897 to revise the rules of affiliation so as to bring the University and its affiliated colleges into closer relations with one another, held several sittings during

the year after consulting heads of colleges; but the by-laws framed by the committee had not come before the Senate when the official year closed.

During the year the University was affiliated to the University of Cambridge, and the privileges of affiliation were extended to students of the Madras University satisfying certain conditions.

University examinations.

41. The following summary compares the results of the various examinations conducted by the University during the past five years, those of the Matriculation Examination excepted:—

Examination.	Number examined.					Number passed.				
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98
Arts.										
Master of Arts ...	23	23	27	24	29	7	6	12	5	11
Bachelor of Arts. English Language division.	697	854	926	888	936	440	523	593	333	590
Bachelor of Arts. Second Language division.	713	775	727	720	626	620	698	587	617	505
Bachelor of Arts. Science division.	727	825	1,010	853	801	397	500	625	567	439
First Examination in Arts.	2,273	1,870	1,897	1,628	1,858	714	629	640	481	659
Law.										
Master of Laws ...	6	7	6	3	3	2	...	...	...	1
Bachelor of Laws ...	181	202	130	203	232	45	59	28	52	58
First Examination in Law.	...	...	420	484	491	...	...	186	92	129
Medicine.										
M.D.	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1
Second M.B. & C.M. ...	2	4	1	3	4	1	2	...	3	3
First M.B. & C.M. ...	...	3	7	5	10	...	2	5	2	4
Preliminary Scientific.	9	8	10	17	16	4	6	7	11	11
Second L.M.S. ...	29	28	24	29	27	15	11	15	19	11
First L.M.S.	67	53	29	11	6	13	22	21	7	3
L.Sc.	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Engineering.										
Bachelor of Engineering.	8	2	6	7	5	6	2	4	3	5
First Examination in Engineering.	3	9	8	8	10	2	7	6	3	6
Teaching.										
Licentiate in Teaching. Written.	54	45	59	75	68	42	34	35	54	33
Licentiate in Teaching. Practical.	54	71	62	68	69	20	44	37	36	32
Total ...	4,846	4,781	5,349	5,027	5,192	2,328	2,547	2,801	2,286	2,501

Compared with the figures of the previous year, an increase of 3·3 per cent. will be noticed in the total number of candidates examined and of 9·4 per cent. in the total number passed. The percentage of passed to examined rose from 45·5 to 48·2, though it fell short of the proportion obtained in 1894–95 and 1895–96.

In the margin will be found the percentages of passed to examined in the several divisions of the B.A. degree Examination since 1893–94. The results obtained in the English Language division seem to show that a fair standard was maintained during the year. The fluctuations in the percentages relating to the Second Language division were inevitable, seeing that candidates were examined in as many as nine languages,

	English Language division.	Second Language division.	Science division.
1893-94	63·1	87·0	54·6
1894-95	61·2	90·1	60·6
1895-96	64·0	80·7	61·9
1896-97	37·5	85·7	66·5
1897-98	63·0	80·7	54·8

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There was a marked decrease under the Science division, which will be explained later on.

A larger percentage (35·5) of candidates passed the First Examination in Arts than in the previous four years, during which the percentage ranged from 29·5 to 33·7.

Under Law and Engineering also a larger number of candidates passed than in the previous year. But the reverse was the case as regards the examinations in Medicine and Teaching.

Cost of the University.

42. The receipts and charges of the University for the last five years are contrasted below :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Examination fees	1,42,421	1,61,442	1,65,640	1,70,602	1,83,339
Interest on Government securities...	9,776	10,998	8,554	9,243	9,252
Miscellaneous receipts	6,365	5,974	6,728	1,306	11,196
Receipts ...	1,58,562	1,78,414	1,80,922	1,81,151	2,03,787
Remuneration to examiners ...	1,14,160	1,21,809	1,34,213	1,29,148	1,20,301
Repairs and municipal taxes ...	6,068	5,142	4,881	4,872	3,623
Other charges	34,685	31,985	43,176	37,848	41,206
Charges ...	1,54,913	1,58,936	1,82,270	1,71,868	1,65,130
Balance ...	+3,649	+19,478	−1,348	+9,283	+38,657

The surplus (Rs. 38,657) shown above is not, however, the actual surplus. There is, on the one hand, a sum of Rs. 120, being fees due by certain candidates for the First Examination in Law, which was not received before the close of the year; on the other hand, the proceeds of the sale of books in 1896–97, amounting to Rs. 5,383, were brought to account during the year under review. Charges to the extent of Rs. 408 due for 1896–97 were paid in 1897–98, and Rs. 12,874 due for the latter year remained unpaid on the 31st March last. Taking these items into calculation, the receipts proper and the charges proper of the year must be set down at Rs. 1,98,524 and Rs. 1,77,596, respectively, and the surplus proper at Rs. 20,928, of which Rs. 9,252 represents the interest realized on the investments made in previous years. A net surplus of Rs. 11,676 cannot be looked upon as a large profit for a year.

(*a*) ARTS COLLEGES.

M.A. degree Examination.

43. For the last M.A. degree Examination 29 candidates—one European, three Native Christians, 22 Brahmans and three non-Brahman Hindus—presented themselves out of 35 who registered their names, and 11 met with success as against five out of 24 in 1896–97. The branches brought up by the candidates are shown in the margin. Eight of the successful candidates were Brahmans, one a non-Brahman Hindu, one a European and one a Native Christian. Of those who appeared in the Language branch, three brought up English, five Sanskrit and one Tamil and Telugu, but only one (a Brahman), who selected Sanskrit, passed. The total failure of those taking up English during the past two years is a matter for regret; for it shows how ill-prepared are the graduates aspiring for a higher degree in this important subject.

	Examined.	Passed.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	3	1
Physics	6	2
Zoology	8	3
Mental and Moral Science ...	3	2
History	5	2
Languages	9	1

B.A. degree Examination.

44. The results of the B.A. degree Examination for the past five years are compared below :—

—	Year.	Language English division.	Language Second division.	Science division. Mathematics.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Biology and botany.	Biology and animal physiology.	Biology and zoology.	Biology and geology.	Mental and moral science.	History.
Examined ...	1893–94	697	713	92	158	32	...	...	29	12	222	182
	1894–95	854	775	106	200	32	...	1	30	16	212	228
	1895–96	926	727	121	219	41	...	1	44	11	275	298
	1896–97	888	720	135	141	43	...	...	35	6	269	224
	1897–98	936	626	120	156	34	1	3	29	5	223	230
	Total ...	4,301	3,561	574	874	182	1	5	167	50	1,201	1,162
Passed	1893–94	440	620	36	46	12	...	...	23	4	156	120
	1894–95	523	698	51	132	15	...	...	20	5	145	132
	1895–96	593	587	63	136	16	...	...	33	10	171	196
	1896–97	333	617	76	87	28	...	...	32	5	173	166
	1897–98	590	505	52	74	17	1	3	22	3	138	129
	Total ...	2,479	3,027	278	475	88	1	3	130	27	783	743
Percentage passed.	1893–94	63·1	87·0	39·1	29·1	37·5	...	...	79·3	33·3	70·3	65·9
	1894–95	61·2	90·1	48·1	66·0	46·9	...	...	66·7	31·3	68·4	57·9
	1895–96	64·0	80·7	52·1	62·1	39·0	...	...	75·0	90·9	62·2	65·8
	1896–97	37·5	85·7	56·3	61·7	65·1	...	...	91·4	83·3	64·3	74·1
	1897–98	63·0	80·7	43·3	47·4	50·0	100·0	100·0	75·9	60·0	61·9	56·1
	Average ..	57·6	85·0	48·4	54·3	48·4	100·0	60·0	77·8	54·0	65·2	63·9

In the English and Second Language divisions the percentages of success last year were, respectively, above and below the average for the quinquennium, and in the Science division they more or less fluctuated. Compared with the previous year, the results in the Science division were inferior in every branch, the percentages of passed to examined in History and Mental and Moral Science being the lowest during the period. The large failure in English at the degree examination held in January 1897 probably induced the senior B.A. students of 1897 to pay more attention to this subject and consequently less attention to their optional branch. The general retrogression cannot, otherwise, be explained. Under Mental and Moral Science an almost steady fall in the percentage of success will be noticed. This suggests that greater care should be bestowed on the subject. The results in History have varied rather widely. This may be partly due to the examiners not having maintained a uniform standard from year to year.

During the past five years 2,528 candidates passed in the Science division as against 2,479 in the English Language division; and 1,002 candidates passed in Mathematics, or in Physical or Natural Science as against 1,526 in History and Mental and Moral Science.

The figures given below show how many of the successful candidates in each of the past five years passed the examination in full at one and the same examination and how many appeared, or will have to appear, more than once in order to pass the examination completely :—

	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.
Candidates who appeared for and passed in all the divisions	141	154	184	161	161
Candidates who completed the examination having passed in one or two divisions previously ...	215	305	351	337	319
Candidates who passed in one or two divisions only.	553	954	606	890	728
Total ...	909	1,413	1,141	1,388	1,208

The figures for the past year go to support the remark in the last report that over five-sixths of the candidates at the B.A. degree Examination take three years or more to pass the examination in all its branches.

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The relative success of Government, aided and unaided colleges furnishing returns to the Department will be noticed from the following figures:—

	English Language division.			Second Language division.			Science division.		
	Exd.	Passed.	Percentage.	Exd.	Passed.	Percentage.	Exd.	Passed.	Percentage.
Government colleges (3).	178	126	70·8	139	112	80·6	160	94	58·8
Aided colleges (7) ...	421	275	65·3	301	248	82·4	369	220	59·6
Unaided college (1) ...	19	14	73·7	16	12	75·0	15	7	46·7
Average for the Presidency			63·0			80·7			54·8

Government colleges did better than aided colleges in English, although the Kumbakónam College passed only 61 per cent. of its students. In the Second Language aided colleges fared better than Government colleges, the results of the Presidency College being poor.

The marginal table distributes the successful candidates under each division according to the classes of the community to which they belonged. Though, as observed also in the last report, Brahmans secured a lower percentage of passed to examined in each division than most other classes, especially in the English Language and Science divisions, they constituted 71, 73 and 64 per cent., respectively, of the total number of passed candidates in the three divisions of the degree examination.

Classes.	English Language division.		Second Language division.		Science division.	
	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.
Europeans	8	88·9	4	44·4	5	71·4
Native Christians ...	46	69·7	38	88·4	36	52·2
Muhammadans	9	81·8	4	80·0	4	44·4
Brahmans	417	62·4	369	78·5	281	52·1
Non-Brahman Hindus ...	110	60·4	90	90·9	113	63·8
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	590	63·0	505	80·7	439	54·8

A few words regarding the oft-made complaint of the poor command of English possessed by average graduates may not be out of place here. The Council of the Presidency College brought to my notice last year the difficulty experienced in the teaching of the F.A. classes owing to the inability of a considerable number of the students to understand, much less to profit by, the lectures in English. This paper was transferred to the syndicate. A member of the Law College staff quite recently addressed me, pointing out the gross mistakes in spelling, grammar, and idiom which graduates entering the Law College not unfrequently commit, and suggesting that a reduction of 5 per cent. of marks for bad spelling and grammar should be made in valuing the B.A. answer papers. As a matter of fact, however, a reduction of 10 per cent. of the marks is now made for faults in spelling and grammar, but this has not had any appreciable effect. The most effective remedies for the state of things alluded to are, firstly, to pay more attention to English spelling, grammar and composition in the secondary school, and secondly, not to allow any one to pass the Matriculation Examination who cannot write grammatical English free from misspellings which are clearly not mere slips of the pen.

45. The percentages of passed to examined in the several subjects of the First Examination in Arts during the last five years are given in the margin. There was a general and appreciable improvement in the proportion passed, except under second language and history. Mathematics should receive more

First Examination in Arts.

Subjects.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
English	62	55	67	49	60
Second language	79	82	80	83	80
Mathematics	62	55	50	46	54
Physiology or Physiography	51	66	62	59	64
History	65	71	63	72	65
Total percentage passed ...	31	34	34	30	35

attention, the percentage of success being the lowest among the different subjects. Physiography was brought up by a larger number of candidates (198) than in the previous year, and 77·8 per cent. passed in this subject as against 62·6 per cent. in physiology.

	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Government colleges (3) ...	172	73	42·4
Board colleges (3) ...	60	25	41·7
Aided colleges (27) ...	816	332	40·7

The percentages of passed to examined secured by Government, board and aided colleges at the last examination are compared in the margin. Government and board colleges did slightly better than aided colleges.

Of the passed candidates, 14 were Europeans, 48 Native Christians, seven Muhammadans, 479 Brahmans, and 111 non-Brahman Hindus. Europeans secured the largest percentage of passed, and Brahmans ranked next with 37·7 per cent., while Native Christians passed 30 per cent., and Muhammadans 18 per cent. of the candidates they sent up. Nearly 73 per cent. of the entire number of successful candidates were Brahmans.

Number and strength of Arts Colleges.

46. In the eleven (three Government, seven aided and one unaided) first-grade colleges, furnishing returns to the Department, 25 M.A., 1,003 B.A. and 1,174 F.A. students were borne on the rolls as against 18 M.A., 1,107 B.A., and 1,281 F.A. students at the close of the previous year. The poor results of the First Examination in Arts of December 1896 account, as explained in the last report, for the fall in the strength of the B.A. classes, while the fall in the strength of the F.A. classes was brought about by the comparatively unfavourable results of the Matriculation Examination of December 1897. Second-grade colleges connected with the Department received an accession of two to their number in consequence of the opening of F.A. classes in the Arcot American Mission school, Vellore, and the Wesleyan Mission school, Mannárgudi. These colleges contained 1,162 F.A. students on the rolls, the highest figure * on record during the last five years. One of these colleges was under Government, three under municipalities, fifteen under mission or European management, and nine under native management. Of the 24 colleges under private management, 22 were in receipt of State aid, the two exceptions being the Rajah's college, Parlákimedi, and the Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut, maintained by the Zamindar of Parlákimedi and His Highness the Zamorin of Calicut, respectively. Only two colleges—the newly constituted Arcot American Mission college, Vellore, and the Sarah Tucker college for women at Palamcottah—contained fewer than ten students.

* On 31st March 1894 ...	825
Do. 1895 ...	756
Do. 1896 ...	945
Do. 1897 ...	1,134
Do. 1898 ...	1,162

Appendix B embodies the usual particulars relating to each college. The following summary furnishes the relative strength of the different college classes for the past six years during which the Matriculation Examination has been conducted on the revised syllabuses, compared with the strength on the 31st March 1892, when the examination was conducted under the old rules :—

Classes.	31st March 1892.	31st March 1893.	31st March 1894.	31st March 1895.	31st March 1896.	31st March 1897.	31st March 1898.
M.A. class ...	11	13	26	19	25	18	25
Senior B.A. class ...	531	751	925	974	865	759	556
Junior B.A. class ...	525	604	548	483	467	348	447
Senior F.A. class ...	1,288	1,572	1,214	1,081	928	1,259	1,351
Junior F.A. class ...	1,463	597	617	628	1,115	1,156	985
Total ...	3,818	3,537	3,330	3,185	3,400	3,540	3,364
Number matriculated ...	2,381	520	776	918	1,690	1,642	1,515

The senior B.A. class sustained a further loss, and the steady fall in the interval between 1895 and 1898 was in keeping with the continued diminution of

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the junior B.A. class in the years from 1894 to 1897, the decrease in the latter case depending on the almost steady fall in the number of F.A. undergraduates from the year 1893 to the year 1896, as will be seen from the figures in the margin. Wide fluctuations will be noticed in the size of the senior F.A. class. This is probably due to some extent to differences in the porportion of failed students at the F.A. Examination continuing their studies at the college. There is no rule that such students should keep terms for another year or until they pass the examination. The junior F.A. class, which had been steadily emerging from the depression in numbers due to the introduction of the revised Matriculation scheme in 1892, received a check for the first time in 1898, owing to the comparatively small success at the last Matriculation Examination, which will be adverted to in the next chapter. The classifications of students according to the class of the community to which they belong, their wealth condition and the occupation of their parents have been noticed in chapter I.

In 1893	714
In 1894	629
In 1895	640
In 1896	481

Thirteen of the M.A. students were attached to the Presidency College, eleven to the Madras Christian college, and one to the S.P.G. college, Trichinopoly. Twelve were studying physical science, six history, two natural science, two mathematics, two language, and one philosophy.

Comparative popularity of the several branches of the B.A. course in Science.

47. The number of senior and junior B.A. students taking up the different branches of the science division will be found below :—

Branch.	Colleges affiliated on 31st March 1898 in each branch.	1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Senior B.A. class.	Junior B.A. class.	Senior B.A. class.	Junior B.A. class.	Senior B.A. class.	Junior B.A. class.	Senior B.A. class.	Junior B.A. class.
Mathematics	7	86	66	97	62	75	66	81	74
Physical Science	6	180	55	108	115	128	81	110	122
Natural Science	2	53	32	40	26	35	25	26	37
Mental and Moral Science ...	8	251	175	213	131	179	81	109	94
History	8	232	176	228	145	202	104	150	124
Total ...		802	504	686	479	619	357	476	451

For reasons stated in the last report the figures relating to the senior B.A. class may be ignored. Taking the figures of the junior B.A. class, a steady and substantial increase will be noticed during the past four years in the number of students bringing up mathematics and natural and physical science, as the following percentages will show :—

Subjects.	Percentage to total number studying an optional branch.			
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Mathematics and natural and physical science ...	30	42	48	52
Mental and moral science, and history	79	58	52	48

The above percentages bear ample testimony to the remarkable advance which Madras has made on the non-literary or scientific side of higher education during the past few years. Early in 1898 more than one-half of the F.A. undergraduates, who had entered on the B.A. course, chose, for the first time since the present scheme for the B.A. Examination came into operation, mathematics, or physical or natural science, while mental and moral science and history ceased to be as attractive as in the past. While admitting that the selection of subjects depends, to some extent, on the predilection of students and not on a careful consideration of the advantages accruing from a knowledge of the subjects chosen, and without placing much reliance on the statistics above given, I am inclined to think that this steady progress will continue. One and, perhaps, the chief, reason for this leaning towards non-literary subjects is the growing demand for graduates in mathematics or science in almost all the Departments of the public service. Another reason is the advantage which such graduates reap, should they, after graduating in Arts, decide to qualify for the profession of engineering, medicine, or teaching, or to pursue agriculture, or

an industrial calling in after-life. Madras is ahead of the different provinces of the Empire in this movement towards a non-literary education, and I trust that it will continue to lead the way.

Extension of collegiate education.

48. Seventeen of the 22 districts in this Presidency are provided with one or more colleges of the first or second grade. The remaining five districts, viz., Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chingleput and the Nilgiris, do not need a college, owing to the paucity of candidates matriculating from them, and in the case of Chingleput, to its proximity to Madras. As it is, the attendance at some of the colleges is so poor that it can hardly justify the heavy expenditure their upkeep entails: an expenditure which not unfrequently is incurred at the cost of secondary and technical and industrial education. Greater concentration of effort is necessary in the interests of both economy and efficiency.

The following summary exhibits the districts to which the B.A. students on the 31st March last belonged :—

Districts.	Presidency College.	Kumbakónam College.	Rajahmundry College.	Noble College, Masulipatam.	Madras Christian College.	Pachaiyappa's College.	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.	Maharajah's College, Vizianagram.	Total.
Ganjám	1	...	9	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	5	23
Vizagapatam	3	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	18	29
Gódávari	4	...	27	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	4	48
Kistna	1	...	2	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Kurnool	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bellary	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Anantapur	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cuddapah	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Nellore	3	...	...	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	16
Madras	13	...	...	...	30	2	...	1	...	...	...	46
Chingleput	5	...	...	...	24	16	...	...	1	...	...	46
North Arcot	7	...	...	...	27	11	...	...	2	...	...	47
South Arcot	4	2	...	...	9	...	...	6	3	...	...	24
Tanjore	35	39	...	2	38	11	29	30	16	...	...	200
Trichinopoly	6	1	...	...	5	5	3	27	14	...	...	61
Madura	9	...	...	...	7	2	...	16	9	...	...	43
Tinnevelly	11	...	...	...	19	1	1	7	15	...	...	54
Coimbatore	21	1	...	...	17	2	...	8	19	...	...	68
Salem	7	...	...	...	8	3	1	1	1	...	...	21
Nilgiris	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Malabar	37	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	8	1	...	85
South Canara	13	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	32	...	51
Other States and Territories.	26	...	...	...	52	...	...	14	11	...	...	103
Total	212	43	41	12	332	58	35	111	99	33	27	1,003

The distribution does not present any noticeable variation from the previous year's statistics. As in 1896–97, about a fifth of the total number of students were natives of Tanjore, and Malabar ranked next, contributing about 8 per cent. of the students.

Scholarships in arts colleges.

49. The Government Scholarship notification of 1898 provided for the award of six scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 each, ten of Rs. 10 each and thirty of Rs. 7 each on the results of the B.A., F.A., and Matriculation Examinations, to enable deserving students to continue their studies for the M.A., B.A., and F.A. Examinations, respectively. Of these scholarships, four, six and 27 were, respectively, appropriated. Of the scholarships awarded on the results of the B.A. Examination, one was given to a physical science student and three to natural science students, three being held in the Presidency college and one in the Madras Christian college. Of the scholarships given on the results of the F.A. Examination, one was given to a Native Christian female candidate and five to male candidates—two to Uriyas, two to Muhammadans and one to a Pattunulgar, a class recognized as backward. Five applications had to be rejected. Of the 30 scholarships awarded on the results of

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the Matriculation Examination, six were allotted for female students and 21 for male students, two of the latter being intended for Uriyas, two for Mappillas, six for Muhammadans other than Mappillas, four for backward classes and ten for the other classes. But only 27 scholarships were actually given, two to female students—a European and a Native Christian—and 25 to male students, consisting of three Uriyas, eight Muhammadans other than Mappillas, four students of the backward classes and ten belonging to the other classes. Thirty-one applications had to be rejected. No Mappilla matriculate applied for a scholarship. Under the conditions enumerated in the last report, scholarship grants were sanctioned on behalf of B.A. and F.A. students, and a sum of Rs. 2,991 was paid from provincial funds during the year as scholarship grants. The entire expenditure on scholarships in arts colleges amounted to Rs. 26,335, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 12,176 or 46 per cent.

Expenditure in arts colleges.

50. The following summary exhibits the expenditure in arts colleges during the past five years :—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From provincial funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	3,453	2,40,453	2,453	1,85,956	1,68,865	5,97,727
1894-95	3,227	2,46,810	3,865	1,81,606	1,80,045	6,12,326
1895-96	3,109	2,53,128	3,241	1,74,948	1,84,520	6,15,837
1896-97	3,371	2,43,807	3,430	1,87,453	1,87,191	6,21,881
1897-98	3,362	2,60,593	891	1,89,471	1,86,528	6,37,483

The average number on the rolls was nearly the same as in the previous year. But, from the figures in the margin, it will be observed that Government and unaided colleges, especially the former, suffered, while board and aided colleges improved in this respect. As a consequence chiefly, the fee income of Government and unaided colleges fell by Rs. 3,874 and Rs. 552, while that of board and aided colleges rose by Rs. 989 and Rs. 5,455, respectively. The average annual fee paid by each student rose from Rs. 55-10 to Rs. 56-6. In the margin will be found the average fee collected from each student in each class of institutions during the last two years. A slight improvement will be noticed in Government and aided colleges and a marked fall in board colleges. These fluctuations are, however, inevitable, as students electing to pay their fees in one sum in advance or in instalments vary from term to term and affect the average. Each student in a Government college had still to pay more than 50 per cent. in excess of what his brother was paying in an aided college. The marked difference in the average rate of fee was due, partly, to the levy of fees in Government colleges at enhanced rates and, partly, to the action of managers of aided colleges in deliberately foregoing a portion of the fees due to them by admitting students at reduced rates, or as full free scholars, though they continue to apply for increased grants from Government. From the financial returns of aided colleges for 1897-98, I find that the loss of income sustained by managers owing to grant of free scholarships amounted to over Rs. 26,000—a pretty large figure. The total cost and the cost to Government of educating each scholar in Government, board and aided colleges are compared in the margin. In Government colleges the total cost was twice as heavy as in aided colleges. This was due, to a large extent, to the superior staff employed in the former, and to the larger number of first and second grade colleges of the latter

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Government colleges	718	659
Board colleges	107	134
Aided „	2,375	2,405
Unaided „	171	164
Total ...	3,371	3,362

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Government colleges	78 1	79 3
Board colleges	72 12	65 8
Aided „	49 10	51 4
Unaided „	33 15	32 0

	Total cost.	Cost to Govt.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government colleges	329	247
Board colleges	109	33
Aided „	156	39

description. The average cost per student in Bengal in 1896–97 was Rs. 244 in Government and Rs. 121 in aided colleges, which shows that the relative cost of Government and aided institutions was almost the same in the two provinces. Restricting the comparison to first-grade colleges, each student in a Government college cost Rs. 348 as against Rs. 165 in an aided college, and the cost to Government for each student in the Government and aided colleges was Rs. 267 and Rs. 43, respectively. The cost to Government per head in its own colleges is no doubt high, but I must observe here that Madras has been much more liberal than Bengal towards aided colleges: Bengal paid Rs. 18 only in 1896–97—the latest year for which figures are available, while the Madras colleges received Rs. 43 from Government per head in 1897–98. While aided colleges in Bengal with 1,509 scholars received Rs. 25,293, similar institutions in Madras with 2,504 scholars received from provincial funds Rs. 87,813 in 1896–97. The Madras Christian college alone received, exclusive of building and scholarship grants, Rs. 28,245 or more than what all the aided colleges in Bengal received. The above figures speak for themselves and show, as far at least as collegiate education is concerned, how groundless is the cry sometimes raised that the Educational Department of this Presidency has departed from the principles of the Despatch of 1854 and the recommendations of the Education Commission.

Oriental colleges.

51. I have nothing to add to the remarks contained in the last report regarding oriental colleges. The committee of the Senate appointed to consider the expediency of establishing an oriental side to the University had not submitted its report when the official year closed.

(*b*) Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.

Law.

University examinations in law.

52. For the M.L. degree Examination of January 1898 three candidates—all Brahmans—appeared, of whom one passed in the third class. For the B.L. degree Examination 232 candidates—180 Brahmans, 44 non-Brahman Hindus, six Native Christians and two Muhammadans—presented themselves, and 49 Brahmans, eight non-Brahman Hindus and one Native Christian, or 25 per cent. of the number examined, met with success. This was below the average of the previous quinquennium. Brahmans formed over 84 per cent. of the total number passed. The results of the First Examination in Law, at which 491 candidates appeared out of 534 that registered their names and 129, or 26·3 per cent., passed, were slightly better than those of the B.L. degree Examination and much better than the results of the previous year, when only 19 per cent. passed. Two Europeans, five Native Christians, one Muhammadan, 97 Brahmans and 24 non-Brahman Hindus figured in the pass list. At the B.L. degree Examination and the First Examination in Law, the Law College, Madras, passed 56 and 120 candidates, and the Law College, Trivandrum, one and seven candidates, respectively.

Law College, Madras.

53. The new building erected for the Law College was not occupied during the year. On the 31st March last there were 612 students on the rolls—561 in the B.L. and 51 in the Pleadership classes—the lowest figure for the past four years. This was due to the comparatively small size of the intermediate and junior B.L. classes, which again was chiefly the outcome of the poor results in English of the B.A. degree Examination held in January 1897. Of the students, four were Europeans, five Muhammadans, one a Parsi, 31 Native Christians, 431 Brahmans and 140 non-Brahman Hindus. Forty-three belonged to the richer and 533 to the middle classes. For the B.L. degree Examination and the First Examination in Law 35 and 245 students appeared direct from the college and 10 and 74, respectively, passed. The percentages of passed to examined were 28·6 and 30·2, respectively, as against 25·0 and 26·2, the average for the Presidency. In consequence of the fall in the strength, the receipts fell from Rs. 65,954 to Rs. 59,593, while the expenditure, including new furniture, amounted to Rs. 51,370, resulting in a net profit of Rs. 8,223 to Government.

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Medicine.

54. The results of the different University examinations in medicine for the past two years are compared in the margin. An increase will be noticed in the number of candidates that appeared for and passed the examinations connected with the higher or M.B. and C.M. degree ; but the case was the reverse as regards the lower or L.M.S. degree. Of the successful candidates at the examinations held in the year, six were Europeans, eleven Native Christians, three Muhammadans, six Brahmans and six non-Brahman Hindus.

University examinations in medicine.

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Second M.B. and C.M. Examination	3	3	4	3
First M.B. and C.M. Examination.	5	2	10	4
Preliminary Scientific Examination	17	11	16	11
Second L.M.S. Examination ...	29	19	27	11
First L.M.S. Examination ...	11	7	6	3
Total ...	65	42	63	32

55. Important changes were introduced in the working of the Madras Medical college. The *annus medicus*, which used to extend from 1st October to 30th June, was made to begin on 1st July and to end on 31st March. With a view to suit the requirements of the old and the new rules, the college was opened in August, after a short recess of one month—an arrangement which entailed a great strain on both the staff and the students. The revised syllabuses were adopted in the newly-formed classes, and the services of Mr. Reynolds of the Madras Christian college were secured to give instruction in general biology. There was a further decrease in the strength of the L.M.S. section, but this was made up by an increase in the number of casual students, as will be seen from the figures in the margin. In consequence of the entry of only 12 students as against 16 in the year previous, the M.B. and C.M. section, was not so strong as in 1897. Of the students, 11, including one female student, were Europeans, 22 Native Christians, four Muhammadans, 17 Brahmans and 27 non-Brahman Hindus. Seventy-four belonged to the richer and middle classes. Four of the former students obtained British diplomas, and several secured remunerative appointments in and outside the Presidency. The total expenditure, including that of the school department and excluding stipends, amounted to Rs. 1,73,239, of which fees, contributions and other receipts met Rs. 58,548.

Madras Medical College.

	M.B. and C.M. section.	L.M.S. section.	Casual students.	Total.
31st March 1894 ...	15	49	18	82
31st March 1895 ...	20	32	20	72
31st March 1896 ...	33	43	13	89
31st March 1897 ...	40	32	10	82
31st March 1898 ...	39	26	16	81

Engineering.

56. For the B.E. degree Examination five candidates, all Brahmans, presented themselves, and all of them were successful, the results thus comparing very favourably with those of the previous years. At the First Examination in Engineering, six Brahman candidates passed out of one non-Brahman and nine Brahman candidates examined. It is very disappointing to find that non-Brahmans do not exhibit a liking or aptitude for the engineering profession.

University examinations in engineering.

57. Both the Engineer and Engineer Subordinate classes of the College of Engineering received an accession to their numbers and were stronger than at the close of the previous four years, as will be seen from the figures recorded in the margin. This is what I anticipated on the reduction of the length of the practical course from two years to one. Of the students, ten were Europeans, being military students, one a Native Christian, 71 Brahmans and

College of Engineering, Madras.

	Engineer class.	Engineer Subordinate class.
31st March 1894	15	57
31st March 1895	19	48
31st March 1896	19	42
31st March 1897	20	56
31st March 1898	25	61

four non-Brahman caste Hindus. Seventy-eight out of 86 students belonged to the richer and middle classes, while officials and landholders contributed as many as 83. Six engineers and fifteen engineer subordinates completed their practical course, and a fair number of them secured suitable employment. The total expenditure on the college amounted to Rs. 52,982, of which fees and miscellaneous receipts covered Rs. 9,416.

Teaching.

Teachers' certificate examinations of the collegiate grades.

58. At the theoretical and practical examinations for the diploma of Licentiate in Teaching, 33 and 32 candidates, respectively, passed out of 68 and 69 examined. Of the 32 who completed the test by passing at the practical examination, 23 belonged to the Teachers' college and nine were private students. Twenty-five were Brahmans, three non-Brahman Hindus and four Native Christians. The small representation of the non-Brahman classes in the teaching profession is very disappointing. For the written examination and practical test for second-grade collegiate teachers' certificates conducted by the Board of Examiners, 60 and 48 candidates appeared, of whom 29 and 42, respectively, were successful.

Training college, Rajahmundry.

59. Seven graduates and five F.A. undergraduates—all Brahmans—were under training in the Rajahmundry college as against three and seven, respectively, in the previous year. The results of the L.T. degree Examination were very unsatisfactory, all the three candidates that appeared having failed. At the teachers' certificate examination for second-grade collegiate certificates five passed the written test out of eight examined, and all the nine candidates examined in the practical test succeeded. The total expenditure on the training section amounted to Rs. 4,932, of which Rs. 10 was borne from municipal funds.

Teachers' college, Saidapet.

60. Thirty-five graduates and 21 F.A. undergraduates were under training at the Teachers' college as against 35 graduates and 13 F.A. undergraduates at the close of the previous year. Of these, eleven were paying students from Native States—five from Cochin, four from Travancore and two from Mysore. One of the students was a Eurasian, nine were Native Christians, forty-one Brahmans and five non-Brahman Hindus. The total absence of Muhammadans is a matter for regret. All the students are returned as belonging to the middle classes. For the theoretical and practical portion of the L.T. degree Examination 33 and 23 candidates appeared, of whom 23 and 12, respectively, passed as against 24 and eight out of 31 and 21 in 1897. At the written examination and practical test for second-grade collegiate teachers' certificates eight and nine students passed out of eleven examined in each case. These results present a fair record of work during the year. The Smartha Brahman Hostel building was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,880, and a set of rules was drawn up for its working. It has already proved an inestimable boon to the students. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,657, of which Rs. 647 was covered by fees and sundry receipts.

Agriculture.

College of Agriculture, Saidapet.

61. The Vice-Principalship of the college of Agriculture remained vacant last year also. M.R.Ry. C. Krishna Menon, who proceeded to England to improve his knowledge of agriculture and to whom the Secretary of State sanctioned an honorarium of £100, resumed his duties as assistant after an absence of three years. On the 31st March last there were 49 students on the rolls—the largest on record during the past seven years. This was due to four former students having rejoined the college with a view to complete their studies for the diploma. Twelve of the students did not belong to this Presidency. One of the students was a Native Christian, two were Muhammadans, 32 Brahmans and 14 non-Brahman caste Hindus. Thirty-nine

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belonged to the richer and middle classes, and 31 to the landholding classes. For the Government technical examinations held in April 1897 in agriculture and eight allied subjects, 125 subject candidates appeared, of whom 95 were successful. All the district scholarships were filled up by the Collectors' nominees. The first year's class received for the first time instruction in free-hand drawing. The third year's class made two excursions through South Arcot and Coimbatore, which together occupied about four weeks. The veterinary hospital and the college farm continued to work well. On the opening of the Teachers' college hostel, the number attending the Brahman hostel fell off, and the hostel was closed, the Teachers' college hostel being considered sufficient to accommodate the Brahman students of the College of Agriculture also. The committee which was formed in 1892 to collect subscriptions to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Robertson, the first Principal of the college, closed its accounts during the year, and placed at the disposal of Government Rs. 1,743 to found a prize for proficiency in agriculture. Government has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 871 for the purpose. The total expenditure on the institution amounted to Rs. 35,599, of which fees and other receipts met Rs. 5,781.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

Upper Secondary Examination.

62. The concession made to Muhammadan and Hindu female candidates, allowing them to bring up two vernacular languages as their first and second languages at the Upper Secondary Examination, was extended to all native female candidates. For the Upper Secondary Examination of December last 144 male and five female candidates appeared, of whom eighteen and one, respectively, met with success: the results being thus poorer than in the year previous. Of the candidates, four were Europeans, five Native Christians, four Muhammadans, 105 Brahmans, and 31 non-Brahman Hindus; of these, one European, one Native Christian, one Muhammadan, ten Brahmans, and six non-Brahman Hindus passed. The only successful European candidate was a female pupil, who passed in the first class. A much larger number of schools than in 1896 presented candidates, although no school seems to have specially prepared pupils for the examination. Of the 19 passed candidates 15 were pupils, whereas of the 69 private candidates only four passed. It is noteworthy that as many as 77 per cent. of the candidates failed in English, their first language, while at the test in their second language 77 per cent. were successful. It is too soon to judge of the popularity of the examination among female candidates, the altered scheme of examination having been in force for two years only.

63. The general results of the Matriculation Examination for the past six years, during which the revised by-laws have been in force, are recorded in the margin. A steady advance will be noticed in the number of examinees; but the number of successful candidates and the percentages of passed to examined have varied widely. This cannot altogether be ascribed to variations in the degree of preparedness on the part of the candidates, but must, to some extent at least, be due to a want of uniformity in the standard of the examination from year to year. Some difference in the standard is inevitable, but a rise from 22 per cent. in 1894 to 37 per cent. in 1895 and a fall from 37 per cent. in 1895 to 27 per cent. in 1897, point to the necessity of devising measures to secure greater evenness in the character of the examination.

Matriculation Examination.

Years.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
1892-93 ...	3,369	520	15
1893-94 ...	3,386	776	23
1894-95 ...	4,150	918	22
1895-96 ...	4,613	1,690	37
1896-97 ...	5,329	1,642	31
1897-98 ...	5,512	1,515	27

The following summary gives the percentages of passed to examined in the different classes of high schools at the last Matriculation Examination :—

	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Government schools	76	29	38
Board schools	403	134	33
Aided schools	2,307	756	33
Unaided schools	474	142	30
Schools in Native States	1,034	364	35

The number of Government schools is too small to afford a comparison of much value, but they passed as usual the largest percentage, and schools in Native States ranked next. Aided schools did quite as well as schools under the management of municipal and local boards, though they sent up for the examination nearly six times the number of candidates presented by board schools. A comparison of the number of candidates presented for the Matriculation Examination of December 1897 by schools furnishing returns to the Department with the number of pupils on the rolls of the sixth form on the 31st March 1897 shows that over a third of the pupils were again kept back from the examination. My remarks in previous reports under this head fully apply to the year under review. So long as heads of schools continue to allow pupils to go on from form to form up to the sixth without reference to their fitness for promotion, no improvement in this respect is possible.

The percentages of successful candidates in each subject during the past five years are recorded in the margin. In English the percentage was below the figures of the three previous years, while the percentages in physics and chemistry and in history and geography were the highest during the period. Of the candidates examined 5,402 were boys and 110 girls and 1,483 and 32, or 27·5 and 29·1 per cent., respectively, of the male and female candidates met with success.

Subject.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
English	40	59	79	53	40
Second language.	87	86	84	88	84
Mathematics ...	69	55	61	70	60
Physics and chemistry	47	37	56	58	71
History and geography	57	65	66	61	70

Of the passed candidates 50 were Europeans, 140 Native Christians, 44 Muhammadans, 1,013 Brahmans and 266 non-Brahman Hindus, the remaining two being Parsis. Europeans passed the highest (34) and non-Brahman Hindus passed the lowest (21) percentage, while Brahmans contributed nearly 67 per cent. of the total number of successful candidates. It is to be noted that 28 per cent. of the Muhammadan candidates passed as against 27 per cent. of the Native Christian and 21 per cent. of the non-Brahman Hindu candidates.

(b) *Public upper secondary or high schools for boys.*

Number and strength of upper secondary or high schools for boys.

64. The following summary compares the number of upper secondary schools for boys and the strength of these schools by departments at the close of each of the past five years :—

Year.	Number of schools.	Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Total.
1893–94	131	10,800	12,366	4,819	27,985
1894–95	128	11,889	13,812	5,511	31,212
1895–96	133	12,616	15,578	6,056	34,250
1896–97	133	13,194	16,217	6,255	35,666
1897–98	140	14,079	17,342	7,127	38,548

Improvement will be noticed, schools showing an advance of 5·3 per cent., pupils in the upper secondary department of 6·7 per cent., pupils in the lower secondary department of 6·9 per cent., and pupils in all departments of 8·1 per cent. Of the 140 schools, 16 did not possess all the upper secondary forms, six having the fifth, and ten the fourth, as the highest form. Nine of the schools had no lower secondary and primary departments, and 66 no primary departments attached to them.

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The following table furnishes particulars for the past two years of the number and strength of upper secondary schools in each district group:—

District groups.	Number of schools.	Strength on the 31st March 1897.								
		Upper secondary department.			Lower secondary department.			Upper primary department.	Lower primary department.	Total.
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.			
Northern Circars ...	19	681	547	748	988	1,015	1,025	391	460	5,855
Ceded districts ...	9	162	137	166	264	267	278	48	85	1,407
Central do ...	39	1,597	1,043	1,306	1,515	1,539	1,691	941	2,137	11,769
Southern do. ...	35	1,656	1,174	1,528	1,444	1,374	1,581	467	709	9,933
Inland do. ...	15	305	223	305	459	487	612	153	279	2,823
West coast do. ...	16	633	466	517	517	546	615	235	350	3,879
Total ...	133	5,034	3,590	4,570	5,187	5,228	5,802	2,235	4,020	35,666
		13,194			16,217					

District groups.	Number of schools.	Strength on the 31st March 1898.								
		Upper secondary department.			Lower secondary department.			Upper primary department.	Lower primary department.	Total.
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.			
Northern Circars ...	23	761	563	861	1,186	1,073	1,162	386	569	6,561
Ceded districts ...	9	189	131	191	294	307	302	47	93	1,554
Central do. ...	41	1,733	1,039	1,474	1,554	1,750	1,749	1,090	2,618	13,007
Southern do. ...	36	1,754	1,231	1,610	1,535	1,466	1,624	507	875	10,602
Inland do. ...	14	333	244	304	491	506	627	126	297	2,928
West coast do. ...	17	686	435	540	506	553	657	195	324	3,896
Total ...	140	5,456	3,643	4,980	5,566	5,655	6,121	2,351	4,776	38,548
		14,079			17,342					

Each of the six forms constituting the secondary department of upper secondary schools increased in strength, and the remarks in the last report as to the relative size of the different forms apply equally to the year under report. It will be noticed that the sixth form contained half as many more pupils as the fifth form. This, as I have more than once explained, is due to the tendency of managers to promote pupils indiscriminately from the lower forms—a tendency which is to the pecuniary advantage of the managers, but not in the interests of either the parents or the pupils.

With the exception of twelve schools, most of which had been newly opened, all the schools were recognized, 65 finding a place in the permanent and 63 in the temporary section of the general school list. The Department loses no opportunity of impressing on managers the necessity of remedying the defects brought to light at the inspection and of securing for the schools a place in the permanent section.

Upper secondary schools according to management.

65. The classification of upper secondary schools according to management will be found below:—

District groups.	1896–97.				1897–98.			
	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
Northern Circars ...	1	2	12	4	1	3	14	5
Ceded districts ...	...	5	3	1	...	5	4	...
Central do. ...	2	2	29	6	2	2	31	6
Southern do. ...	...	3	25	7	...	4	28	4
Inland do. ...	...	7	7	1	...	7	7	...
West coast do. ...	1	4	8	3	1	4	9	3
Total ...	4	23	84	22	4	25	93	18

There was no change in the number of Government schools. Board schools increased by two in consequence of the opening of fourth forms in the municipal school, Bimlipatam, and the board school, Lalgudi, Trichinopoly. The transfer of four unaided schools to the aided list, the opening of upper secondary forms in seven schools and the reduction of two upper secondary schools of the previous year resulted in a net increase of nine aided schools. Four of the unaided schools of 1896–97 passed to the aided list, and three were closed, while three new schools entered the list. Fifty-nine of the 93 aided and two of the 18 unaided upper secondary schools were under mission management. The average strength of the upper secondary departments of Government, board, aided and unaided schools was 78, 71, 111 and 94, respectively, as against 79, 69, 111 and 90 in the previous year.

Upper secondary schools and upper secondary pupils according to districts.

66. Appendix C furnishes the usual particulars for the past two years of each upper secondary school. In the following summary the number of upper secondary schools, and the number of upper secondary pupils, on the 31st March 1897 and 1898, are contrasted for each district:—

	Schools.		Pupils.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Ganjám	3	4	259	282
Vizagapatam	6	8	608	658
Gódávari	5	6	570	687
Kistna	5	5	539	558
Kurnool	2	2	70	83
Bellary	3	3	251	253
Anantapur	1	2	32	59
Cuddapah	3	2	112	116
Nellore	5	5	324	349
Madras	17	18	2,401	2,493
Chingleput	8	8	364	387
North Arcot	6	7	353	460
South Arcot	3	3	504	552
Tanjore	13	13	1,607	1,711
Trichinopoly	3	4	1,075	1,094
Madura	7	7	664	711
Tinnevelly	12	12	1,012	1,079
Coimbatore	7	7	534	541
Salem	4	4	250	279
Nilgiris	4	3	49	61
Malabar	11	11	1,116	1,162
South Canara	5	6	500	499
Total	133	140	13,194	14,079

Madras headed the list, as usual, in respect of the number of upper secondary pupils, and Tanjore, Malabar, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly followed next, but at a considerable distance. Whether one looks at the matter from the point of view of the material, intellectual and social welfare of the districts, or from the narrower point of view of the needs of the different Departments of the public service, one is bound to admit that the Ceded districts, Ganjám, Nellore and Salem do not have an adequate number of upper secondary pupils. And it is a well-known fact that these districts depend largely upon other districts for the supply of qualified men for the public service.

Scholarships in upper secondary schools and departments.

67. Forty-five scholarships were provided for boys passing the Lower Secondary Examination: twenty-two general, six for Uriyas, seven for Muhammadans not being Mappillas, five for Mappillas and five for members of the backward classes. For these 54 applications were received in all, and 44 scholarships were awarded. Only one Mappilla and four Uriya scholarships were taken up; but nine Muhammadans and six boys belonging to the backward classes were found eligible for and were awarded scholarships. Scholarship grants were offered under the Grant-in-aid Code on the same conditions as those mentioned in the last report. The total expenditure on scholarships in upper secondary schools, including their lower departments, amounted to Rs. 12,153, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 7,482.

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Expenditure in upper secondary schools.

68. The following summary compares the expenditure in upper secondary schools from all sources during the past five years :—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94 ...	25,266	1,16,234	4,164	20,153	4,80,466	2,26,922	8,47,939
1894-95 ...	27,837	1,09,917	1,868	18,412	5,32,758	2,03,630	8,66,615
1895-96 ...	31,090	1,14,338	576	19,386	5,83,753	2,04,083	9,22,136
1896-97 ...	33,466	1,17,565	359	18,145	6,07,658	2,05,497	9,49,224
1897-98 ...	36,366	1,30,150	192	18,386	6,46,933	2,07,459	10,03,120

More or less advance will be noticed under all heads except in regard to the amount expended from local funds. A comparison of the figures for the past two years shows that, while the total expenditure rose by 5·7 per cent., the average number on the rolls increased by nearly 8·7 per cent. and that, in consequence, the cost per head was Rs. 27 As. 9 as against Rs. 28 As. 6 in 1896–97. Government contributed Rs. 12,585 towards the additional cost, but fees yielded more than thrice the above amount. Fees and public funds met, respectively, 64·5 and 14·3 per cent. of the entire cost as against 64·0 and 14·3 per cent. in the year previous, and private funds found, in consequence, relief to the extent of 1 per cent. of the total expenditure.

Particulars relating to Government, board, aided and unaided upper secondary schools are extracted below :—

	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government schools ...	18,022	...	...	15,006	1,072	34,100
Board schools ...	28,131	...	...	1,04,525	1,479	1,34,135
Aided do. ...	83,997	192	18,386	4,64,570	1,84,977	7,52,122
Unaided do. ...	...	...	...	62,832	19,931	82,763

Taken as a whole, board schools not only cost the boards absolutely nothing as the above figures indicate, but yielded a net profit of Rs. 5,698, which is shown in general table 4 as surplus fees. Including this surplus, fees in board schools met 82 per cent., while fees in aided schools covered only 62 per cent. of the expenditure on the respective classes of schools. This is due, on the one hand, to the levy of the standard scale of fees in board schools, while aided schools are at liberty to have their own rates and, on the other hand, to the absence of free scholarships in the former class of schools, while in aided schools not a few boys are admitted as free scholars or at nominal rates.

The figures relating to the upper secondary, lower secondary, and primary departments of upper secondary schools have been separately worked out and are recorded hereunder :—

	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper secondary department.	87,956	—1,664	—2,040	3,51,258	98,129	5,33,639
Lower secondary do. ...	32,535	—1,670	14,036	2,59,531	60,431	3,64,863
Primary department ...	9,659	485	3,733	41,842	48,899	1,04,618

Of the expenditure on the upper secondary department alone, fees met nearly 66 per cent. and Government grants over 16 per cent.; the managers had, therefore, to bear only 18 per cent. or a little more than the Government share. Municipal and local funds each made a profit on this department. The average number on the rolls of the upper secondary department being 12,099, the total annual cost and the annual cost to Government of educating each pupil in that department were Rs. 42 and Rs. 7, respectively, while the fee paid by each boy was approximately Rs. 28 for the year as against Rs. 34, the average standard rate fixed in the School Fee Notification. There is thus room for realizing a larger amount of fees, which will have the effect of minimizing the cost to Government and to the management.

(c) *Lower Secondary Examination and lower secondary standard examinations.*

Lower Secondary Examination.

69. No change was made during the year in the scheme of the Lower Secondary Examination, except in regard to the admission of private candidates. Hitherto, pupils who were attending the fourth or a higher form were not admitted to the examination, either as pupil candidates or as private candidates, and hence they were in a worse position than private candidates who were not under instruction in any school. To remove this disadvantage such pupils have been declared in G.O., No. 696, Educational, dated 6th December 1897, eligible for admission equally with private candidates on payment of the same fees. This has had the effect of largely increasing the number of private candidates for the ensuing examination and will be noticed in the report for the current year. The results of the examination for the past five years, during which period it has been conducted on the lines approved of in 1893 and sketched in the last report, are summarized below, so far as male candidates are concerned :—

Year.	Examined.	Passed for complete certificates.	Passed in a portion of the examination.
1893-94	3,859	866	1,686
1894-95	5,661	1,204	1,438
1895-96	6,549	1,600	2,516
1896-97	8,430	1,600	2,287
1897-98	8,538	1,832	2,316

There was a slight increase in the number of candidates examined and passed. Further, it will be noticed that during the last quinquennium the number of candidates has more than doubled. This is all the more remarkable, seeing that the examination is not obligatory on any but candidates for admission into training schools, and that success at the examination carries no higher value as a public test than success at the Primary Examination.

The classes of the community represented at the last Lower Secondary Examination are shown below. Muhammadans were poorly represented and passed the lowest percentage, and non-Brahman Hindus did slightly better, while Brahmans secured the highest percentage and formed 60 per cent. of the entire number of successful candidates :—

	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Europeans	257	49	19
Native Christians	997	217	22
Muhammadans	295	45	15
Brahmans	4,394	1,107	25
Non-Brahman Hindus	2,593	414	16
Parsis	2	...	...
	8,538	1,832	21

Of the second languages, Tamil was brought up by the largest number of candidates, and the number that passed in that language was as high as 47 per cent. of the total number that passed in a second language.

The bulk of the male candidates brought up geometry and algebra as their non-language optional subject ; but only 46 per cent. passed in the subject, showing that these two branches of mathematics need greater attention in lower secondary forms. The fees paid by candidates for this examination amounted to Rs. 42,257, and the stipends paid to examiners to Rs. 26,019. The exact amount spent on contingencies cannot be ascertained. Taking this, approximately, at Rs. 9,000, the examination may be held to have left a surplus of Rs. 7,000.

The Lower Secondary Examination has been subjected to a good deal of adverse criticism of late, and it may not be out of place to make a few remarks here regarding the purposes for which the examination has been instituted, the manner in which it is conducted, and the effect it has on the educational progress of the Presidency.

(1) In the first place, it has been urged that, in practice, we have returned to the old state of affairs when all pupils in high schools were compelled to appear for the examination and when their promotion was regulated by its results alone. In the old Middle School Examination notification it was stated that " except with the

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express sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, pupils shall not be admitted into the upper secondary department of a Government high school or of a high school under inspection or recognized as affording public instruction, unless they have passed the Middle School Examination." Heads of colleges and high schools might be authorized by the Director to promote pupils who failed in the examination, but in such cases the names of the pupils promoted had to be communicated to the Director. The violation of this rule, it was added, might involve the "suspension or reduction of grant if, in any department, the institution receive aid from public funds." The above describes the state of affairs to which, it is said, we have, in practice, if not perfectly in theory, now returned. How this reversion could have been brought about it is difficult to understand, seeing that it gets no countenance from the statement of objects and reasons set forth in article 2 of the existing notification. That article runs thus—"The examination is primarily intended to be a leaving certificate examination for lower secondary education; but it shall serve also to test the eligibility of pupils of the seventh standard or third form for results grants, and the general education qualification of candidates for lower secondary teachers' certificates." Here there is not the slightest reference made to its being used as a promotion examination from the middle school to the high school department, nor is there the least suggestion of its being used for such a purpose from beginning to end of the notification. Moreover, the officers of this Department are forbidden to treat this examination as compulsory in any class of schools, whether under public or under private management. If, therefore, as is alleged, it is a fact that "all schools and all teachers are practically compelled to prepare their pupils" for the Lower Secondary Examination, I should like to know where the compulsion comes from. It does not come from Government, which issued strict orders that the examination was not to be made compulsory on any class of schools. Nor does it come from the Department, as I have already stated. The compulsion, if it exists at all and so far as it exists, must be self-imposed by the managers and teachers, or by the pupils, or by the parents of the pupils, or by some combination of those three. If managers, teachers and parents object to pupils intended for a high school course appearing for the Lower Secondary Examination, they have the remedy in their own hands—they may keep the pupils back.

But is it a fact that we have now returned to the former state of things "when all pupils in high schools were compelled to appear for the Middle School Examination and were promoted or kept back by its results alone"? I would invite Government to glance at the statistics furnished in the annual Public Instruction Reports. On the 31st March 1897, there were 5,187 pupils in the third form of high schools for boys borne on the departmental returns (page 66 of the last report); but only 2,631, or about one half of these pupils, presented themselves for the Lower Secondary Examination (Appendix C to the present report). The corresponding figures for the previous year were 4,929 and 2,600. Again, in 1896 and 1897, only 748 and 846, respectively, passed the examination from the third form of high schools, but the fourth form of such schools on the 31st March 1897 and 1898 contained as many as 4,570 and 4,980 pupils on the rolls, that is, about six times as many as passed this examination from the third form of these schools. Thus, it is clearly manifest that the entry of pupils of the third form in high schools for the examination has been purely voluntary, and promotion from the third to the fourth form—that is, from the lower secondary to the upper secondary department—has not at all been regulated by the results of the Lower Secondary Examination. Moreover, from the inspection reports on individual high schools furnished to me every year, I have been noticing that no pupils appear from some schools for the above examination, while from most other schools only a select few appear from the third form. This shows that the examination is not generally considered as an obligatory one.

(2) As to the manner in which the Lower Secondary Examination is conducted, it may be said that it is as nearly as possible conducted on the same lines as the Matriculation Examination of the University. But, whereas in the latter examination all the six subjects are compulsory, in the former only four are compulsory; candidates being at liberty to select two from a comparatively wide range of subjects. For a year or two the Lower Secondary Examination was conducted by

itinerating boards, one for each district, as the Primary Examination is now; but, as stated in paragraph 72 of the last report, the examination as thus conducted "failed to secure any approach to uniformity of standard, or to command that estimation in which the Middle School Examination was held."

(3) It has been urged that by far the most important cause of the unsound and unsatisfactory state of secondary education at present is the early stage at which pupils are subjected to the stress and strain of a public and a practically competitive examination. The average age of candidates for the Matriculation Examination is about 18, and as the upper secondary course of instruction extends over three years, the average age of candidates for the Lower Secondary Examination may be assumed to be between 14 and 15. As Commissioner for Government Examinations I have ascertained that at the last examination the average age of 1,265 pupil candidates belonging to 24 schools scattered all over the Presidency was 14. Of these 1,265 candidates, 251 were 12 years and under, 508 were 13 or 14 years, and 506 were 15 years and over; as many as 11 per cent. of the 1,265 being 17 years and more. I am not an advocate of the extension of public examinations. I agree with those who hold that the desire to pass an examination is apt to deaden the pupil's desire to be educated and to turn aside the mind of the teacher from the real aim of education. This is as true of education in its higher collegiate stages as it is of education in its lowest and intermediate stages; it is as true of early manhood as it is of early youth. Critics of the Lower Secondary Examination lay too much stress on the age of the candidates, which after all, as I have shown, is not so very early for Indian boys to appear for such an elementary examination. The examination is no doubt a public test; but the subjects of the examination are, it must be remembered, exactly the same as would be taught in the third form of all secondary schools in the Presidency, even though the examination were abolished to-morrow. No special preparation is needed, and no stress or strain need be involved. There may be two high schools in the same town—one of which allows its third form pupils to appear for the Lower Secondary Examination and the other does not. But there will be no difference between the two schools in the subjects taught, in the methods of teaching, or in the strain upon the pupils, unless one were to name as such that natural emulation or desire to excel, which we see among young people both in work and play at a very early period in life. The examination is no doubt competitive; but every class examination from the first standard upwards is competitive, and every boy wishes to stand foremost in the examination so as to carry away the class prize. I doubt whether from the pupil's point of view the Lower Secondary Examination is any more competitive than is the annual examination of his class, or than are the comparative examinations which schools in the same district or locality combine to hold. The Education Commission has recommended that promotions be regulated by the annual examinations, and this is what is being done as the figures given above show. For annual school examinations some preparation is needed, and the Lower Secondary Examination requires no more preparation than the annual examinations and is no more an incentive to cram than they are.

I cannot understand how any one who has seriously studied the subject (and I am aware that some of the critics have studied it seriously) can come to the conclusion that the Lower Secondary Examination is "by far the most important cause of the unsound and unsatisfactory state in which our secondary education undoubtedly is at present," and that it is "the canker at the root of our whole scheme of education." To my mind one must go deeper, if one is to find a true explanation of the defects in our secondary education. It is easy enough to blame the system under which one works for one's own shortcomings. But in this case it is not the general scheme of public instruction and public examination that is mainly at fault. The evil is due to the indifferent teaching throughout and to the want of thoroughness in the lower classes and forms. The former defect is, I hope, gradually being removed by the efforts made to train teachers for their profession, to improve text-books both in matter and form, and to provide suitable appliances and school houses. The latter defect will not be removed until parents combine with managers and teachers to make the best interests of the children the first consideration. The unhealthy rivalry between schools in the same neighbourhood

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leads to injudicious admissions and promotions. The desire to attract as many as possible to his school leads a manager to admit pupils into higher classes than they are fit for, knowing as he does that, if they are not admitted to his school, they will probably be admitted elsewhere. But it is probably in the matter of promotions that most mischief is done. If a boy who is deemed unfit for promotion is not promoted the manager or headmaster knows that the boy will almost certainly join another school. In this way managers and headmasters are really at the mercy of their pupils and their pupils' parents. I have in former reports invited the attention of Government to one of the consequences of this, namely, the overcrowding of the sixth form. Without let or hindrance boys move up one form every year. Is it surprising that when brought face to face with a public test like the Matriculation Examination they fail miserably ?

Too little attention is given to the main purpose for which the Lower Secondary Examination has been instituted, namely, to mark the close of the school education of a large number of the youth of this Presidency. A public examination like this serves to fix a definite standard of attainment for the final stage of school life to a very large number of young people. Few seem to realize what a large number of pupils in secondary schools never get beyond the lower secondary stage of instruction. In paragraph 79 of my last Report on Public Instruction it is stated "that about 50 per cent. of the boys who have passed through the lower secondary stage are not in a position to continue their education in upper secondary schools." The figures for the year under review (9,764 in the third form and 4,980 in the fourth) point to the same conclusion. With regard to girls the figures are still more striking. The third form of secondary schools contained 838 girls on the 31st March last, whereas the fourth form contained only 136 girls. In other words, only 16 per cent. of the girls who have passed through the lower secondary stage are in a position to continue their education. I am sure I carry with me the opinion of the majority of educationists, when I say that an examination which marks the close of school-life for about 50 per cent. of the boys and 84 per cent. of the girls in the third form of secondary schools, is, if properly conducted, most beneficial.

70. The number of schools that presented and passed pupils in the lower secondary standards during the past three years will be found in the margin. A larger number of schools than in the previous year presented and passed pupils under each of the three standards, though the figures were below those of 1895–96. The decrease in 1896–97 was mainly due, as explained in the last report, to the transfer of a number of results schools from the results to the salary grant list. I regret to note here that in paragraph 73 of the last report, the figures relating to these standards were through an oversight interchanged. In the following summary particulars as to the number of male pupils presented and passed under each of the above standards are furnished :—

Lower secondary results standard examinations.

Standard and year.		Schools presenting pupils.	Schools passing pupils.
Fifth.	1895–96 ...	184	180
	1896–97 ...	167	161
	1897–98 ...	173	169
Sixth.	1895–96 ...	131	129
	1896–97 ...	119	119
	1897–98 ...	125	121
Seventh.	1895–96 ...	101	101
	1896–97 ...	94	87
	1897–98 ...	96	89

Classes of schools.	Presented.						Passed.					
	Fifth Standard.		Sixth Standard		Seventh Standard.		Fifth Standard.		Sixth Standard.		Seventh Standard.	
	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.
Board schools	421	391	205	204	130	141	271	273	116	131	47	65
Mission results schools ...	620	665	386	365	250	254	371	416	226	264	77	104
Non-mission results schools ...	880	905	729	705	522	637	528	522	444	432	217	302
Total ...	1,921	1,961	1,320	1,274	902	1,032	1,170	1,211	786	827	341	471

A larger number of boys were presented under the fifth and seventh standards and a smaller number under the sixth; but an increase will be noticed in the number that passed under each standard, and the percentages of passed to presented for the fifth, sixth and seventh standards rose from 61, 60 and 38 to 62, 65 and 46, respectively. Board schools passed the highest percentage in the fifth standard, mission schools the highest in the sixth standard, and non-mission schools the highest in the seventh standard. Taking all the three standards together, 64 per cent. passed from board schools, 61 per cent. from mission results schools, and 56 per cent. from non-mission results schools. This may be taken to indicate fairly the relative efficiency of the three classes of secondary schools. All the pupils presented for the seventh standard were tested by the Lower Secondary Examination.

(d) *Public lower secondary or middle schools for boys.*

Number and strength of lower secondary or middle schools for boys.

71. From the number and strength of lower secondary or middle schools for boys for the past five years given below, it will be observed that the number of schools at the close of 1897–98 was the lowest during the period, but that the strength of the lower secondary department was the highest:—

Year.	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.	Strength of primary department.	Total.
1893–94	409	13,038	18,661	31,699
1894–95	400	13,784	19,468	33,252
1895–96	395	14,089	20,134	34,223
1896–97	410	15,370	20,388	35,758
1897–98	384	15,604	18,212	33,816

The fall in the number of schools is explained by the fact that weak lower secondary forms, opened as an experimental measure in certain vernacular primary schools, had to be closed, as such schools could not secure recognition.

The table below compares the number and strength of lower secondary schools, English and vernacular, in each district group for the past two years:—

District groups.	1896–97.					1897–98.				
	Number of schools.	Pupils in lower secondary department.			Pupils in primary department.	Number of schools.	Pupils in lower secondary department.			Pupils in primary department.
		Third form.	Second form.	First form.			Third form.	Second form.	First form.	
English.										
Northern Circars ...	46	718	796	951	1,634	44	710	738	863	1,644
Ceded districts ...	15	93	90	172	673	15	80	105	172	556
Central do. ...	55	846	969	1,294	4,133	60	894	954	1,299	3,682
Southern do. ...	77	1,314	1,194	1,495	1,451	83	1,463	1,447	1,761	1,907
Inland do. ...	23	217	232	336	1,747	21	216	242	298	1,784
West coast do. ...	45	549	586	859	2,456	43	543	587	828	2,460
Total ...	261	3,737	3,867	5,107	12,094	266	3,906	4,073	5,221	12,033
Vernacular.										
Northern Circars ...	50	15	80	508	3,610	35	38	68	402	2,488
Ceded districts ...	24	55	118	278	581	19	62	111	289	586
Central do. ...	22	61	115	254	1,633	18	32	68	172	1,195
Southern do. ...	38	184	219	501	1,560	33	133	303	428	1,193
Inland do. ...	15	25	61	185	910	13	46	80	172	717
West coast do. ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	...
Total ...	149	340	593	1,726	8,294	118	311	630	1,463	6,179
Grand total ...	410	4,077	4,460	6,833	20,388	384	4,217	4,703	6,684	18,212

English schools advanced in number and in the strength of the lower secondary department, and the average number of lower secondary pupils per school rose from 49 to 50. Vernacular schools suffered, on the contrary, in both number and

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strength, every district group sharing in the decrease. Of the 266 English schools, 241 were recognized, 35 being entered in the permanent, and 206 in the temporary section of the general school list; and of the 118 vernacular schools 71 were recognized, five only finding a place in the permanent section. The introduction of the fixed grant system next year will, it is hoped, result in a larger number of lower secondary schools qualifying for admission into the permanent section.

Lower secondary schools according to management.

72. The following abstract shows the distribution of lower secondary schools for boys for the past two years according to managing agencies :—

Classification of institutions.	Schools.		Pupils in lower secondary department.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
English.				
Managed by Government	7	8	310	359
Managed by municipal or local boards	84	85	4,191	4,329
Managed by Native States	1	1	24	22
Aided from public funds	146	150 (*a*)	6,968	7,355
Unaided	23	22 (*b*)	1,218	1,135
Total ...	261	266	12,711	13,200
Vernacular.				
Managed by Government	5	4	104	42
Managed by municipal or local boards	44	28	644	430
Aided from public funds	66	61 (*c*)	1,303	1,374
Unaided	34	25 (*d*)	608	558
Total ...	149	118	2,659	2,404
Grand total ...	410	384	15,370	15,604

(*a*) 77 were under mission management. (*b*) Nine were under mission management.
(*c*) 35 were under mission management. (*d*) Three were under mission management.

Government schools remained the same as in the previous year, one school, however, having passed from the list of vernacular to that of English schools. Weakly attended board lower secondary schools were reduced to the primary grade; hence the fall in the number of board schools. The average strength of the lower secondary department in Government, board, aided and unaided English schools was 45, 51, 49 and 52 as against 44, 50, 48 and 53, respectively, in the previous year. Owing to the transfer of a vernacular school to the English list, the average strength of Government vernacular schools fell from 21 to 11; but in the case of vernacular schools under board and private management, the average strength remained the same or improved. Of the English and vernacular lower secondary schools, eight were night schools, of which three received aid from public funds during the year.

Lower secondary schools and lower secondary pupils according to districts.

73. Appendix D furnishes particulars of all lower secondary schools by districts. In the following summary will be found the number of lower secondary schools and of lower secondary pupils in all secondary schools for boys :—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Lower secondary schools.	Lower secondary pupils in all secondary schools for boys.	Lower secondary schools.	Lower secondary pupils in all secondary schools for boys.
Ganjám	11	801	9	809
Vizagapatam	20	1,503	14	1,500
Gódávari	39	2,245	35	2,310
Kistna	26	1,547	21	1,621
Kurnool	4	267	4	352
Bellary	10	600	8	605
Anantapur	15	334	13	373
Cuddapah	10	414	9	392
Nellore	6	732	7	722
Madras	27	4,078	26	4,159
Chingleput	13	998	13	1,024
North Arcot	15	1,402	17	1,475
South Arcot	16	1,074	15	1,092
Tanjore	46	3,639	48	4,102
Trichinopoly	18	1,817	18	1,939
Madura	12	1,435	13	1,618
Tinnevelly	39	2,415	37	2,501
Coimbatore	16	1,399	15	1,469
Salem	14	815	11	832
Nilgiris	8	400	8	377
Malabar	35	2,632	35	2,655
South Canara	10	1,040	8	1,019
Total ...	410	31,537	384	32,946

Seventeen districts are credited with more or less increase in the number of lower secondary pupils; Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Nellore, the Nilgiris and South Canara lost a few pupils.

Scholarships in lower secondary schools and departments.

74. The Government scholarship notification provided for the award of 80 scholarships to male pupils on the results of the Primary Examination. Of these, 44 were district scholarships open to all classes, six were for Uriyas, ten for Mappillas, ten for Muhammadans who are not Mappillas, and ten for pupils belonging to the backward classes enumerated in the Grant-in-Aid Code. For the above scholarships 93 applications were received. Twenty district scholarships were awarded, and three Uriyas, nine Mappillas, 26 Muhammadans who are not Mappillas, and 10 pupils of the backward classes also received scholarships. As in the previous year, no manager availed himself of the provision of the Grant-in-Aid Code as to scholarship grants. The total expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs. 1,086, of which provincial funds met Rs. 906.

Expenditure in lower secondary schools for boys.

75. In the subjoined table the expenditure in lower secondary schools for boys, excluding the Sandur school, for the past five years is compared :—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94 ...	30,149	1,15,569	44,819	19,074	1,99,917	1,89,644	5,69,023
1894-95 ...	31,634	1,08,944	55,414	16,826	2,12,686	1,98,944	5,92,814
1895-96 ...	32,537	1,11,015	51,832	17,647	2,08,743	2,01,138	5,90,375
1896-97 ...	34,154	1,07,514	42,162	23,392	2,29,148	1,92,450	5,94,666
1897-98 ...	32,434	1,04,535	33,454	21,554	2,26,218	2,09,842	5,95,603

The total expenditure increased by Rs. 937 and the average number on the rolls fell by 1,720: the average cost per head accordingly rose from Rs. 17 As. 7 to Rs. 18 As. 6. Public funds and fees having contributed Rs. 13,525 and Rs. 2,930 less, private funds had to pay a larger subsidy, viz., Rs. 17,392, towards the expenditure. This is just the reverse of what has been noticed in the case of upper secondary schools. The constitution of seven lower secondary schools as upper secondary schools and the reduction of as many as thirty vernacular lower secondary schools to the primary grade chiefly account for the fall in the average number on the rolls of lower secondary schools.

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Particulars relating to Government, board, aided and unaided lower secondary schools are extracted below. One school returned by the Native State of Sandur has been omitted :—

Classes of schools.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government	42,883	...	...	1,471	72,209	1,16,563
Board	21,525	29,865	3,000	95,010	1,747	1,51,147
Aided	40,127	3,589	18,554	1,14,895	1,24,077	3,01,242
Unaided	...	...	...	14,842	11,809	26,651

Under Government schools are included the Lawrence Asylum and the Agency schools, in which no fees or nominal fees are levied. Government grants met 14 and 13 per cent. and fees 63 and 38 per cent. of the total expenditure in board and aided schools, respectively. The difference in the proportion of cost borne from fees in the above schools is very striking and shows that aided lower secondary schools have been very lax in levying fees. Such schools should show substantial improvement in fees before claiming additional help from public funds.

	RS.
Provincial revenues	96,213
Local funds	14,580
Municipal funds	25,462
Fees	4,28,027
Other sources	1,74,376
Total ...	7,38,658

The aggregate expenditure on the lower secondary departments of all secondary schools for boys is shown in the margin. The average number on the rolls being 30,576, the total annual cost and the annual cost to Government of educating each boy in the lower secondary department were Rs. 24–3–0 and Rs. 3–2–0, respectively; the cost to public funds per head was Rs. 4–7–0. The average fee paid by each pupil last year was Rs. 14, while the annual average standard rate according to the School Fee notification is Rs. 18.

(e) *General.*

Male pupils in the secondary stage of instruction.

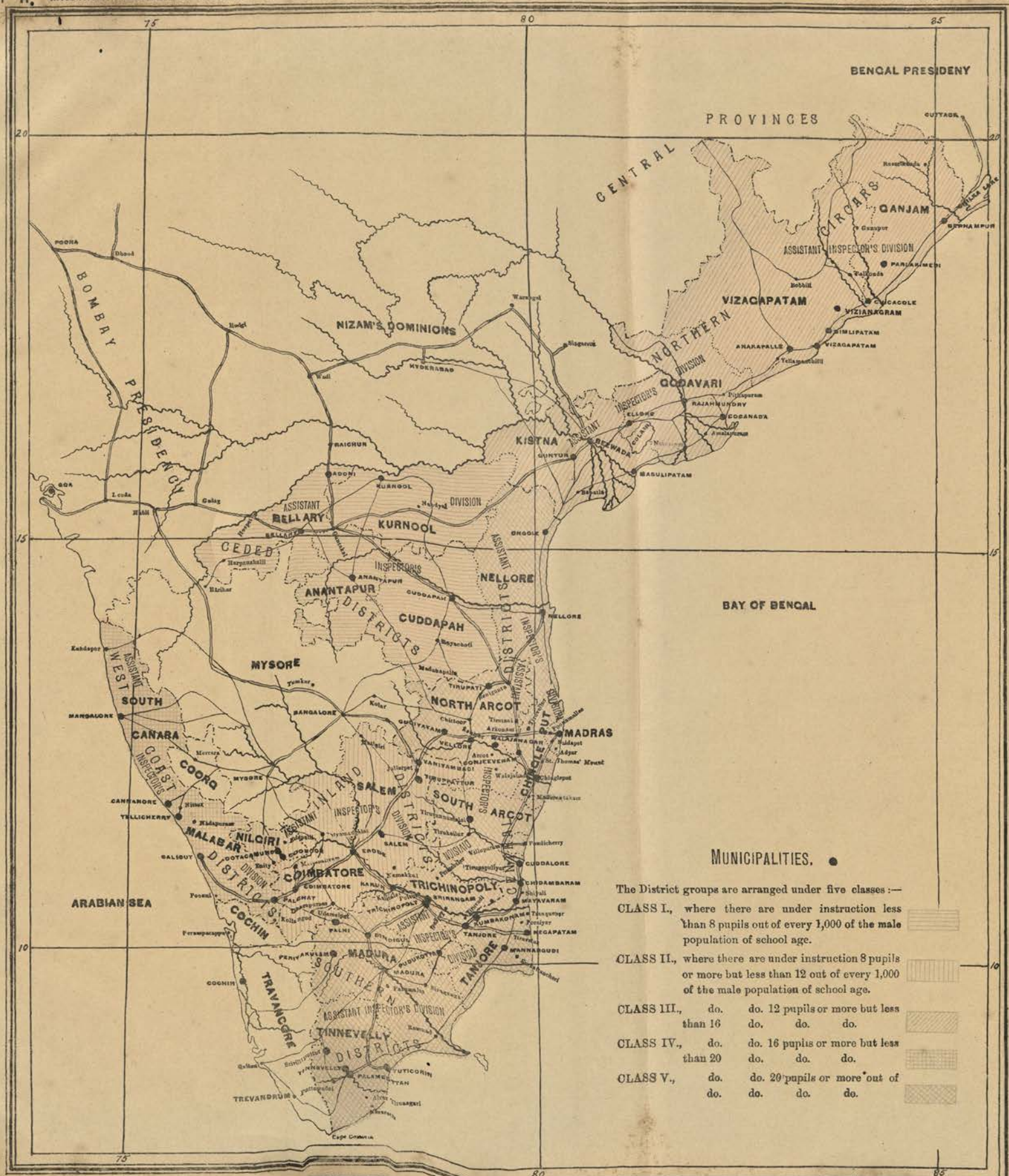
76. In the statistics of pupils furnished in the previous paragraphs of this chapter boys and girls are both included. Omitting girls in secondary schools for boys and including boys in secondary schools for girls, there were on the 31st March last 46,909 male pupils in the secondary stage of instruction as against 44,703 such pupils on the corresponding date in 1897. The percentage of boys in the secondary stage of instruction to the male population of school age thus advanced from 1·7 to 1·8 during the year. The figures relating to each district group are worked out below :—

District groups.	Male population of school age.	Boys in the secondary stage on the 31st March		Percentage of boys to population of school age.	
		1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Northern Circars	643,399	8,082	8,410	1·26	1·31
Ceded districts	282,266	2,036	2,183	0·72	0·77
Central do.	556,332	12,205	12,679	2·19	2·28
Southern do.	587,197	13,713	14,810	2·34	2·52
Inland do.	299,921	3,429	3,558	1·14	1·19
West coast do.	273,794	5,238	5,269	1·91	1·92
Total ...	2,642,909	44,703	46,909	1·7	1·8

Each district group participated in the general increase, the southern district group showing the largest advance. In the accompanying map, showing the relative progress of the secondary education of boys, the district groups appear in five convenient classes according to the number of secondary boys to every 1,000 of the male population of school age :—

First class containing less than 8 pupils.
Second class containing 8 or more pupils but less than 12 pupils.
Third do. do. 12 do. do. do. 16 pupils.
Fourth do. do. 16 do. do. do. 20 pupils.
Fifth do. do. 20 or more pupils.

MAP II. MADRAS PRESIDENCY—SHEWING THE PROPORTION OF BOYS IN THE SECONDARY STAGE OF INSTRUCTION TO MALE POPULATOIN OF SCHOOL AGE 1898.



A. J. D. BAREEN, LITHO., MADRAS.

The central and southern district groups come under the last class, while the other district groups each come under a distinct class.

Extension of secondary education among boys.

77. The remarks in the last report regarding the inadequacy of the existing secondary schools, notably lower secondary schools, the small proportion of pupils passing from the lower secondary to the upper secondary stage and also from the primary to the lower secondary stage, and the inability of the sanctioning authorities to devote more funds to secondary education, fully apply to the year under review. The stringent provisions of the Educational Rules, on the one hand, and the limited amount of aid that can be spared for the purpose, on the other, prevent managers from opening secondary forms in their primary schools.

Qualifications of teachers in secondary schools for boys.

78. In consequence of a fall in the number of public secondary schools for boys, the number of teachers employed in such schools fell from 3,303 to 3,275, of whom 11 held non-Indian diplomas, 1,063 trained teachers' certificates, 789 untrained teachers' certificates, 1,146 general education certificates, and 266 no certificates whatever. A further increase from 1,801 to 1,852 will be noticed under certificated teachers. The following summary distinguishes teachers according to the grades of certificates held by them :—

Grade of certificate.		Trained teachers' certificate.	Untrained teachers' certificate.	General education certificate.
First-grade collegiate	1896-97 ...	115	85	161
	1897-98 ...	134	82	167
Second-grade collegiate	1896-97 ...	101	131	135
	1897-98 ...	112	132	128
Upper secondary	1896-97 ...	300	367	409
	1897-98 ...	361	338	382
Lower secondary	1896-97 ...	208	142	255
	1897-98 ...	211	130	223
Primary	1896-97 ...	246	106	257
	1897-98 ...	245	107	246
Total ...	1896-97 ...	970	831	1,217
	1897-98 ...	1,063	789	1,146

Trained teachers of collegiate and secondary grades were more largely employed than in the year previous. Of the 2,494 general teachers, excluding headmasters, pandits and special teachers, 835 held trained and 617 untrained teachers' certificates, 372 held general education certificates and had on the 1st April 1895 five years' service, 60 held no general education certificates, but had five years' service on the above-mentioned date, and 610 were not qualified under the Educational Rules. Thus, over three-fourths of the teachers of general subjects were qualified under the rules, the minimum requirement being that one-half of such teachers shall be qualified.

Of drawing masters and drill or gymnastic teachers there was a slight increase, as will be seen from the following figures :—

		Drawing masters.	Drill and gymnastic instructors.	
			Trained.	Untrained.
Upper secondary schools		96	132	11
Lower secondary schools	English ...	30	160	32
	Vernacular ...	6	20	1

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V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Primary Examination and Primary Standard Examinations.*

Primary Examination.

79. The Primary Examination Notification was revised during the year with a view to remove the restriction placed upon pupils reading in the first and higher forms in the matter of admission to the examination and, under G.O., No. 696, Educational, dated 6th December 1897, such pupils are now eligible for admission equally with private candidates on payment of the same fees. I have proposed a further revision with a view to remove the difficulty experienced by the managers of industrial schools in preparing pupils for the Primary Examination owing to the fact that the time which has to be devoted to industrial work leaves too small a part of the day for the study of the compulsory and two optional subjects as required by the notification. The managers and heads of industrial schools who were consulted agree with me in thinking that pupils of industrial schools need not, on the literary side, bring up more than the three R's, and may be allowed to bring up an industry as an optional subject for the examination.

During the year the Primary Examination was conducted at 286 centres by 30 boards consisting of 637 members; 31,567 candidates were examined, and of these 22,934 passed for complete certificates or in a portion of the examination. Pupil-candidates came up from 3,944 boys' and 349 girls' schools, as against 3,643 boys' and 297 girls' schools in the previous year. This increase in the number of schools sending up pupils for the Primary Examination is very satisfactory in so far as it may be taken as a sign of the growing inclination of parents to educate their children up to the upper primary standard. The number of male teacher-candidates registered again fell by over 9 per cent. Of the pupil, teacher and private candidates who appeared for the compulsory and optional subjects together, 51, 63 and 57 per cent. of male, and 60, 63 and 46 per cent. of female, candidates passed, as against 49, 64 and 53 per cent. of male, and 59, 81 and 78 per cent. of female, candidates in 1896–97. Female pupil-candidates did better than the corresponding class of male candidates, but the percentage passed was less than in the previous year in the case of male teacher-candidates and female teacher and private candidates. A total of 15,840 candidates completed the test during the year. The marginal summary shows the number examined, the number of candidates who passed in all the subjects of the examination, and the number of those who passed only in a portion of it during the past two years.

Year.	Number examined.	Number passed in the compulsory and two optional subjects.	Number passed in a portion of the examination only.
1896-97 ...	30,980	13,105	8,552
1897-98 ...	31,567	13,817	9,167

Of the male pupils examined for the fourth results standard, only 14 as against 17 were tested by the inspecting officers, and of these seven passed as against eleven in 1896–97; the rest were tested by the Primary Examination Boards.

In the marginal table the male candidates who passed for complete certificates are distributed according to the classes of the community to which they belonged. A comparison with the figures of the previous year shows that, Brahmans and Panchamas excepted, all classes of the community sent up a larger number of candidates and also passed a larger number, and the percentage ratio of passed to examined was also the same or higher except in the case of Panchamas. As in the previous two years, Panchamas stood at the bottom of the list in respect to the percentage of success.

Classes of the community.	Examined.	Passed for certificates.	Percentage.
Europeans	208	100	48
Native Christians	2,200	1,071	49
Muhammadans	1,977	770	39
Brahmans	8,398	4,178	50
Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	15,894	6,261	39
Panchamas	492	101	21
Others	25	10	40
Total ...	29,194	12,491	43

The number of male candidates that brought up English as their second language fell slightly, but this was partly counterbalanced by the increase under female candidates. Of the male candidates taking up a language other than English as their first language, 87 per cent. passed in Malayalam and Canarese, 76 per cent. in Tamil, 72 per cent. in Telugu, 70 per cent. in Hindustani and 62 per cent. in Uriya. The results in all the languages compared favourably with those of the previous year. The difference in the percentages of passed to examined is due, to some extent at any rate, to differences in the standard of examination. Of the optional subjects, geography and hygiene continued to be the most popular. The percentages passed in these subjects were 74 and 72 for male candidates as against 73 and 71 in 1896–97. There was a substantial increase in the number of male candidates that took up drawing, and the percentage of passed to examined also increased from 65 to 66.

The receipts from entrance fees, together with fees for certificates paid by pupil-candidates, amounted to Rs. 21,516, and met 71 per cent. of the charges, which amounted to Rs. 30,409. The net cost to Government on account of this examination was thus Rs. 8,893. About four-fifths of the excess cost was met from the surplus fee receipts of the Lower Secondary Examination.

Primary results standard examinations.

80. Particulars are given below regarding the schools that presented and passed pupils under one or more of the primary standard examinations for results grants. Boys' and girls' schools are both exhibited in the statement, as boys are presented from girls' schools and girls from boys' schools for examination for grants :—

Classes of schools.	Number of schools that presented pupils.				Number of schools that passed pupils.			
	Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.		Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.	
	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.
Municipal schools	73	77	11	11	71	75	11	11
Local fund schools	2,204	2,178	13	13	2,058	2,057	10	13
Mission results schools	2,152	2,283	414	412	2,124	2,239	411	410
Non-mission results schools	9,439	9,831	215	234	9,331	9,762	211	234
Total ...	13,868	14,369	653	670	13,584	14,133	643	668

The number of results schools for boys under private management that presented pupils rose during the year from 11,591 to 12,114, and the number that passed pupils from 11,455 to 12,001. Thus, 113 results schools examined for results grants failed to pass any pupils as against 136 such schools in 1896–97. Two municipal and 121 local fund boys' schools are reported to have failed to pass any pupils. This is not creditable to the Inspecting schoolmasters concerned. The number of boys' schools that presented and passed pupils for results grants under each of the primary standards is shown in the margin. There was a satisfactory increase under each standard except in regard to the number of schools that passed pupils for the fourth standard. The percentage ratio of the number of schools that passed to the number that presented pupils in the infant, first, second, third and fourth standards was 91·8, 94·2, 93·9, 87·4 and 92·0, as against 89·3, 92·5, 93·6, 93·1 and 96·3, respectively. In 1897–98 the number of schools that presented pupils for the fourth standard was 25·1 per cent. of the

Standard.	Number of schools that presented pupils.		Number of schools that passed pupils.	
	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.
Infant	10,779	11,133	9,624	10,218
First	11,768	12,244	10,890	11,537
Second	10,830	11,395	10,140	10,705
Third	8,484	9,144	7,901	7,992
Fourth	3,026	3,070	2,914	2,824

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number that presented pupils for the first standard, the corresponding percentage for the previous year being 25·7.

Particulars are furnished in Appendix H regarding the number of boys and girls who were presented and who passed in each district under the several standards at the results grant examination. Three districts, viz., Tanjore, Malabar and Gódávari, passed over 1,000 pupil-candidates for the fourth standard at the last Primary Examination.

In the margin will be found the number of boys who were presented and who passed under each primary standard. As in the previous year, the figures relate only to pupils examined for results grants and exclude those examined for results stipends. Of the male pupils presented for the infant, first, second, third and fourth standards, 74·9, 78·4, 77·1, 67·8 and 69·1 per cent., respectively, passed as against 69·5, 77·4, 74·2, 68·7 and 66·5 per cent. in the previous year. It is only in the third standard that the percentage ratio of passed to examined shows a slight decline. For results grants under all the primary standards 214,774 boys were presented, of whom 160,400, or 74·7 per cent., passed as against 72·3 per cent. in 1896–97.

Standard.	Number of boys presented.		Number of boys passed.	
	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.
Infant ...	51,885	50,081	36,047	37,515
First ...	56,751	59,881	43,902	46,956
Second ...	48,607	49,499	36,077	38,188
Third ...	38,053	36,453	26,159	24,709
Fourth ...	18,728	18,860	12,449	13,032

Boys who were presented and who passed for results grants under the several primary standards are classified below according to the agencies by which the schools to which they belonged were managed :—

Classes of schools.	Presented.					Passed.				
	Infant standard.	First standard.	Second standard.	Third standard.	Fourth standard.	Infant standard.	First standard.	Second standard.	Third standard.	Fourth standard.
Municipal schools ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local fund schools ...	940	991	603	420	8,040	583	647	418	216	5,194
Mission results schools.	9,915	9,775	7,747	6,056	3,170	7,820	7,865	6,269	4,355	2,257
Non-mission results schools.	39,225	49,115	41,149	29,977	7,650	29,112	38,444	31,501	20,138	5,581
Total ...	50,081	59,881	49,499	36,453	18,860	37,515	46,956	38,188	24,709	13,032

Municipal schools are eligible for results grants from provincial funds only for European pupils and for girls. The decrease in the number presented and passed from municipal schools compared with the previous year was due to only one European male pupil in Vizagapatam having been presented for results grants in 1897–98, as against 339 pupils presented and 263 passed under the primary standards by municipal schools in Malabar in 1896–97. These figures do not seem to be correct. Mission results schools passed 79, 80, 81, 72 and 71 per cent. of the boys they presented for the infant and the four higher standards, while non-mission schools passed 74, 78, 77, 67 and 73 per cent. Non-mission schools thus obtained better results at the fourth standard than mission schools, while in all the other primary standards mission schools maintained their superiority. As in the previous year, local fund schools presented the largest number of candidates for the fourth standard, but only 65 per cent. passed as against 71 per cent. from mission and 73 per cent. from non-mission results schools. The low average of the work done by the local fund schools, notwithstanding the fact that they are generally better staffed and better equipped than mission and non-mission results schools, is mostly due to the circumstance that a large number of board schools are exclusively intended for backward classes whose children cannot be expected to hold their

own against the more advanced classes by whom many mission and non-mission schools are attended.

The following statement gives the number of boys who passed the examination for results grants under the primary standards in the compulsory and optional subjects, the figures relating to salary-results schools, which presented pupils for results stipends, being excluded as in the previous year's statement :—

Subjects.	Infant standard.	First standard.	Second standard.	Third standard.	Fourth standard.
Compulsory subjects.					
Reading	40,436	51,884	41,479	28,012	14,516
Writing	41,044	49,825	41,930	30,620	12,954
Arithmetic	39,771	50,803	42,911	27,116	11,898
Optional subjects.					
Kindergarten occupations	691	599	269	...	...
Object lessons or elementary science	496	717	509	215	30
Singing	70	40	16	13	7
Second language	125	2,637	3,328	3,188	4,121
Drawing	...	494	640	1,005	675
Geography	...	...	1,741	5,662	7,477
Hygiene	...	...	...	4,240	6,742
Indian history	...	...	...	...	1,086
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	618
Mensuration	...	...	...	...	11
Drill and gymnastics	3,697	6,344	5,227	3,531	1,420

The number of pupils that passed in the compulsory subjects increased except under the third and fourth standards. It is satisfactory to note here that a larger number of boys passed in kindergarten occupations, object lessons or elementary science, drawing and agriculture, especially in drawing. The employment of common gymnastic instructors by municipalities and a few local boards had the effect of a very large number of pupils passing in drill and gymnastics.

(b) *Public primary schools for boys.*

Primary schools for boys.

81. The following statement gives the number and strength of upper primary and lower primary day and night schools at the close of each of the past five years :—

Year.	Number of schools.			Number of pupils in		
	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.	Upper primary schools.	Lower primary schools.	Total.
1893-94	4,209	15,008	19,217	185,366	367,915	553,281
1894-95	4,227	14,625	18,852	189,769	356,268	546,037
1895-96	4,633	14,636	19,269	206,928	352,437	559,365
1896-97	4,977	15,015	19,992	222,284	361,680	583,964
1897-98	4,951	14,875	19,826	221,574	359,797	581,371

There was a slight fall during the year in the number and strength of both upper primary and lower primary schools, but this calls for no special remarks. The relaxation of the rules of recognition, originally granted up to 31st March 1895, as to staff and accommodation, and afterwards extended to 31st March 1898, has been further extended to 31st March 1900, owing to the inability of managers

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to comply with the rules on account of the scarcity and distress that extended over the greater part of the presidency.

Statistics relating to public night schools for the past two years are given in the margin. There was an addition of 17 schools to the list; but the strength did not proportionately advance owing apparently to the adverse season. Of these schools, two with 43 pupils were maintained by Government, 87 with 2,637 pupils were managed by local boards, 735 with 12,744 pupils were aided from public funds and 630 with 10,002 pupils were unaided.

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
1896-97	1,437	25,424
1897-98	1,454	25,426

Primary schools for boys according to management.

82. Particulars are furnished below for the past two years of the number and strength of primary schools for boys, classified according to the managing agencies :—

Schools according to agency.	Standard of schools.	31st March 1897.		31st March 1898.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Under public management.					
Government schools	Upper primary ...	138	5,798	131	5,562
	Lower do. ...	51	1,316	57	1,438
Board schools	Upper primary ...	2,158	103,781	2,118	102,811
	Lower do. ...	898	32,041	875	31,307
Under private management.					
Aided schools	Upper primary ...	2,368	103,258	* 2,355	103,140
	Lower do. ...	7,969	204,068	† 8,470	215,751
Unaided schools	Upper primary ...	313	9,447	‡ 347	10,061
	Lower do. ...	6,097	124,255	§ 5,473	111,301
Total ...	Upper primary ...	4,977	222,284	4,951	221,574
	Lower do. ...	15,015	361,680	14,875	359,797
	Grand total ...	19,992	583,964	19,826	581,371

* 498 with 26,618 pupils were under mission management. ‡ 48 with 1,810 pupils were under mission management.
† 1,626 with 40,020 do. do. § 621 with 11,677 do. do.

Of Government schools there was one less, owing to the temporary closing of one of the Muhammadan salary-results schools in the town of Madras, and there was also a slight decline in their strength, while board schools fell in both number and strength, though the fall was not so heavy as in 1896-97. A substantial increase will be noticed in the number and strength of aided lower primary and of unaided upper primary schools, the increase in the number of the former class of schools being due to an almost equal number of unaided lower primary schools having passed to the aided list.

Primary schools for boys according to districts and district groups.

83. The distribution of primary schools for boys by districts will be found in the subsidiary tables appended to the report. The summary given in the margin compares the number of upper primary and lower primary schools for the past two years in the various district groups. Two district groups, viz., the Northern Circars and the West coast districts, showed a heavy fall in the number of upper primary schools, which was, however, partly compensated for by the increase in the Ceded, Central and Southern district groups. As regards lower primary schools, only two district groups, viz., the Central and Southern districts, showed any increase, but this is more than counterbalanced by the decrease in the remaining four district groups.

District groups.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
Northern Circars.	1,477	3,843	1,414	3,760
Ceded districts ...	557	2,098	576	2,086
Central do. ...	950	3,258	960	3,317
Southern do. ...	932	3,208	980	3,242
Inland do. ...	476	1,600	475	1,476
West coast do. ...	585	1,008	546	994
Total ...	4,977	15,015	4,951	14,875

Of the upper primary and lower primary schools, 1,474 and 334, respectively, were borne on the permanent section and 3,409 and 11,980 on the temporary section of the general school list. Over 2,600 schools remained unrecognized on the

31st March last. The general school list is being carefully revised with reference to the introduction of the fixed grant system from 1st April 1899.

Primary schools for boys managed by Government.

84. Primary schools for boys under the direct management of the Department fell from 189 to 188 and their strength from 7,114 to 7,000, as the particulars given hereunder will show :—

Schools.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Reformatory school, Chingleput	1	153	1	151
Practising schools attached to training schools for masters	23	1,830	23	1,886
Hill schools, Ganjám Agency	53	1,844	54	1,881
Do. Vizagapatam Agency ...	49	1,423	48	1,437
Do. Gódávari Agency	48	1,261	48	1,059
Muhammadan schools, Madras	15	603	14	586
Total ...	189	7,114	188	7,000

Of the pupils, 1,032, or 14·7 per cent., were in the upper primary stage, as against 992, or 13·9 per cent., in the previous year, and of the 4,377 pupils in the agency schools, 801 belonged to hill tribes or aboriginal races, the corresponding number on the 31st March 1897 being 676. This increase is satisfactory. In the Reformatory school instruction is given not only in literary subjects up to the upper primary standard, but also in drawing, wood-turning, blacksmith's work, tape-making, cabinet-making, weaving and tailoring. In all other schools instruction is confined to literary standards.

Primary schools for boys managed by local boards.

85. The number of upper primary schools for boys under the management of local boards fell from 2,000 to 1,958 and their strength from 92,481 to 91,387, and the number of lower primary schools dropped from 776 to 752 and their strength from 27,143 to 26,304. This continued decline both in the number and in the strength of board primary schools is, as explained in paragraph 96 of the last report, due to the fact that several boards made further reductions in their budget allotment for education so as to give full effect to the stringent orders of Government embodied in G.O., No. 1686 L., of the 14th August 1895, requiring that at least 50 per cent. of the land-cess collections should be assigned to communications. From Appendix E, which furnishes particulars regarding the number of schools and scholars by districts, it will be seen that in as many as twelve districts the number of board primary schools was reduced and that in three districts the number of such schools was the same as in 1896-97, while in six districts there was but a slight increase. Upper primary pupils fell in number from 12,301 to 11,752 and formed, as in the previous year, only 10 per cent. of the entire strength of board primary schools.

Primary schools for boys managed by municipalities.

86. Upper primary schools managed by municipalities rose from 158 with 11,300 pupils to 160 with 11,424, and lower primary schools from 122 with 4,898 pupils to 123 with 5,003. Appendix F furnishes the number of schools and scholars for each municipality for the past two years. As in 1896-97, there were three municipalities which did not maintain any schools of their own, viz., Madras, Periyakulam, and Coonoor. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage fell slightly, *i.e.*, from 2,006 to 1,992, but formed, as in the previous year, 12 per cent. of the entire strength of municipal primary schools. Over 56 per cent. of the schools were of the upper primary grade.

Aided primary schools for boys.

87. Appendix G furnishes particulars of aided primary schools for boys on the 31st March 1898. There were 2,355 upper primary and 8,470 lower primary aided schools attended by 103,140 and 215,751 pupils, respectively, as against 2,368 upper primary and 7,969 lower primary schools with 103,258 and 204,068 pupils in the previous year. The slight decrease in the number of upper primary schools was more than made good by the substantial increase in the number of lower primary schools. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage fell slightly from 19,977 to 19,459 and formed 6 per cent. of the entire strength of aided primary schools.

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Unaided primary schools for boys.

88. The number of unaided upper primary schools increased from 313 to 347 and their strength from 9,447 to 10,061, while the number of unaided lower primary schools fell from 6,097 to 5,473 and their strength from 124,255 to 111,301. This heavy fall was chiefly due to a number, almost similar, of lower primary schools having passed to the aided list. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage rose from 1,694 to 1,776 and formed only 1·5 per cent. of the entire strength of unaided primary schools.

Scholarships in primary schools and departments.

89. The only scholarships awarded by Government in primary schools and departments during the year were the 25 scholarships awarded to Savaras in the Ganjám Agency under G.O., No. 402, Educational, dated 7th July 1896, and which range in value from 8 annas to 2 rupees. The proposals made by me in June 1897 for the award of 160 scholarships of the value of Re. 1 per mensem to Mappilla pupils of the Ernad and Walavanad taluks, who have reached the third standard, and of 60 scholarships of Rs. 1-8-0 for those who have reached the fourth standard have been sanctioned in G.O., No. 363, Educational, dated 20th June 1898. It has also to be borne in mind that pupils belonging to other backward and indigent classes are educated almost *gratis*, and poor pupils at nominal rates of fees, while the Grant-in-aid Code provides for payment of exceptional rates of results grants on behalf of such pupils and also for the supply of books and slates to them. The expenditure on scholarships in primary schools during the year amounted to Rs. 1,032, the whole of which was borne from provincial funds.

Expenditure in primary schools.

90. The following summary compares the expenditure from all sources in primary schools during the past five years :—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	540,816	1,48,220	6,15,052	1,30,332	5,92,419	2,90,098	17,76,121
1894-95	535,893	1,55,550	6,30,229	1,23,578	5,55,093	3,11,454	17,75,904
1895-96	542,185	1,68,146	6,34,922	1,32,117	5,39,674	3,22,099	17,96,958
1896-97	567,601	1,62,873	6,24,697	1,37,896	5,35,145	3,55,564	18,16,175
1897-98	562,852	1,67,440	6,01,526	1,38,447	5,33,001	3,97,951	18,38,365

The total expenditure advanced again during the year, notwithstanding a decrease in the average number on the rolls, and was the largest during the past five years, while in the fee income there was a further fall, the figure for 1897-98 being the lowest during the above period. The total average cost and the cost to public funds per pupil were Rs. 3-4-0 and Rs. 1-10-0, respectively, that is, about one-half of the cost per pupil in primary schools was borne from public funds. The average fee paid by each pupil during the year was As. 15 only.

Particulars of expenditure relating to Government, board, aided and unaided schools are given hereunder—

	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government schools ...	50,481	...	...	2,065	1,228	53,774
Board schools	53,004	3,81,701	72,550	1,16,584	534	6,24,373
Aided schools	63,955	2,19,825	65,897	2,82,246	3,09,608	9,41,531
Unaided schools	...	...	...	1,32,106	86,581	2,18,687

Government schools in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars are almost all exempted from payment of fees, and the practising sections of training schools levy small fees. This accounts for the small fee revenue from the departmental schools. Fees met 19 per cent. of the expenditure in board schools and 30 per cent. of the expenditure in aided primary schools. This bears a striking contrast to what has been noticed in regard to secondary schools. A large number of board primary schools are intended for Muhammadans, Panchamas and other backward and indigent classes, or are situated in backward localities. Little or no fees are levied in such schools: hence the variations mentioned above.

The subjoined abstract contains the statistics of primary departments of secondary schools and primary schools for boys together :—

	Average number on the rolls.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Primary departments ...	25,525	50,516	17,689	13,861	99,564	1,44,796	3,26,426
Primary schools	562,352	1,67,440	6,01,526	1,38,447	5,33,001	3,97,951	18,38,365
Total ...	587,877	2,17,956	6,19,215	1,52,308	6,32,565	5,42,747	21,64,791

The proportion of cost met from fees in primary departments of secondary schools was about the same as the proportion of total fees to total cost of all primary schools and departments, and the total average cost and the cost to public funds per head in primary departments of secondary schools were almost the same as in primary schools. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in the primary stage of instruction in boys' schools was nearly Rs. 3 As. 11, towards which public funds and fees contributed Rs. 2 As. 12, or nearly four-fifths. The contributions per pupil from public funds and fees on the one hand and from private funds, on the other, were Rs. 34 As. 5 and Rs. 7 As. 11 in the upper secondary stage, and Rs. 18 As. 7 and Rs. 5 As. 11 in the lower secondary stage.

(c) *General.*

Male pupils in the primary stage of instruction.

91. Excluding girls reading in public primary schools for boys and including boys attending girls' schools, there were on the 31st March last 552,674 male pupils in the primary stage of instruction in all classes and grades of public schools as against 557,239 on the corresponding date in 1897. The percentage of boys in the primary stage to the male population of school age fell slightly, *i.e.*, from 21·1 to 20·9. The subjoined table compares for each district the numbers of boys in the primary stage in all public schools on the 31st March 1898 and on the same date in 1897 and also compares these numbers with the number of boys of school age, the districts being arranged in the order of proportion of pupils to population on the 31st March last :—

Districts.	Boys of school age.	Number of boys on the 31st March 1898 in primary schools.	Number of boys on the 31st March 1898 in primary classes of secondary schools.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.	Number of boys on the 31st March 1897 in primary schools and departments.	Percentage of column 7 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	33,873	10,093	4,980	15,073	44·5	15,252	45·0
Nilgiris	8,423	1,999	1,002	3,001	35·6	2,837	33·7
Bellary	68,850	20,426	311	20,737	30·1	19,542	28·4
Tinnevelly	140,020	39,590	1,799	41,389	29·6	41,033	29·3
Chingleput	85,917	20,270	1,231	21,501	25·0	20,041	23·3
Tanjore	159,907	38,053	1,098	39,151	24·5	37,674	23·6
Malabar	197,154	43,734	2,039	45,773	23·2	47,874	24·3
Ganjám	138,488	31,586	394	31,980	23·1	33,455	24·2
Gódávari	154,071	32,605	2,288	34,893	22·6	34,355	22·3
Madura	187,735	40,295	884	41,179	21·9	38,554	20·5
Kistna	140,753	29,371	1,200	30,571	21·7	31,427	22·3
South Canara	76,640	15,559	806	16,365	21·4	17,305	22·6
Trichinopoly	99,535	20,396	757	21,153	21·3	21,786	21·9
North Arcot	164,181	31,142	1,343	32,485	19·8	32,346	19·7
South Arcot	161,870	30,291	496	30,787	19·0	29,706	18·4
Nellore	110,491	18,671	646	19,317	17·5	20,634	18·7
Coimbatore	147,255	24,411	1,165	25,576	17·4	26,741	18·2
Salem	144,243	23,739	680	24,419	16·9	24,538	17·0
Anantapur	54,345	8,714	233	8,947	16·5	9,467	17·4
Kurnool	62,120	9,930	170	10,100	16·3	10,932	17·6
Cuddapah	96,951	14,135	478	14,613	15·1	15,154	15·6
Vizagapatam	210,087	22,785	879	23,664	11·3	26,586	12·7
Total ...	2,642,909	527,795	24,879	552,674	20·9	557,239	21·1

Madras heads the list with approximately one boy at school out of every two of school age. Roughly speaking, three districts had one out of three, four one out

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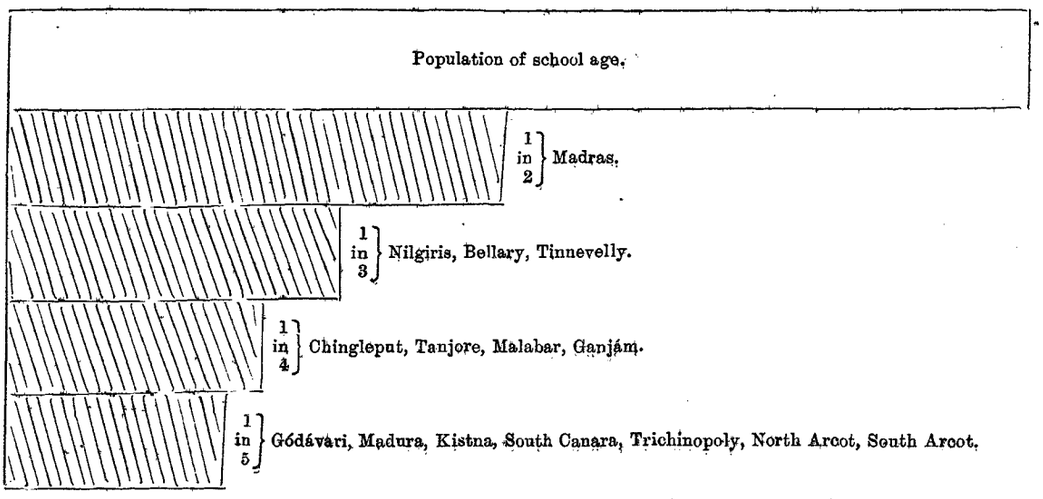
of four, seven one out of five, and the remaining seven districts less than one out of five children of school age at school. The diagram below exhibits the districts coming under each of the above classes :—



No pains are being spared to bring within the sphere of education as many children as possible. But the insufficiency of funds at the disposal of local bodies, on whom devolves the duty of providing for the lower primary education of boys, has retarded and will retard the progress of elementary education.

The percentages of boys in the primary stage of instruction to the male population of school age in each of the district groups are shown below :—

District groups.	Male population of school age.	Primary male pupils.	Percentage of male pupils to male population of school age.
Northern Circars	643,399	121,108	18·8
Ceded districts	282,266	54,397	19·3
Central do.	556,332	119,163	21·4
Southern do.	587,197	142,872	24·3
Inland do.	299,921	52,996	17·7
West coast do.	273,794	62,138	22·7
Total ...	2,642,909	552,674	20·9

In three of the district groups the percentage was below 20. In the map hereto attached the district groups are divided into five classes according as they contained—

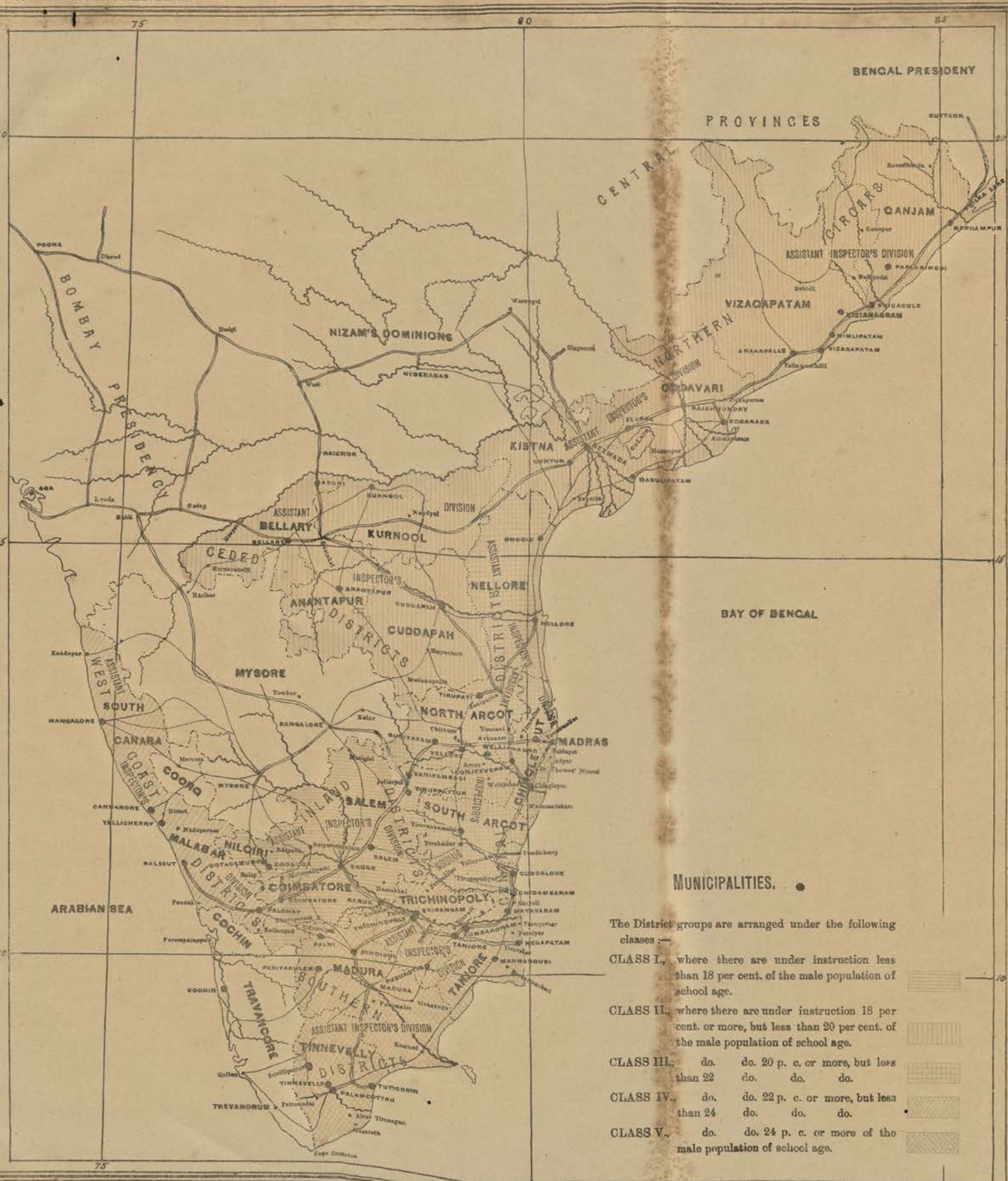
(1) Less than 18 boys for every 100 of the male population of school age.
(2) 18 or more boys, but less than 20 for every 100 of the male population of school age.
(3) 20 or more boys, but less than 22 for do. do. do.
(4) 22 or more boys, but less than 24 for do. do. do.
(5) 24 boys or more, for do. do. do.

It will be observed that two district groups come in the second class, viz., the Northern circars and the Ceded districts, and the remaining four groups come each under a separate class.

Extension of primary education.

92. The figures given in the last paragraph exclude boys attending the primary classes of private schools, of whom there were 94,462 on the 31st March 1898. If this figure is taken into account, it will be found that the total number of boys under instruction in the primary classes of public and private schools on the 31st March 1898 was 647,136 as against 647,596 on the corresponding date in 1897. If the increment in population, calculated at 1·5 per cent. per annum, be taken into account, the percentage of boys of school age under instruction will be found to have fallen from 24·4 in 1896–97 to 24·1 in the year under review.

MAP III MADRAS PRESIDENCY—SHEWING THE PERCENTAGE OF BOYS IN THE PRIMARY STAGE OF INSTRUCTION TO THE MALE POPULATOIN OF SCHOOL AGE. 1898.



A. J. D. BARRON, LITHO., MADRAS.

In the subjoined summary will be found the number of villages in each district with one or more public or private schools, Madras and Malabar being excluded for the reasons given in the last report:—

Districts.	Number of villages or groups of hamlets in close proximity having a population of		Number of villages or groups of hamlets in close proximity provided with one or more public or private schools, the population of each village or group of hamlets being		Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 3.
	200 and more.	Less than 200.	200 and more.	Less than 200.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tinnevelly	1,258	249	1,063	77	84	31
Bellary	733	53	579	7	79	13
Kistna	1,593	245	1,105	77	69	31
Coimbatore	1,295	175	772	25	60	14
Anantapur	734	197	432	24	59	12
Nilgiris	50	...	29	...	58	...
Kurnool	724	75	414	1	57	1
Cuddapah	1,072	193	573	48	53	25
South Arcot	2,421	467	1,273	47	53	10
Salem	2,232	1,568	1,185	155	51	10
Nellore	1,434	351	706	9	49	3
Trichinopoly	1,280	217	632	15	49	7
Madura	2,140	1,948	964	140	45	7
South Canara	1,071	215	474	9	44	4
Gódávari	1,555	1,032	635	8	41	·8
Ganjám	2,694	3,336	1,049	173	39	5
North Arcot	2,541	1,912	972	280	38	15
Tanjore	2,564	967	954	186	37	19
Chingleput	1,458	530	530	50	36	9
Vizagapatam	2,982	9,061	841	57	28	·6
Total ...	31,831	22,791	15,132	1,388	48	6

These figures show that, as in the previous year, over one-half of the villages with a population of 200 and more and 94 per cent. of villages or groups of hamlets with a population of less than 200 each are absolutely without schools. I have nothing to add to the remarks I have made in this connection in paragraph 96 of the last quinquennial report on Public Instruction. While the municipal budgets for 1897-98 provided for an increased expenditure of Rs. 2,650 on salary and results grants as compared with the previous year, the district board budgets reduced the allotments for primary schools and for salary and results grants by Rs. 27,430. Measures must be devised to remove this check to the progress of education by providing additional funds for the extension of elementary instruction to the villages which have not yet been provided with any means of education.

93. In consequence of a slight decrease in the number of public primary schools for boys, the number of teachers employed in them fell from 25,101 to 24,723. Particulars for the past two years according to the qualifications of teachers are furnished in the margin. The decrease in the number of teachers holding trained teachers' certificates was more than made good by the increase in the number of those holding untrained teachers' certificates, and there was an increase in the number holding general education certificates. The decrease under trained teachers seems, however, to be due to incorrect classification. It is gratifying to note that there was a substantial reduction under unpassed teachers, the number of which is still large, notwithstanding the efforts made to reduce it. Excluding headmasters, pandits, gymnastic instructors and drawing and writing masters, there were 21,329 general teachers in all, of whom 2,860 held trained teachers' certificates, 828 held untrained teachers' certificates with at least two years' service, 3,932 held general education certificates with five years' service, and

Qualifications of teachers in primary schools for boys.

Teachers with	1896-97.	1897-98.
Trained teachers' certificates.	4,501	4,226
Untrained teachers' certificates.	997	1,294
General education certificates.	10,153	10,452
No certificates	9,450	8,751
Total ...	25,101	24,723

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3,427 held no certificates but had served five years in recognized schools on the 1st April 1895. The number, therefore, of teachers in public primary schools not qualified by certificates or by service was 10,282. The number is too large, and the inspecting officers are constantly urged to strive to better this state of things. The introduction of the fixed grants system, which Government has recently sanctioned, will, I hope, bring about a more rapid improvement.

VI.—SPECIAL EDUCATION.

(a) *Public examinations in connection with special education.*

Teachers' certificate examinations.

94. Statistics relating to the L.T. degree Examination and the examination for teachers' certificates of the second-grade collegiate have been furnished in Chapter III. The following statement compares for the past five years the results of the written examination for teachers' certificates of the secondary and primary grades conducted by the Board of Examiners constituted under the Educational Rules:—

Grade.	Examined.					Passed.				
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Upper secondary ... Trained candidates.	274	230	212	207	204	96	57	42	84	91
Upper secondary ... Untrained do.	145	96	62	46	41	52	33	23	15	19
Lower secondary ... Trained candidates.	460	469	482	535	514	137	136	62	188	253
Lower secondary ... Untrained do.	155	124	85	72	60	63	38	30	31	32
Primary ... ... Trained candidates.	1,060	1,308	1,268	1,246	1,235	296	242	395	563	717
Primary ... ... Untrained do.	361	290	216	141	120	111	104	89	62	58
Total ... Trained candidates	1,794	2,007	1,962	1,988	1,953	529	435	499	835	1,061
Total ... Untrained do.	661	510	363	259	221	226	175	142	108	109
Trained candidates who qualified for untrained teachers' certificates.										
Upper secondary grade	...	...	...	...	...	94	94	97	33	...
Lower secondary grade	...	...	...	...	...	160	168	208	89	...
Primary grade	...	...	...	...	...	271	443	470	183	...

Of the trained candidates, of whom there were 35 fewer than in the previous year, 54 per cent. met with success as against 42 per cent. in 1896, a result chiefly due in all probability to the reduction of the minimum for passing from 45 to 40 per cent. of the total marks. It will be noticed that the total number of trained candidates that passed the written examination last year was more than twice the corresponding number in any of the first three years of the quinquennium. There was a decrease in the number of untrained candidates also; but the percentage of passed to examined rose from 42 to 49. On the whole, 3,359 candidates passed the written examination for trained teachers' certificates of the secondary and primary grades during the past five years out of 9,704 who presented themselves. The proportion of success, viz., 35 per cent., may be considered fair. As mentioned in the last report, the indulgence by which trained candidates who failed to pass as such were permitted to pass as untrained, if they secured the minimum marks prescribed for the latter, was withdrawn during the year.

The results of the practical test for teachers' certificates of the secondary and primary grades for the past five years are summarized hereunder:—

Grade.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Upper secondary	186	157	157	140	183	156	171	130	156	133
Lower secondary	296	259	393	325	362	303	347	244	366	298
Primary	477	396	646	561	632	518	1,136	609	873	632
Total ...	959	812	1,196	1,026	1,177	977	1,654	983	1,395	1,063

Compared with those of the previous year, the results show a marked improvement all round, notably in the primary grade, the percentage of passed to examined having risen from 59 to 76. Seeing that the average for the previous quinquennium was 77 per cent., the results of last year need not be attributed to the adoption of a low standard. The high percentage of success at this examination, viewed in connection with the proportion of success at other public tests, is not surprising when it is remembered that it is open only to those who have passed the written examination and who have gained more or less experience in teaching.

The following summary gives the number of certificates issued during the year:—

Trained Teachers' Certificates.		*Untrained Teachers' Certificates.*		*Technical Teachers' Certificates.*	
Upper secondary grade ...	23	Upper secondary grade ...	36	Advanced grade	7
Lower secondary grade ...	30	Lower secondary grade ...	106	Intermediate grade	48
Primary grade	112	Primary grade	168	Elementary grade	92

A much larger number of candidates than the above figures indicate rendered themselves eligible for general teachers' certificates; but the issue of such certificates was deferred towards the close of the year pending the registration of qualified teachers throughout the Presidency. The subject will again be adverted to. Technical teachers' certificates of the advanced, intermediate and elementary grades were granted in five, nine and twelve subjects, respectively.

Examinations in medicine.

95. For the final examination for the Apothecary and the Hospital Assistant grade, 11 and 79 candidates presented themselves, and all the candidates at the former and 75 of the candidates at the latter examination were successful. These results, though in themselves satisfactory, afford room to doubt whether a sufficiently high standard was maintained. Only one candidate appeared for the college certificate as Chemist and Druggist, passing in the second class. The syllabus of study prescribed for the Chemist and Druggist department had been revised by a committee and was awaiting the sanction of Government at the close of the year.

Government technical examinations.

96. The syllabus in 'dress-making,' in which only one examination (the intermediate) had been provided, was thoroughly recast so as to provide for the three grades of examination—elementary, intermediate and advanced—being held in the subject, and the designation of the syllabus was changed into 'needlework and dress-making.' The changes were rendered necessary owing to the raising of the standard of instruction in dress-making in certain schools. A group certificate in shorthand was instituted, success at the intermediate examination in shorthand and typewriting being prescribed for this certificate. The above changes were sanctioned during the year. A new syllabus in 'metal work' was under consideration towards the close of the year, and has since been approved.

It has been often said that the Government method of promoting industrial education is by a scheme of examinations instead of by a scheme of teaching. But, long before any scheme of examinations was drawn up, technical, industrial and art schools, either entirely supported by Government or aided by Government, were engaged in giving technical and industrial instruction. The Technical Examination scheme was introduced in order to systematise the instruction which was already being given and to enable Government to assure itself that the aid which it was already affording toward such instruction was producing satisfactory results. When the syllabuses of the Technical Examination scheme were first prepared, the committee enquired as to the courses of instruction that were actually being followed in existing schools, and made these the basis of the curricula it instituted. The syllabuses have since been modified and extended, but the whole system of examinations has from the first presupposed and been founded upon the instruction which was already in existence and which was from the first aided and fostered by Government.

The results of the University examinations in the branches of instruction allied to technical education have been noticed in Chapter III. The following is an abstract of the results at the examinations held under the Technical Examination scheme during the past five years, the candidates being subject-candidates:—

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

Grade of examination.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Advanced grade	30	13	32	14	54	15	52	18	59	28
Intermediate grade	653	347	633	380	682	384	945	457	936	453
Elementary grade	948	349	1,183	595	1,751	982	2,238	1,002	2,502	1,224
Total ...	1,631	709	1,848	989	2,487	1,381	3,235	1,477	3,497	1,705

There was an increase in the number of subject-candidates and in the number that passed the advanced and elementary examinations, but the figures relating to the intermediate grade show a slight decrease. The steady and marked advance in the number of candidates for the elementary examinations is encouraging and augurs well for the future of technical education.

In the following table the results at the technical examinations of the different grades for the past two years are compared by subjects, the subjects in which no syllabus is provided being indicated by an asterisk:—

Subjects.	1896-97.						1897-98.					
	Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.		Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Civil Engineering—												
Building Materials and Construction.	...	...	5	4	53	19	...	...	8	2	63	11
Building Drawing and Estimating.	...	...	29	10	80	19	...	...	21	14	78	23
Hydraulics and Irrigation works.	...	...	1	...	33	13	...	...	1	1	23	18
Earth-work and Road-making ..	...	...	5	5	66	25	*	...	4	1	67	20
Bridge-work	...	...	...	...	4	2	*	...	...	...	6	3
Surveying and Levelling ...	2	2	70	27	20	10	...	...	78	2	39	2
Applied Mechanics	...	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mensuration	...	...	2	...	82	36	*	...	6	4	109	47
Practical, Plane and Solid Geometry.	...	...	2	1	36	11	...	...	1	...	23	6
Carpentry	...	...	6	3	16	8	*	...	7	2	21	4
Mechanical Engineering—												
Machine Construction	...	...	4	2	1	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Machine Drawing	...	...	6	1	11	3	...	...	9	7	4	1
Steam and Steam-engine ...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	5	2
Fitters' work	...	...	1	1	8	5	...	...	3	2	9	8
Electrical Engineering—												
Practical Telegraphy	...	...	3	1	19	7	...	...	3	2	18	6
Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...
Electro-Metallurgy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...
Physical Science—												
Heat	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Light	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Electricity and Magnetism ...	...	...	2	1	7	5	...	...	1	1	18	9
Inorganic Chemistry	1	...	22	9	8	3	...	...	15	7	8	1
Organic Chemistry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...
Metallurgy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	*	...
Physiography	...	...	18	13	3	1	*	...	18	8	12	7
Photography	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Geology—												
Geology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...
Mineralogy	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Biology—												
General Biology	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Animal Physiology	...	...	2	2	2	1	*	...	3	...	6	2
Botany	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	6	3
Sanitary Science—												
Hygiene	...	...	114	57	61	18	*	...	108	53	87	42
General Biology (Special) ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	*	...	4	1	*	...

* No syllabus is provided for this grade.

Subjects.	1896–97.						1897–98.					
	Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.		Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Agriculture—												
Agriculture	13	6	...	...	3	2	15	13	...	...	7	2
Surveying and Levelling (special)	...	...	15	12	...	...	...	...	11	9	...	...
Agricultural Engineering	...	...	12	10	...	...	*	...	14	14	*	...
Botany (Special)	...	...	8	4	...	...	*	...	17	11	*	...
Horticulture	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Forestry	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	12	8	*	...
Economic Entomology	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Organic Chemistry (special)	...	...	15	12	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Veterinary Science—												
Veterinary Science { First stage	...	...	17	16	...	...	...	...	10	8	...	...
Veterinary Science { Second stage	...	...	12	7	...	...	1	1	18	15	...	...
Commerce—												
Book-keeping	2	1	105	66	143	65	15	3	88	71	155	78
Commercial Correspondence	...	...	71	25	148	104	2	2	63	29	171	118
Banking	...	...	11	8	29	17	*	...	33	22	51	15
Commercial Geography	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	8	4	10	3
Short-hand	6	...	43	12	190	68	7	1	53	12	156	63
Typewriting	...	...	3	3	31	10	...	...	6	3	47	6
Annuities and Life Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Music—												
Music	...	...	9	6	44	26	...	...	8	7	43	32
Drawing, &c.—												
Free-hand Outline Drawing	19	5	162	55	555	247	8	...	162	39	662	387
Design	...	...	14	7	82	47	1	1	3	2	74	21
Geometrical Drawing	6	1	57	18	223	101	1	...	58	26	254	134
Painting	1	1	15	6	92	31	...	...	7	5	76	20
Modelling	1	1	1	1	13	9	...	...	3	2	9	6
Wood Engraving	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	6	4	*	...
Copper-plate Engraving	...	...	4	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	*	...
Jewellers' work—												
Jewellers' work	...	...	...	...	6	4	*	...	...	...	7	5
Silversmiths' work	...	...	3	...	9	5	*	...	2	2	6	6
Watch and Clock repairing	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Printing, Book-binding, &c.—												
Letter-press Printing—												
Compositors' work	...	...	9	...	24	3	*	...	3	1	15	6
Proof-readers' work	...	...	6	1	22	5	*	...	1	1	11	1
Press work	...	...	...	...	7	3	*	...	...	...	6	...
Machine work	...	...	...	...	1	...	*	...	...	...	2	1
Printer's Warehouse work	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Book-binding	...	...	...	...	11	5	*	...	...	...	10	5
Type-casting	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Stereotyping	...	...	...	...	8	1	*	...	...	...	2	1
Electrotyping	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Wood-work and Metal-work—												
Cabinet-making	1	1	15	15	40	30	5	5	21	21	40	33
Blacksmiths' work	...	...	2	1	16	13	*	...	4	3	19	19
Carriage Building	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Leather-work—												
Boot and shoe-making	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Tanning Leather	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Saddlery and Harness-making	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Textile Fabrics—												
Cotton-spinning	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Cotton-weaving	...	...	7	7	9	7	*	...	2	2	14	13
Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Cotton.	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Silk-dyeing	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Silk Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Carpet-weaving	...	...	2	2	8	3	*	...	1	...	3	2
Lace-making	...	...	5	4	6	6	*	...	6	6	11	11
Glass and Pottery—												
Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture.	...	...	3	3	2	2	*	...	...	...	2	2
Glass-making	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Tailoring and Dress-making—												
Tailoring	...	...	1	1	...	...	*	...	...	...	3	2
Needlework and Dress-making	*	...	8	4	*	...	1	1	16	9	33	17
Cookery—												
Cookery	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Bread-making	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Total	52	18	945	457	2,238	1,002	59	28	936	453	2,502	1,224

* No syllabus is provided for this grade.

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It will be seen that candidates appeared last year for advanced, intermediate and elementary examinations in 12, 46 and 49 subjects out of 38, 88 and 58 subjects, respectively, in which the three grades of examinations are provided. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 10, 52 and 47, respectively. Candidates appeared for advanced examinations in the six marginally-noted subjects, which had not been brought up in 1896; but no candidate appeared in surveying and levelling, inorganic chemistry, painting and modelling—subjects which had been brought up in the previous year. The only female candidate was the one who appeared for and passed in needlework and dress-making. The increase from 35 to 47 in the percentage of passed to examined is satisfactory. No new subject was brought up for the intermediate examinations last year, while no candidate appeared in applied mechanics, machine construction, steam and the steam-engine, copper-plate engraving, pottery and porcelain manufacture, and tailoring—subjects which one or more candidates brought up in 1896. Of the subject-candidates examined and passed, 42 and 26, respectively, were female candidates. The subjects brought up by these female candidates were music, freehand drawing, geometrical drawing, modelling, lace-making, and needle-work and dress-making. The percentage of passed to examined, taking male and female candidates together, was, on the whole, the same as in the previous year. The elementary examinations in drawing, commerce, civil engineering, hygiene and physical science drew an appreciably larger number of candidates, and 33 candidates appeared for the elementary examination newly instituted in needlework and dress-making. Consequently, there was an addition of 264 candidates for these examinations. The increase in the number and proportion of successful candidates was even more satisfactory. Of the subject-candidates examined and passed, 157 and 118, respectively, were female candidates, bringing up shorthand, music, freehand drawing, geometrical drawing, painting, lace-making, and needlework and dress-making.

Steam and steam-engine.
Veterinary science (second stage).
Commercial correspondence.
Design.
Copper-plate engraving.
Needlework and dress-making.

Fifteen candidates received diplomas during the year (fourteen in agriculture and one in drawing) and 21 received group-certificates (ten in drawing, four in surveying, three in book-keeping and one each in mechanical drawing, electrical engineering, shorthand, and correspondence).

Classes.	Advanced examinations.	Intermediate examinations.	Elementary examinations.
Europeans	3	29	118
Native Christians ...	1	40	212
Muhammadans ...	1	17	52
Brahmans	11	192	403
Other Hindus ...	12	175	439
Total ...	28	453	1,224

Particulars are furnished in the margin of the classes of the community to which the successful candidates belonged. Muhammadans were again poorly represented. As was observed in the last report, Brahmans ranked next to other Hindus; but the bulk of them took up non-industrial subjects. They have not yet shown much inclination towards industrial callings. Native Christians should have passed a larger number at the advanced and intermediate examinations. No information is available as to how Panchamas were represented at these examinations. I hope to get the necessary information next year.

(b) *Schools and classes for special education.*

Number and strength of schools and classes for special education.

97. The subjoined table compares the number and strength of all schools and classes for special education for the past five years, boys' and girls' schools being included :—

Classes of institutions.	Institutions.					Individual students.				
	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.
(A) Training schools—										
(i) Training schools for masters ...	39	38	41	42	42	1,194	1,185	1,171	1,131	1,200
(ii) Training schools for mistresses ...	17	19	19	19	19	292	309	315	317	307
(iii) Training schools for gymnastic instructors	1	1	2	2	2	30	17	15	41	53
(iv) Sessional schools	17	17	20	20	16	195	183	215	247	187
(B) Schools of medicine	3	3	3	3	2	366	384	399	423	432
(C) Technical, industrial or art schools—										
(i) Higher-class technical, industrial or art schools, teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the Technical Examination scheme	12	15	13	15	14	1,529	1,801	2,140	1,948	2,006
(ii) Higher-class technical, industrial or art schools, teaching subjects coming under only one group of the Technical Examination scheme	8	18	18	17	24	582	1,138	1,147	1,142	1,283
(iii) Lower-class industrial or art schools, teaching standards A to D according to the curriculum laid down in the Madras Educational Rules	2	3	5	4	9	80	96	143	137	213
Total ...	99	114	121	122	128	4,268	5,113	5,545	5,386	5,681

One of the medical schools in the previous year's list was closed, and 16 sessional schools were at work on the 31st March 1898, as against 20 on the corresponding date in 1897. There was an accession of eleven to the list of technical, industrial or art schools, which accounts for the increase in the total number of schools for special education and in their strength to 128 and 5,681—the highest figures on record. The figures in the above table do not include the number and strength of special classes attached to 13 Government and other institutions, in which 730 students were receiving instruction in certain subjects embraced in the Government Technical Examination scheme or in the courses of instruction in industrial and art schools and classes laid down in the Educational Rules. The reasons for the above exclusion are that the classes are open only to the regular students of the institutions concerned and that it would swell the numbers if these students were exhibited twice in the returns.

(A) TRAINING SCHOOLS.

(i) *Training schools for masters.*

Number and strength of training schools for masters.

98. The number and strength of training schools for masters at the close of each of the past five years are given below according to district groups :—

District groups.	Schools on the 31st March					Scholars on the 31st March				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Northern Circars	9	9	9	10	10	228	250	237	225	273
Ceded districts	4	4	4	4	4	118	142	115	110	107
Central do.	9	9	12	11	11	300	269	331	278	272
Southern do.	8	8	8	9	9	274	270	258	304	307
Inland do.	3	3	3	3	3	94	104	91	83	94
West coast districts	6	5	5	5	5	180	150	139	136	147
Total ...	39	38	41	42	42	1,194	1,185	1,171	1,131	1,200

There was no change in the number of training schools for masters; but their strength, which had for the previous four years been gradually going down, increased

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last year to 1,200, which was slightly in excess of the figure in 1894. The distribution of schools according to management is given in the margin. All the ten schools under private management were supported from mission funds, nine of them receiving aid from Government. As in 1897, one of the Government training schools (Madras) is exclusively intended for Muhammadans, one (Calicut) for Mappillas and one (Madras) for Panchamas. All the mission schools are mainly intended for Native Christians. Seven of the schools were of the upper secondary, 21 of the lower secondary, and 14 of the primary grade. Eighty-five students were being prepared for upper secondary, 230 for lower secondary and 885 for primary grade teachers' certificates. In several schools the sanctioned number of lower secondary stipends was not fully appropriated, notwithstanding the exertions of the officers of this Department. All the schools were borne on the list of recognized schools. The practising sections attached to 41 of the training schools contained together 4,237 pupils.

	No.	Strength.
Under Government management ...	30	904
Under board management	2	72
Under private management	10	224

The distribution of students according to classes of the community is noted in the margin. An increase will be noticed all round except under non-Brahman caste Hindus and Aborigines. Panchamas rose in number from 28 to 34, the latter figure not including Panchamas returned as Native Christians. This is a hopeful sign of the progress of Panchama education, which it has been one of my chief aims to foster and develop in all possible ways. The training school specially established in Madras for the benefit of this community has been working with much success. On the 31st March last there were 26 students under training, four of whom were non-stipendiaries, and the practising section was 118 strong.

Classes.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Europeans	1	...	...	...	...
Native Christians.	207	246	264	288	314
Muhammadans ...	95	97	85	86	88
Brahmans	548	503	426	407	450
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	341	327	346	314	305
Panchamas ...	2	11	47	28	34
Aborigines ...	...	1	2	8	4
Others	...	...	1	...	5
Total ...	1,194	1,185	1,171	1,131	1,200

Training schools for masters according to districts.

99. Particulars are furnished in Appendix J of training schools for masters individually. The number of students on the 31st March last in each district is given below :—

Ganjám	51	Nellore	52	Tinnevelly	121
Vizagapatam	46	Madras	73	Coimbatore	50
Gódávari	62	Chingleput	43	Salem	34
Kistna	114	North Arcot	44	Nilgiris	10
Kurnool	26	South Arcot	60	Malabar	106
Bellary	33	Tanjore	80	South Canara	41
Anantapur	21	Trichinopoly	42		
Cuddapah	27	Madura	64	Total ...	1,200

As many as nine districts compare unfavourably with the previous year's figures. Tinnevelly, Kistna and Malabar had each more than 100 students under training.

Work done by training schools for masters.

100. From the following summary, relating to the work done by training schools for masters, it will be observed that the number of students that passed last year under each grade was the largest during the past five years. The returns show, however, that fewer students than in the previous year obtained employment. This result is due partly to the prevalence of famine and scarcity in several districts, partly to the closing of a large number of board schools, and partly to the steady decrease in the number of candidates under training in the previous years :—

Year.	Upper secondary grade.		Lower secondary grade.		Primary grade.		Number who obtained employment or who set up schools.
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	
1893-94 ...	89	29	275	67	754	206	979
1894-95 ...	92	12	242	78	860	179	908
1895-96 ...	89	17	258	31	819	256	1,060
1896-97 ...	131	46	319	118	1,039	464	1,239
1897-98 ...	148	60	330	181	1,006	579	1,048
Total ...	549	164	1,424	475	4,478	1,684	5,234

Of the students of the year who presented themselves for the written examination for upper secondary, lower secondary and primary grade teachers' certificates, 41 per cent., 55 per cent., and 58 per cent., respectively, were successful. These percentages compare very favourably with those of the previous year. Of the trained students of 1894–95, 1895–96 and 1896–97, as many as 212 remained unemployed on the 31st March last. The Department continued to keep a vigilant eye over trained students who had failed to fulfil the terms of the agreement they had entered into at the time of their admission to a training school, and legal steps were taken in all cases of default reported, unless the students concerned agreed to refund the stipends and tuition fees due by them in a lump sum or in instalments accepted by me.

As to the soundness of the policy of separating professional training from general education and confining training institutions to the former, there can, I think, now be no doubt. It is true that the general knowledge and attainments of many who enter training schools are very meagre. Time and money, together with a rise in the educational level of the community, can alone remedy that. If funds permitted, the extension of the period of training from one year to a year and a half or two years would be beneficial; but such an extension is not to be thought of at present.

Qualifications of teachers in training schools for masters.

101. Of the 104 teachers employed in training schools for masters on the last day of the year, 86 held trained and 12 untrained teachers' certificates, while the remaining six held general education certificates only. Two of the six were graduates, three matriculates and one was of the lower secondary grade; but they were all qualified by length of service as laid down in the Educational Rules. Six of the certificated teachers held first-grade collegiate, 28 second-grade collegiate, 53 upper secondary, six lower secondary and five primary teachers' certificates.

Stipends in training schools for masters.

102. The scale of stipends in Government training schools and of stipendiary grants from provincial funds in board and aided training schools remained the same as detailed in the last report. There were on the 31st March last 904 students in Government, 72 in board and 216 in aided training schools, of whom 889, 71 and 180, respectively, were in receipt of stipends. The expenditure on stipends in Government, board and aided schools amounted, respectively, to Rs. 49,693, Rs. 4,345 and Rs. 10,525, and of the total expenditure of Rs. 64,563, provincial funds met Rs. 60,611.

Expenditure in training schools for masters.

103. In the following abstract the expenditure in training schools for masters during the past five years is compared. The expenditure includes the outlay on stipends and stipendiary grants, but excludes special grants for furniture, apparatus and buildings :—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893–94 ...	1,060	1,22,285	5,051	447	...	15,246	1,43,029
1894–95 ...	1,124	1,09,110	5,409	612	60	14,364	1,29,555
1895–96 ...	1,107	1,19,643	4,181	1,102	186	20,592	1,45,704
1896–97 ...	1,038	1,18,183	4,515	499	155	17,708	1,41,060
1897–98 ...	1,096	1,18,033	4,514	634	434	11,667	1,35,282

The total cost, compared with the previous year's actuals, fell by Rs. 5,778, but nearly the whole of this decrease was due to smaller expenditure from subscriptions and other sources. Public funds met 91 per cent. of the entire cost as against 87 per cent. in 1896–97, but the increase in the average number on the rolls reduced the net cost to Government of training each student from Rs. 114 to Rs. 108.

(*ii*) *Training schools for mistresses.*

Number and strength of training schools for mistresses.

104. In the following table will be found the number and strength of training schools for mistresses for the past five years according to district groups :—

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District groups.	Schools on the 31st March					Scholars on the 31st March				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Northern Circars	2	2	2	2	2	12	19	22	29	19
Central districts	7	8	8	8	8	140	165	149	160	160
Southern do.	4	5	5	5	5	77	84	86	80	91
Inland do.	1	1	1	1	1	23	15	24	22	15
West coast districts	3	3	3	3	3	40	26	34	26	22
Total ...	17	19	19	19	19	292	309	315	317	307

There was a slight decline in the total strength, which was shared by the Northern Circars and the Inland and West coast districts. Four of the schools, with 98 students, were under departmental management, the remaining 15 schools, with 209 students, being under mission agencies and receiving aid from Government. The Hobart Government Training school, Madras, partly supported from the endowment of Rs. 9,000, the gift of Lady Mary Hobart, is exclusively intended for Muhammadans, and the Moyan training school, Calicut, supported partly from the proceeds of certain escheated lands in Malabar, is intended for both Mappillas and Hindus. Five of the schools were of the upper secondary, ten of the lower secondary and four of the primary grade, and in these schools 22 students were being prepared for upper secondary, 131 for lower secondary and 154 for primary grade teachers' certificates. All the schools were recognized under the Educational Rules. The practising sections of the training schools contained on the whole 2,177 pupils. The distribution of students according to classes of the community is recorded in the margin. All classes, except Native Christians, contributed a larger number of students than in 1897. It is encouraging to see that Muhammadans were more numerously represented than in any of the previous years.

Classes.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Europeans ...	65	39	42	29	32
Native Christians.	190	240	245	259	238
Muhammadans ...	17	16	7	14	18
Brahmans ...	2	2	1	1	2
Non-Brahman caste Hindus	18	12	20	13	14
Panchamas ...	...	...	...	1	3
Total ...	292	309	315	317	307

105. Appendix K furnishes particulars of training schools for mistresses according to districts. The number of students under training in each district on the 31st March last is given below :—

Training schools for mistresses according to districts.

Kistna	19	Trichinopoly	19	South Canara	10
Nellore	27	Madura	26		
Madras	110	Tinnevelly	46	Total ...	307
North Arcot	10	Coimbatore	15		
South Arcot	13	Malabar	12		

Madras contained the largest number, and Tinnevelly followed, but at a considerable interval. As in the previous year, there was no provision for the training of mistresses in as many as eleven districts. In the whole of the Ceded Districts there is not a single training school for mistresses, and the same is true of the three districts north of Kistna. It is hoped that such a school will soon be opened in the Gódávari district. The Roman Catholic mission at Vizagapatam contemplates opening one at Waltair.

Work done by training schools for mistresses.

106. The work done by training schools for mistresses may be gauged from the figures in the subjoined summary :—

Year.	Upper secondary grade.		Lower secondary grade.		Primary grade.		Number who obtained employment or who set up schools.
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	
1893-94	86	41	116	42	96	34	165
1894-95	56	25	123	47	73	23	185
1895-96	49	14	110	14	159	60	218
1896-97	68	36	207	69	181	85	267
1897-98	47	24	176	67	203	128	223
Total ...	306	140	732	239	712	330	1,058

Unlike training schools for masters, training schools for mistresses passed fewer students than in 1896–97 in the written examination for teachers' certificates of the upper secondary and lower secondary grades. But, of the candidates presented for the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary grades 51 per cent., 38 per cent. and 63 per cent., respectively, met with success—an improvement over the results secured in the previous year. Fewer students entered the profession than in the year previous owing to a decrease in the number that completed the tests for certificates. Of the students trained in 1894–95, 1895–96 and 1896–97, as many as 94 remained unemployed at the close of the year.

Qualifications of teachers in training schools for mistresses.

107. Although there was no change in the number of training schools for mistresses, the number of teachers employed in them on the 31st March last is returned as 31, or seven less than on the corresponding day in 1897. Of the teachers, two held non-Indian diplomas, one an untrained teachers' certificate, and 28 trained teachers' certificates. Two of the 29 certificated teachers held first-grade collegiate, two second-grade collegiate, twenty-one upper secondary and four lower secondary certificates.

Stipends in training schools for mistresses.

108. The scale of stipends and stipendiary grants from provincial funds in training schools for mistresses, noticed in detail in the last report, remained in force during the year under review. Of the 98 and 209 students in Government and aided schools, 81 and 108, respectively, were in receipt of stipends. Fifteen students in the Presidency Training school for Mistresses, Madras, and two in the Moyan Training school, Calicut, were non-stipendiaries. Nearly one-half of the students in aided schools on the 31st March last were not drawing any stipends, but to some of these stipendiary grants have been sanctioned since the close of the year. The total expenditure on stipends in training schools for mistresses was Rs. 18,015, of which provincial funds met Rs. 16,534.

Expenditure in training schools for mistresses.

109. In the following table the expenditure on training schools for mistresses for the past five years is compared. As usual, it includes the outlay on stipends and stipendiary grants, but excludes special grants for furniture, apparatus and buildings :—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1893-94	296	33,649	...	...	...	21,899	55,548
1894-95	286	30,351	...	...	6	21,692	52,049
1895-96	296	33,144	...	...	319	25,026	58,489
1896-97	311	33,638	...	...	75	21,992	55,705
1897-98	275	32,630	...	...	140	19,703	52,473

Both public and private funds spent less than in 1896–97 and, consequently, the total expenditure fell by Rs. 3,232. Provincial funds met 62 per cent. of the total cost as against 60 per cent. in 1896–97, and the decrease in the average number on the rolls raised the annual cost to Government of training each student from Rs. 108 to Rs. 119.

(iii) *Training schools for gymnastic instructors.*

Training schools for gymnastic instructors.

110. Two schools, or rather classes, were at work as in 1896–97 for the training of gymnastic instructors, one of them being attached to the Teachers' College and the other to the Rajahmundry College. Particulars for the past five years as to the number on the rolls of the Teachers' College gymnasium, the number that passed for certificates and the number that obtained employment are furnished in the margin. An improvement will be noticed all round. Of the students, 15 were in receipt of stipends from Government. The police huts at Saidapet, adapted to accommodate the members of the class, were occupied by 20 students. The expenditure on the class during the year was Rs. 2,122. The gymnastic training class

Year.	Number on the rolls.	Number that passed for certificates.	Number that obtained employment.
1893-94 ...	30	30	25
1894-95 ...	17	57	43
1895-96 ...	7	35	25
1896-97 ...	33	28	21
1897-98 ...	41	39	27

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attached to the Rajahmundry College was twelve strong on the 31st March last. Nine students trained in this class obtained employment during the year. Of the 53 students under training in the two classes, eleven were Native Christians, three Muhammadans, twenty-two Brahmans, and seventeen non-Brahman caste Hindus. The small number of Muhammadans is to be regretted, especially considering that members of this community generally prove good gymnasts. The predominance of Brahmans in these classes is noteworthy.

(iv) *Sessional schools.*

Sessional schools.

111. Sessional schools continued to work on the lines sketched in the last report. There were on the 31st March last 16 such schools attended by 187 teachers as against 20 schools with 247 teachers at the close of 1896–97. On the whole, 78 sessions were held during the year, and 971 teachers attended them. Of these, 849 appeared for the last Primary Examination—829 for the complete test, one for the compulsory subjects and one optional subject, 13 for the compulsory subjects only and six for optional subjects only; 551 passed the complete test, 74 the compulsory subjects and one optional subject, 24 the compulsory subjects only and 11 the optional subjects only. The expenditure on the schools amounted to Rs. 19,756.

(v) *General.*

Registration of teachers.

112. The task undertaken in connection with the registration of teachers has, as I anticipated, thrown much heavy work on my already overworked office. Owing to defects in the forms of certificates granted from time to time, detailed information has had to be called for in the case of most of the certificates hitherto issued, it being essential that the renewed certificates should contain full particulars of the several tests passed by each teacher borne on the registers. This has led to unavoidable delay in the preparation of fresh certificates. In the margin will be found the number of persons with trained or untrained teachers' certificates of the different grades registered up to date, exclusive of licentiates in teaching, who hold University diplomas but no certificates from the Department. When the registration shall have been completed, it will be found possible to know exactly how many certificated teachers of the several grades are employed in schools and colleges in the presidency.

Grade.	Teachers with trained teachers' certificates.	Teachers with untrained teachers' certificates.
First-grade collegiate ...	21	74
Second-grade collegiate ...	111	119
Upper secondary ...	512	454
Lower do. ...	457	504
Primary	3,060	1,176
	4,161	2,327

(B) SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

Schools of medicine.

113. The general results of the University and departmental examinations in medicine have been noticed in paragraphs 54 and 95 above. No orders were passed during the year on the proposals for the re-organization of medical schools. But Government has recently approved of the recommendation to reconstitute the Hospital Assistant department of the Medical College into a separate school for 150 pupils and to locate it at Rayapuram. The building at Rayapuram, known as the Bullet factory, in the possession of the Military Department, has also, under the orders of the Government of India, been transferred to this Department for the use of the new school. Final orders on the subject have, however, been deferred, pending consideration of the financial aspects of the arrangement.

Two medical schools, viz., the school department of the Madras Medical College and the Prince of Wales' Medical school, Tanjore, were at work on the 31st March last, the Board Medical school at Nellore having been closed. These two schools contained, respectively, 385 and 47 pupils on the above-mentioned date. The total number of medical pupils, viz., 432, was the highest figure ever reached,

Of the pupils in the school department of the Medical college, 94, of whom 30 were women, were being prepared for the Apothecary diploma, 203 for the Hospital Assistant certificate, 87 for certificates as Sanitary Inspectors, and one for the diploma of Chemist and Druggist. All the pupils of the Tanjore Medical school were being prepared for the Hospital Assistant certificate. Of the entire number, 96 were Europeans, 66 Native Christians, 33 Muhammadans, 102 Brahmans, 126 non-Brahman caste Hindus and nine Parsis. The presence of as many as 33 Muhammadans is doubtless due to the reservation of 20 per cent. of the vacancies in the Hospital Assistant grade of the Subordinate Medical Service to members of this community. Most of the pupils belonged to the middle classes, and as many as 305 were in receipt of stipends. All the six candidates from the Tanjore Medical school and 69 out of 73 from the Madras Medical school passed the final examination for the Hospital Assistant grade. The expenditure on medical schools amounted during the year to Rs. 1,09,108, of which local and municipal funds met, respectively, Rs. 26,344 and Rs. 17,388, and fees and sundry receipts Rs. 13,027.

(C) TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL OR ART SCHOOLS.

Number and strength of higher class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the Technical Examination scheme.

114. In 14 schools as against 15 in the previous year instruction was given in two or more groups of the Technical Examination scheme. The London Mission special class, Vizagapatam, in which engineering and drawing were taught in 1897, having ceased to teach the latter subject, has been removed from the list of schools dealt with in this paragraph. The following statement relates to schools of this class :—

Schools.	Individual students.		Subject students.												
	31st March 1897.	31st March 1898.	Engineering.	Physical science.	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Music.	Drawing.	Jeweller's work.	Printing, book-binding, &c.	Woodwork and metal work.	Leather work.	Textile fabrics.	Tailoring and dress-making.	Glass and pottery.
Government.															
School of Arts, Madras	633	546	...	...	...	...	...	625	66	...	57	...	15	...	21
Board.															
Industrial School, Bezwada ...	30	35	30	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
Technical Institute, Madura ...	262	285	13	...	42	...	...	254	...	...	71	...	...	...	...
Aided.															
London Mission Special Class, Vizagapatam	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School, Madras ...	87	98	18	...	...	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-islam, Madras	208	257	244	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	80	...	...
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar.	57	63	23	...	...	6	20	45	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
H.L.G. Mission School, Tirupati	14	13	4	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Mission Industrial School, Arni	70	67	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	9	11	...
Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly	168	211	166	40	...	91	...	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's College Special Classes, Trichinopoly	133	115	50	...	...	50	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
S.P.G. Boys' School, Puthúr, Trichinopoly	23	34	21	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Art Industrial School for Boys, Nazareth	129	149	74	...	...	17	...	149	...	...	55	...	64	45	...
Art Industrial School for Girls, Nazareth	19	40	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	80	...	...
Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karúr	94	93	56	...	...	...	17	47	...	...	16	...	21	...	...
Total ...	1,948	2,006	736	40	42	320	37	1,432	66	10	209	...	269	96	21

An increase, though slight, will be noticed in the number of individual candidates, though the number of schools fell by one. Four groups, viz., commerce,

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drawing, textile fabrics, and tailoring and dress-making, attracted a larger number of pupils than in 1896-97, the increase under drawing being noteworthy. The following is a brief account of the work done by each institution :—

School of Arts, Madras.—There was a marked fall in the strength of the Madras School of Arts—the decrease being chiefly in the number of general students attending the drawing classes. Aluminium work was, through the instrumentality of Mr. Chatterton, added to the industries taught in the school, and so far it has proved a success. At the technical examinations in drawing 157 passed for the elementary, 36 for the intermediate and one for the advanced grade, or in all 194 out of 374 presented. At the examinations in industrial subjects, 21 passed for the elementary, nine for the intermediate and two for the advanced grade, or 32 in all out of 39 examined: thus showing an improvement over the year 1896-97. One student obtained a group certificate in drawing, 12 obtained technical teachers' certificates in the same subject, and ten students trained in the school succeeded in getting employment during the year. Proposals for the re-organization of the institution were still under the consideration of Government.

Industrial School, Bezwada.—Under the management of the Kistna District Board, the Bezwada Industrial school will, it is hoped, develop into a good school. All the 35 pupils were receiving instruction in drawing, 30 in carpentry and nine in blacksmith's work. Four out of six pupils passed the elementary and one out of two the intermediate examination in freehand drawing, and one pupil appeared for and passed the elementary examination in blacksmith's work and geometrical drawing.

Technical Institute, Madura.—Under the management of the Madura District Board the Madura Technical Institute continued to improve in strength and efficiency. Six pupils were learning mensuration, one carpentry, six fitter's work, 42 agriculture, 254 drawing, 38 cabinet-making, 17 blacksmith's work, 16 rattan-work and 23 metal-work. The results obtained by the school at the Government technical examinations are recorded in the margin. The shorthand class was closed towards the end of the year on the opening of a similar class in the Native College, Madura. The industrial department would grow in popularity and usefulness if it were entirely separated from the training section.

	Intermediate.		Elementary.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Fitter's work	1	1	2	2
Carpentry	...	...	2	1
Shorthand	2	1	11	9
Freehand drawing ...	14	3	25	8
Geometrical do. ...	10	3	16	5
Painting	...	...	4	...
Cabinet-making ...	4	4	4	4
Blacksmith's work ...	2	1	3	3

Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School, Madras.—There was an improvement in the strength of Chengalvaraya Nayakar's school. Six students were receiving instruction in earthwork and road-making, 12 in surveying and levelling, 47 in book-keeping, 41 in commercial correspondence, 18 in banking, eight in commercial geography, ten in shorthand and 23 in typewriting. In the margin will be found the results obtained at the Government technical examinations. For the advanced examination in book-keeping three students appeared, of whom one passed. There is much room for improvement in this school, and I trust the Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities will see their way to provide it with an efficient staff and to exercise greater supervision over its work. The munificent gift of Chengalvaraya Nayakar would be spent to better purpose, if the classes in engineering subjects and in hygiene were closed, and if the funds thus set free were devoted to the improvement of the commercial school proper.

	Intermediate.		Elementary.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Earthwork and road-making	...	...	8	...
Surveying and levelling	8	...	3	...
Mensuration	...	...	1	...
Hygiene...	...	...	2	1
Book-keeping	15	14	12	7
Commercial correspondence	11	7	12	9
Banking	4	1	8	5
Commercial geography	...	...	4	1
Shorthand	7	2	12	6
Typewriting	...	...	17	...

Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-islam, Madras.—The Anjuman received a substantial increase to its numbers. Carpentry, wood-turning, freehand drawing, cotton-weaving, embroidery, varnishing, and tambour work were taught to 122, 122, 67, 11, 69, 41 and 14 pupils, respectively. The results secured at the technical examinations are summarized in the margin. They were very poor except in freehand drawing, and imply that there is something radically wrong in the organization, in the teaching and in the supervision. The Muhammadan community should take a deeper interest in the working of the institution. Nothing has been done towards the erection of new premises for the school.

	Elementary.	
	Examined.	Passed.
Carpentry	10	1
Freehand drawing	6	5
Cabinet-making	6	1

St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar.—An increase will be noticed in the strength of St. Patrick's Orphanage. Eight pupils were learning mensuration, 15 carpentry, six book-keeping, 20 music, 45 freehand drawing and 27 tailoring. Not a single pupil was sent up for any of the Government technical examinations. This does not speak well for the efficiency of the instruction imparted. The school seems to me to be losing sight of the main purpose for which schools for the European poor are carried on.

H.L.G. Mission School, Tirupati.—The strength was one less than at the close of the previous year. Five of the pupils were learning mensuration, four book-keeping and five commercial correspondence. For the elementary examinations in the above-mentioned subjects two, five and three pupils, respectively, were sent up, of whom none, three and two passed. No pupils were presented for the intermediate examinations. A better staff should be provided; otherwise, it is hardly worth while carrying on the school.

American Mission Industrial School, Arni.—The American Mission Industrial school at Arni suffered slightly in numbers. There were special classes for carpentry, compositor's work, blacksmith's work, cotton-weaving, tailoring and mason's work; and they were, respectively, attended by thirty-seven, seven, one, nine, eleven and two students. One student appeared from this school for the elementary examination in blacksmith's work and passed. As the organization of the school has lately been improved, I trust that better results are in store for it.

Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly.—An increase will be noticed in the number on the rolls of the Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly; but how far the manager's figures can be relied upon one cannot say, seeing that, at the last inspection of the school by Mr. Chatterton, only about one-half of the pupils on the rolls were present. Instruction was given, or attempted to be given, to 431 subject-pupils in as many as eighteen different subjects coming under the groups of civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, physical science, commerce and drawing. The staff of teachers employed was not fully qualified; and there were, moreover, constant changes, owing, apparently, to irregular payments of salaries by the manager. The results obtained at the technical examinations are furnished in the margin. They bear out my views as to the inefficiency of the staff and as to the mistake, which has been again and again brought to the manager's notice, of attempting to teach too many subjects. To carry out an ambitious scheme like that of the institute would require spacious and well-arranged accommodation, costly appliances, skilled teachers, and a genius

	Intermediate.		Elementary.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Building materials and construction	...	...	2	...
Building drawing and estimating	3	2	1	...
Hydraulics	...	...	1	1
Earthwork and road-making	2	1	6	2
Surveying and levelling,	7	1	...	...
Mensuration	1	1	7	2
Practical plane and solid geometry ...	1	...	3	1
Carpentry	1	1	...	...
Machine drawing ...	2	2	...	...
Practical telegraphy ...	1	1	8	3
Electricity and magnetism	1	1	9	3
Inorganic chemistry ...	1	1	...	...
Book-keeping	3	2	9	5
Commercial correspondence	1	...	8	5
Banking	1	...	4	1
Commercial geography,	1	...	...	...
Shorthand	3	...	1	1
Freehand drawing ...	6	1	10	7
Geometrical drawing ...	...	...	1	1
Painting	...	...	1	...

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for organization on the part of the manager—all of which are wanting in this case. From the beginning I have never been satisfied with the management, and when the manager applied for grants, I insisted on his placing the institute under a managing committee who would accept financial and other responsibility. I further insisted on the institute being registered before aid was given. Both these requisitions were complied with, but the committee was little more than a name. At the last inspection Mr. Chatterton found that no accounts were properly kept of the expenditure or of the grants drawn from Government. The Inspector also found several irregularities in the drawing of Government grants. I had, accordingly, to suspend payment of all grants to the institution until the managing committee furnishes a satisfactory explanation, presents correct accounts, and takes on itself the entire financial responsibility.

St. Joseph's College Special Classes, Trichinopoly.—There was a slight decline in the strength of the special classes attached to St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. These classes are primarily intended for Christians. Pupils received instruction in as many as ten subjects coming under civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, commerce, drawing and printing; but the staff was not fully qualified. The analysis of the results secured at the intermediate and elementary technical examinations, made out in the margin, shows that there is much room for improvement. One pupil appeared for advanced book-keeping, but failed. Technical education in the district would be much benefited if the Trichinopoly District Board or a representative private committee, should the board be unwilling, could be induced to take over these classes and those of the Albert Victor Technical Institute and maintain one institution in an efficient condition.

	Intermediate.		Elementary.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Building materials and construction ...	...	...	2	...
Building drawing and estimating	7	4	2	1
Earthwork and road-making	...	...	3	2
Surveying and levelling.	...	...	1	...
Mensuration	1	1	15	5
Geometry	...	...	7	1
Machine drawing ...	6	4	2	1
Practical telegraphy ...	...	...	6	3
Electricity and magnetism	...	...	2	2
Physiography	...	...	1	...
Book-keeping	7	7	11	6
Commercial correspondence	2	...	10	5
Banking	...	...	3	1
Shorthand	4	1	10	7
Freehand drawing ...	3	1	17	12
Compositor's work	...	...	2	1

S.P.G. Boys' School, Puthúr, Trichinopoly.—The number of pupils in the S.P.G. boys' school, Puthúr, rose from 23 to 34. Twenty-one were learning carpentry, 24 freehand drawing and 13 tailoring. For the intermediate examination in carpentry one pupil appeared, but failed. The only pupil that was presented for the elementary examination in freehand drawing was successful.

Art Industrial School for boys, Nazareth.—Under the able management of Rev. A. Margöschis, the Art Industrial school for boys at Nazareth was stronger than in the year previous. Carpentry, fitter's work, typewriting, freehand drawing, cabinet-making, blacksmith's work, cotton-weaving, tailoring and embroidery were being taught to 68, 6, 17, 149, 19, 36, 64, 45 and 43 pupils, respectively, and a fairly efficient staff had been provided. In the margin will be found the results obtained by the school at the technical examinations. Carpentry was a total failure; so also was design. The results in the other subjects were very good.

	Intermediate.		Elementary.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Carpentry ...	3	...	4	...
Fitter's work ...	...	...	2	2
Freehand drawing	...	...	13	9
Design ...	...	...	3	...
Geometrical drawing	6	5	8	5
Cabinet-making	...	...	5	5
Blacksmith's work	...	...	2	2
Cotton-weaving	...	...	5	5

Art Industrial School for girls, Nazareth.—The strength of the Art Industrial school for girls, Nazareth, rose from 19 to 40, all the pupils being taught freehand drawing, lace-making and embroidery. Two pupils presented themselves for the intermediate and four for the elementary technical examinations in lace-making, and all of them met with success.

Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karúr.—The strength of the Wesleyan Mission Industrial school at Karúr was almost the same as in the previous year. Of the pupils, 56 were learning carpentry, 17 music, 47 freehand drawing, six blacksmith's work, ten rattan work, and 21 cotton-weaving. The results of the Government technical examinations are given in the margin. All the pupils that appeared for the intermediate and nearly all that appeared for the elementary examinations were successful. This testifies to the efficient condition in which the school, which is under European supervision, is maintained. The Rev. W. H. Findlay informs me that, whereas at first only the duller boys took up industrial work, boys of fair educational attainments now seek admission to the school. This is a very hopeful sign. As there are now more applicants than can be admitted, the manager is able to select promising pupils.

	Intermediate.		Elementary.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Free hand drawing	...	...	8	7
Geometrical drawing	...	...	6	5
Cabinet-making	6	6	12	12
Blacksmith's work	1	1	4	4
Cotton-weaving	2	2	6	6

115. The number and strength of higher class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme rose from 17 to 24 owing to the addition of six new schools to the list and the re-transfer of the London Mission Special class, Vizagapatam, to this list, as explained in the last paragraph. Appendix L contains statistics of individual schools. Particulars for the past two years are given hereunder according to groups :—

Number and strength of higher class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme.

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Schools of art (music)	5	315	7	337
Do. (drawing)	4	277	5	323
Schools of civil and mechanical engineering.	1	164	2	189
Schools of electrical engineering	...	...	1	57
Schools of commerce	3	153	5	204
Schools of printing	2	182	2	119
Schools of textile industries	2	51	2	54
Total ...	17	1,142	24	1,283

Schools of art—Music.—The opening of two native music classes, one for boys and the other for girls, in Masulipatam, accounts for the increase in the number of schools and pupils. The Madras School of Music suffered heavily in numbers; but it passed five out of six pupils at the intermediate and eight out of nine at the elementary examination in music. The Presentation Convent school, Black Town, presented and passed four pupils at the elementary examination, and its strength rose from 15 to 21. The Presentation Convent school, Vepery, was 44 strong as against 41 in the year previous, and at the intermediate and elementary examinations in music passed, respectively, one and four pupils out of one and five examined. There was a decrease in the strength of the Presentation Convent Singing class. The S.P.G. Music class, Tuticorin, contained 14 pupils as on the 31st March 1897, one appearing for and passing the elementary examination in music.

Schools of art—Drawing.—In consequence of the establishment of a municipal drawing class at Vizagapatam, schools of drawing increased in number and strength. The special drawing class attached to the Teachers' College contained 11 pupils as against 12. From this class and the training section 40 candidates presented themselves for the elementary examination in freehand drawing, of whom 31 passed; but both the candidates at the intermediate examination failed; for the elementary examination in geometrical drawing seven went up, of whom four passed. The art class of the Kumbakónam College lost five pupils. At the intermediate and elementary examinations in freehand drawing two and 12, respectively, succeeded out of 12 and 17 examined, but neither of the candidates examined for the advanced grade were successful. All the seven pupils sent up for the elementary examination in geometrical drawing passed, but none of the five pupils examined in design met with success. One pupil appeared for and passed the elementary examination in painting. The newly-opened municipal drawing class, Vizagapatam, was 29 strong. The Srírangam municipal drawing class was very poorly attended.

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The strength of the Presentation Convent drawing class, Black Town, rose from 165 to 189. The one candidate sent up for the elementary examination in freehand drawing passed.

Schools of engineering—Civil and Mechanical.—The school department of the College of Engineering was 170 strong as against 164 on the 31st March preceding, 61 of the pupils belonging to the sub-overseer and surveyor class, 65 to the draughtsman class, and 44 to the maistry and artisan class. For the final examination conducted by the College Board of Examiners in December last, 25 sub-overseers and surveyors and 19 draughtsmen appeared, and 18 and eight, respectively, were successful. At the technical examinations in engineering subjects, 16 passed out of 36 candidates who appeared voluntarily; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 22 and 44, respectively. In the special class attached to the London Mission school, Vizagapatam, 19 pupils were learning building drawing and estimating, four earthwork and road-making, 19 surveying and levelling, and one mensuration. The results obtained by this class at the elementary technical examinations were very poor, as will be seen from the figures in the margin. At the intermediate examination in surveying and levelling one pupil passed out of five examined; but no pupil passed in drawing from this class.

	Examined.	Passed.
Building materials and construction.	3	1
Building drawing and estimating ...	10	3
Earthwork and road-making ...	4	1
Surveying and levelling	7	...
Mensuration	6	1

Schools of electrical engineering.—A new school was opened in Madras, under the designation of Probert's Telegraph Training Institution, for instruction in electrical engineering. It contained 57 pupils on the last day of the year.

Schools of commerce.—A commercial night class was opened at Washermanpet, Madras, and a shorthand class in the Native College, Madura. These account for the increase in the number and strength of schools of commerce. The strength of the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, fell from 74 to 44. One excellent feature of this school is that the headmaster has wisely endeavoured to keep it in constant touch with the merchants of the locality. Twenty-two pupils were learning book-keeping, 26 commercial correspondence, 13 banking, 19 commercial geography, 12 shorthand, and 14 typewriting. The results of the technical examinations are summarized in the margin. Typewriting proved a total failure, apparently for want of sufficient practice, and shorthand was below the mark. The Wardlaw College shorthand class contained only three pupils, and at the intermediate and elementary examinations none and one passed out of one and four examined, respectively. A marked increase, from 74 to 99, took place in the strength of the Young Men's Christian Association special classes. Forty-two pupils were learning book-keeping, 53 commercial correspondence, 53 banking, 40 shorthand, and 37 typewriting. For the advanced examinations in book-keeping and shorthand, one candidate went up, but failed. The results of the elementary and intermediate examinations are recorded in the margin. The association has been engaged during the year in erecting a palatial building, a portion of which is to be devoted to the accommodation of these classes. Book-keeping and commercial correspondence were being taught to seven and 15 in the Washermanpet (Madras) night class. The shorthand class opened in the Madura College was 36 strong. The over-multiplication of petty commercial classes has to be guarded against in the interests of economy of teaching power and money.

	Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Book-keeping	6	1	24	21	1	...
Commercial correspondence.	2	2	17	13	1	1
Banking	...	...	20	17	...	...
Commercial geography ...	...	...	6	3	3	2
Shorthand	3	...	9	4	22	10
Typewriting	...	...	1	...	4	...

	Intermediate.		Elementary.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Book-keeping	5	5	12	6
Commercial correspondence	4	...	16	14
Banking	...	...	7	3
Shorthand	2	...	9	4
Typewriting	...	...	3	1

Schools of printing.—In the technical class attached to the Government Press 92 were under instruction as against 158 at the commencement of the year. Thirty-two were learning compositors' work, 18 proof-readers' work, 13 press work, 20 book-binding and nine stereotyping. At the Government technical examinations in the several sub-heads under printing one passed the intermediate and 12 the elementary examination out of two and 41 candidates, respectively. The Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial school slightly increased in numbers; the instruction was, however, very elementary, and no pupil appeared for any of the Government technical examinations.

Schools of textile industries.—The Guntúr Industrial school for Muhammadan women and the Puthúr (Trichinopoly) S.P.G. Industrial school for women were stronger than in the year previous. In the former 27 women were receiving instruction in embroidery and in the latter 27 were learning lace-making. The former is really a workshop, no pupil being prepared for any public examination. The latter sent up four candidates for the intermediate and one for the elementary examination in lace-making, and all the candidates were successful.

Number and strength of lower class industrial or art schools or classes.

116. To the list of lower class industrial or art schools or classes in the last report there were five additions during the year—three carpentry classes and two lace-making classes. The strength of this class of schools rose in consequence from 137 to 213. One of the nine schools is under the management of the District Board of Tinnevelly and bids fair to develop into a higher class technical school. This school provides instruction in three subjects—carpentry, blacksmith's work and rattan-work. Four of the schools received aid last year from provincial funds. The figures for each school will be found in Appendix L.

Classes of the community represented at the technical, industrial or art schools or classes.

117. The different classes of the community were represented in the technical, industrial or art schools or classes as shown in the margin. Europeans and Brahmans excepted, all the classes participated in the general increase, the advance under Muhammadans being noteworthy. The fall under Brahmans, though slight, indicates the unwillingness of this class to enter upon industrial pursuits. The establishment of schools under mission management brought about the increase in the number of Native Christians.

	1897.	1898.
Europeans	606	576
Native Christians	591	685
Muhammadans	358	456
Brahmans	532	519
Non-Brahman caste Hindus	1,085	1,207
Panchamas	39	42
Others	16	17
Total ...	3,227	3,502

Work done by technical, industrial or art schools or classes.

118. The results obtained by the technical, industrial or art schools at the Government technical examinations have already been noticed in detail. Improvement in this direction depends on the internal development of the schools under an efficient staff and intelligent supervision. One hundred and fifty-five men trained in this class of schools are reported to have obtained employment during the year. This does not include men who are employed on daily wages or who do not care to furnish any returns to the schools in which they were taught. Twenty-two schools manufactured during the year articles of the total value of Rs. 42,135; they realized Rs. 35,032 from the sale of articles, the manufacture of which cost them Rs. 21,141, the difference representing the value of labour and profit. The production of articles for sale is not generally looked upon as the chief aim of schools of this description; but articles fit for sale are made in the course of instruction, and, when sold, the proceeds are used for the upkeep of the schools. In the long run and looking at the country at large, what is best educationally is best commercially; but in the struggle for existence it is not always easy for a manager to avoid sacrificing the educational efficiency of his school to the production of articles that will give an immediate money return.

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Qualifications of teachers in technical, industrial or art schools or classes.

119. In technical, industrial or art schools or classes 163 teachers were employed at the close of the year. They are classified below according to their qualifications :—

	Higher-class schools of class (i).	Higher-class schools of class (ii).	Lower-class schools.	Total.
Teachers educated in Europe	3	3	...	6
Teachers graduated in Science	2	5	...	7
Teachers who have passed the advanced technical examinations	12	5	...	17
Teachers who have passed the intermediate technical examinations ...	36	10	5	51
Teachers who have passed the elementary technical examinations	23	9	3	35
Teachers holding no certificates ...	23	16	8	47
	99	48	16	163

Fully qualified teachers were too few. Every effort is, however, being made to improve the technical attainments of teachers in these schools.

Scholarships in technical, industrial or art schools.

120. The Government Scholarship notification of 1898 provided for the award of the following scholarships for the encouragement of technical, industrial or art education :—

Sixty scholarships of the monthly value of Re. 1 tenable for one year in standard C in industries or fifth standard in drawing.

Sixty scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 1½ tenable for one year in standard D in industries or sixth standard in drawing.

Forty scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 2 tenable for one year in the elementary technical class.

Twenty scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 7 tenable for two years in the intermediate technical class.

Fifteen scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 10 tenable for two years in the advanced technical class.

I am glad to note that almost all the scholarships were awarded. Scholarship grants were also given in a few of the schools at the rates mentioned in the last report. The entire expenditure on scholarships in technical, industrial and art schools was Rs. 23,837, of which provincial funds met Rs. 14,608.

Expenditure in technical, industrial or art schools or classes.

121. In the following table the expenditure on technical, industrial or art schools from the different sources is compared for the past five years :—

Year.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1893-94	78,096	4,864	1,836	21,883	69,099	1,75,778
1894-95	73,988	1,152	1,607	21,949	72,025	1,70,721
1895-96	66,014	4,210	1,608	21,598	80,991	1,74,421
1896-97	72,216	3,291	1,817	19,051	79,304	1,75,679
1897-98	79,862	6,693	1,655	20,366	79,200	1,87,776

Compared with the previous year, the total expenditure advanced by Rs. 12,097, or 7 per cent. Public funds met nearly 47 per cent. of the entire cost as against 44 per cent. in 1896-97, and nearly 43 per cent. represents the Government share.

Extension of technical education.

122. In seeking to extend industrial and technical education one must guard against sacrificing the interests of general education. In the anxiety to find funds to promote the former it is not always easy to avoid starving the latter. But it is not merely want of money. Experience has shown (the Lawrence Asylum at Lovedale is an example) that the learning of an industry makes demands on the time and energy of the young that are fatal to progress in the ordinary branches of general education. It is doubtless true as an abstract principle that "the best economy of educational time is to be found in the best cultivation of the intelligence"; but in every-day life it is not always easy to say what branch of knowledge or work will best cultivate the intelligence of a particular pupil. The necessity for a solid grounding

in the ordinary subjects of general education is exemplified by the history of commercial education in this presidency, which, though on the whole satisfactory, would have been much more so, if the students who have joined the commercial schools and classes had been better educated. At first students joined the commercial classes who had received only a very imperfect general education, and experience has shown that this low standard of general education is incompatible with progress in commercial studies. It is not surprising, therefore, that merchants continue to follow the time-honoured practice of training their clerks in their own offices. I am convinced, however, that, when, in course of time, a better educated class of youths pass through a full commercial course, business men will come to appreciate the value of training in a commercial school. When Mr. Adam brought the question of commercial education before the public in 1888, he endeavoured to enlist the sympathy and active co-operation of the Madras Chamber of Commerce. I propose to take an early opportunity of bringing to the notice of the Chamber what has been done since Mr. Adam first addressed it, and of inviting it to assist in the future development of commercial education on practical lines. Sir Philip Magnus has recently alluded to "the growing importance of providing special training, not only for those who are concerned in 'making,' but for those employed in 'selling'—for those who have to distribute, as well as those who produce." The importance of a special commercial training is becoming year by year more fully recognized in Europe and it deserves to receive more attention in this country than it has hitherto received.

Reference was made in paragraph 130 of the last report to the steps taken and the facilities held out by the Department for the due development of technical or industrial education in this presidency. The increase during the year in the number of candidates who took the B.A. degree in non-literary branches of study, in the number who passed the technical examinations and in the number and strength of technical, industrial and art schools, adverted to in the previous paragraphs, all go to show that the efforts to give a more practical turn to education have not been altogether in vain, though pessimistic views as to what is being done do now and then find their way into the press. I have given a brief summary of the work done by each school so as to enable Government and the public to form a more correct idea of what is being done. Three district boards, viz., those of Kistna, Madura and Tinnevelly, maintain each an industrial school of its own. The difficulties in the way of rapid extension are neither few nor insignificant. In the first place, managing bodies must be found. I have addressed the district boards other than the three just mentioned, enquiring what steps they are prepared to take in the way of opening such schools. The district board consists of representatives of all or most of the taluks in the district, and it should, therefore, other things being equal, be the agency best fitted to carry on industrial training adapted to local conditions. In the second place, with a view to place adequate funds at the disposal of the boards, I would strongly urge for the reconsideration of Government the expediency of relieving local boards of all charges on account of inspection, this being in accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission. In the third place, in addition to a body of men acquainted with the wants of the district and in addition to money wherewith to maintain the schools, it is necessary that they should be affiliated to such central institutions in Madras as the College of Engineering and the School of Arts. In my letter on local industries No. 5851, dated 1st June 1897, on which orders have not yet been passed, I alluded to the importance of mofussil industrial schools being able to look to the large institutions in Madras for help and guidance. In the fourth place, provision must be made for the regular inspection of these schools. I have for some time been deputing Mr. Chatterton of the College of Engineering to visit and report on technical and industrial schools, which, not having the special knowledge and experience of experts, the ordinary inspectors cannot be expected to be able to examine, and this temporary arrangement has proved so far successful. To Mr. Chatterton I am much indebted for the very valuable help he has ungrudgingly given me throughout the year in this and other matters connected with industrial education. It seems to me that the time will soon come for the appointment of a permanent inspector or permanent inspectors of technical, industrial and art schools.

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But, in the meantime, and until funds are available for the creation of a separate appointment, it is necessary that the work should be entrusted as an additional duty to experts already in the Department. I propose to address Government shortly on the subject. Another, and a fifth, consideration is the provision of facilities in one or more of the central institutions in Madras for the exhibition of specimens of articles manufactured in the mofussil institutions. The Madras Fine Arts Society, which it is proposed to resuscitate, will, it is hoped, help to bring the art industries of up-country schools to the notice of a wider public.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) *General condition of female education.*

123. The progress of female education during the past five years may be gauged from a glance at the statistics given in the margin. Institutions and scholars on the 31st March 1898 were the highest during the period, and the advance under scholars was greater than that under institutions. This signifies greater consolidation—a most desirable thing in view of the limited funds available for the extension of female education. The increase would have been more substantial had the Department been able to establish a larger number of schools or to expend a larger sum on grants. Local boards cannot do much, seeing that none of them have been able to pay in full the grants earned by boys in results schools. Most of the municipalities have been allotting a fair share of their revenues to education, and they cannot do much for the encouragement of girls' schools. Government, on which devolves the charge for female education, is not in a position to increase its contribution. Taking all classes and grades of institutions together, the total number of girls at school rose from 116,747 to 120,813 or by 3·5 per cent. The number of girls attending boys' schools was 65,641 or more than one-half of the total number of girls at school. Particulars of girls under instruction for each district have been given in Chapter I. The following summary relates to each district group so far as public schools are concerned:—

General condition of female education.

Years.	Number of institutions for girls.		Number of girls attending	
	Public institutions.	Private institutions.	Public institutions.	Private institutions.
1893-94 ...	1,043	25	100,864	5,911
1894-95 ...	1,000	29	100,125	7,698
1895-96 ...	1,000	29	102,162	8,298
1896-97 ...	1,034	48	107,465	9,282
1897-98 ...	1,089	43	111,014	9,799

District group.	Female population of school age.	Female scholars in public institutions.	Percentage of scholars to population of school age.
Northern Circars	651,726	26,360	4·0
Ceded districts	272,517	6,923	2·5
Central ,, ...	553,147	27,578	4·9
Southern ,, ...	631,601	24,064	3·8
Inland ,, ...	310,163	8,375	2·7
West coast districts	282,503	17,714	6·3
Total ...	2,701,657	111,014	4·1

In the map hereto attached the district groups are divided into four classes according as they contained—

(1) less than 3 per cent. of the female population of school age.
(2) 3 per cent. or more, but less than 4 per cent. of the female population of school age.
(3) 4 per cent. or more, but less than 5 per cent. of the female population of school age.
(4) 5 per cent. or more, of the female population of school age.

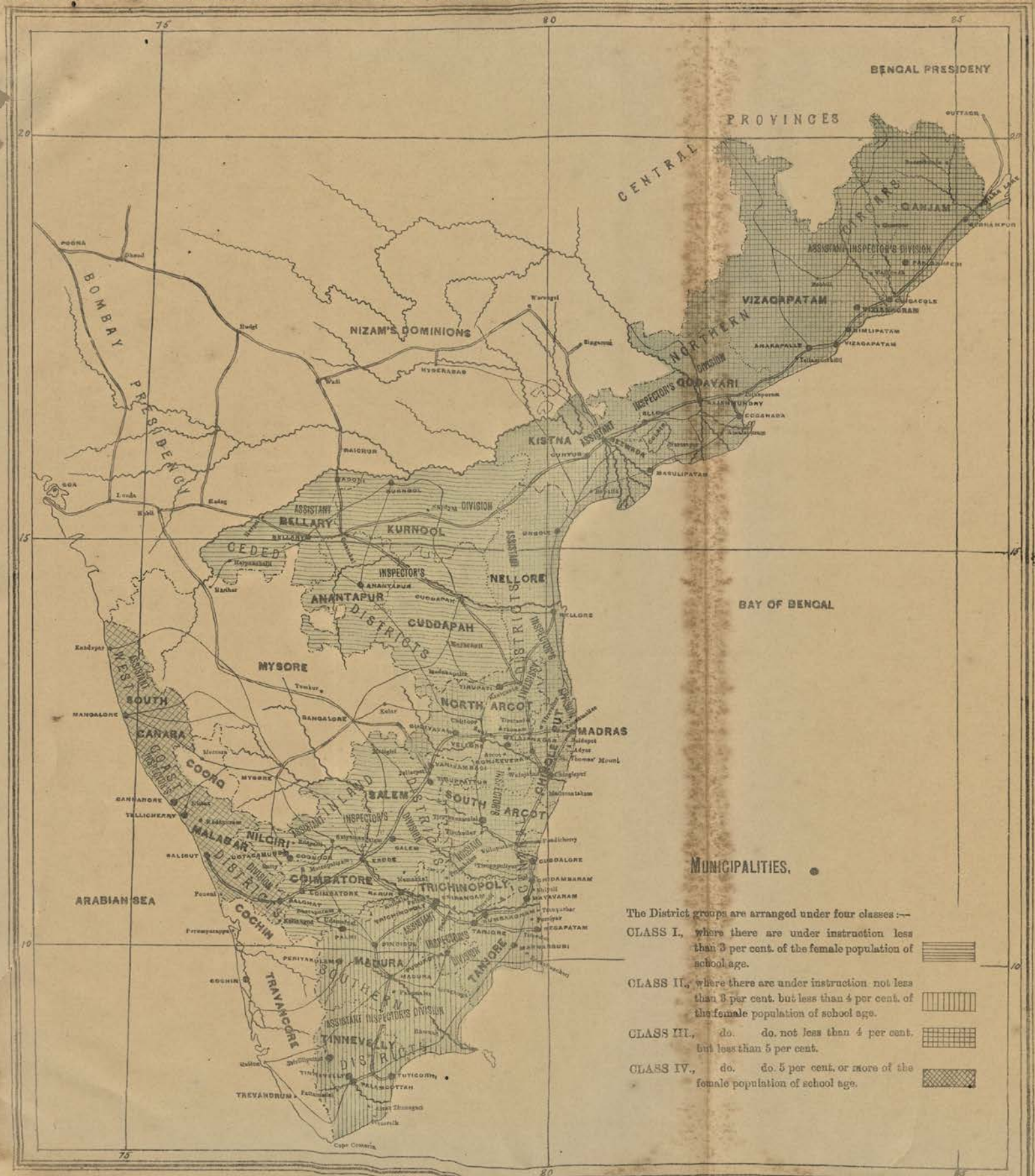
The Ceded districts and the Inland districts appear in the first class, and the Northern Circars and the Central districts in the third class.

(b) *University examinations.*

124. Two female candidates presented themselves for the last B.A. degree Examination—one, a European, for the English Language division only, and the other, a Native Christian, for all the three divisions. Both the candidates were successful, and the Native Christian candidate

University examinations.

MAP IV. MADRAS PRESIDENCY—SHEWING THE PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS UNDER INSTRUCTION TO THE FEMALE POPULATOIN OF SCHOOL AGE. 1898.



A. J. D. HARRIS, LITHO., MADRAS.

took her degree at the last convocation. At the last F.A. Examination, there were six female candidates—two Europeans, two Eurasians and two Native Christians; of these five passed, one of the Eurasian candidates having failed. The total number of women who have passed the F.A. Examination since the institution of the examination thus rose from 20 to 25 (20 Europeans and five Native Christians).

(c) *Colleges for women.*

Colleges for women.

125. As in 1896–97 only one college was at work for the exclusive use of women, viz., the one at Palamcottah under the designation of the 'Sarah Tucker' college. On the 31st March last it contained only two students, one in the senior and one in the junior F.A. class, both of the students being Native Christians. For the First Examination in Arts of December 1897 two candidates appeared from the college and both of them were successful. Thirteen women were attending the colleges intended for men; six of them belonged to the Doveton college, two to the Presidency college, and five to four other colleges.

(d) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.

126. Five female candidates—one non-Brahman caste Hindu and four Europeans—appeared for the last Upper Secondary Examination. The native candidate availed herself of the concession granted in article 7 of the revised Notification of 1897, and brought up only arithmetic under 'mathematics,' and two vernaculars as her first and second languages; but she did not pass. Of the other four candidates only one passed, she being placed in the first class. At the last Matriculation Examination, 110 female candidates were examined, and 32 passed, one being placed in the first class. Up to date 309 women—four Brahmans, one Muhammadan, six Parsis, 71 Native Christians, and 227 Europeans—have passed the Matriculation Examination.

(e) *Public upper secondary or high schools for girls.*

Public upper secondary or high schools for girls.

127. The following summary compares the number of upper secondary or high schools for girls, English and vernacular, and the strength of these schools by departments at the close of the past year with the number and strength of such schools at the close of the previous year:—

Year.	Number of schools.	Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Total.
1896-97 ...	23	324	716	1,638	2,678
[illegible]98 ...	21	359	639	1,486	2,484

Appendix N gives certain particulars regarding each of the high schools for girls. There was a fall both in the number and in the strength of these schools, owing to the reduction of two of the schools, viz., the Cocanada Timpany Memorial girls' school and the practising section of the Madras Christian Female Training school, to the lower secondary grade.

As in 1896–97, there was only one vernacular girls' school, viz., the Black Town Free Church Mission Girls' Day school with six pupils as against 11 in the upper secondary department. The sixth, fifth and fourth forms of English schools contained, respectively, 120, 98 and 135 pupils as against 100, 78 and 135 on the 31st March 1897. It will be noticed that the sixth form was stronger than the fifth as is the case in boys' schools. From 15 of these schools, 71 pupils appeared for the last Matriculation Examination, of whom 24 were successful, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 68 and 29. For the Lower Secondary Examination 135 pupils presented themselves from high schools as against 157 in 1896–97, and 80 passed as against 74. The increase in the number and in the percentage of passed to examined is very satisfactory. Of the twenty aided and unaided upper secondary schools for girls with 2,324 pupils, as many as 18 with 1,947 pupils were under mission management. All the schools were, with one exception,

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recognized. The average strength of the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments of high schools was 17, 30 and 71, respectively, as against *14, 31 and 71 in the year previous.* The fall in the average strength of the lower *secondary department is disappointing.*

Pupils in the upper secondary stage of instruction are shown in the margin according to the classes of the community to which they belonged. Europeans, as usual, formed the majority, and Native Christians made a marked advance and ranked next to Europeans. Among Hindus, non-Brahman caste Hindus alone were represented, and that but poorly, there being only 16 belonging to this class at the close of the year. Of the pupils, 39 were returned as belonging to the richer classes and 245 were contributed by officials.

	Number on the 31st March	
	1897.	1898.
Europeans	194	201
Native Christians	116	142
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	13	16
Panchamas	1	...
Total ...	324	359

(f) *Lower Secondary Examination and lower secondary standard examinations.*

128. The number of female candidates that appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination during the past two years and the number that passed the complete test or in a portion of it are noted in the margin. There was a satisfactory increase not only in the number examined and in the number that passed the complete test, but also in the percentage of successful candidates to the number examined. Of the 680 pupil and 75 private candidates examined, 268 and 11, respectively, passed the complete test, and 85 and 36 passed in a portion of the examination. The classes of the community to which the passed candidates belonged are shown in the margin. It is to be regretted that none of the six Muhammadan female candidates met with success. There was some improvement in the results obtained by the Brahman candidates, two having passed out of five that appeared, as against none out of four in 1896-97.

Lower Secondary Examination.

Year.	Number examined.	Number that passed the complete test.	Number that passed in a portion of the examination.
1896-97 ...	684	179	132
1897-98 ...	755	279	121

Classes.	Examined.	Passed.
Europeans	223	100
Native Christians	463	161
Muhammadans	6	...
Brahmans	5	2
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	58	16
Total ...	755	279

129. The number of girls' schools which presented and passed pupils in results grant examination under the lower secondary standards is given in the margin. As in the previous year's statement, these figures relate only to results grant schools and exclude salary-results schools examined for results stipends. The reason why the number of schools presenting pupils for the lower secondary standards is small, is, as explained in the last report, that most of the lower secondary schools for girls are aided on the salary grant system. For results grants for the seventh standard, only 23 schools presented pupils as against 27, but all the schools passed pupils. Of the 152 girls presented under the seventh standard, 148 were tested by the Lower Secondary Examination and only four by the inspecting officers, of whom 67 and three, respectively, were successful. The percentage of passed to examined rose from 40·1 to 46·1. For results grants for the sixth and fifth standards, which were tested by the inspecting officers, 46 and 77 schools,

Lower secondary standard examinations.

Standard.	Schools that presented pupils.		Schools that passed pupils.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Fifth	71	77	69	74
Sixth	48	46	44	39
Seventh	27	23	22	23

respectively, presented pupils, but seven of the former and three of the latter passed no pupils whatever. The number of female pupils presented and passed under the above standards during the past two years will be found in the margin. The percentages of passed to examined under the sixth and fifth standards were 66·4 and 71·7, as against 66·8 and 67·5 in 1896–97 and 65 and 62 in the case of male pupils.

Standard.	Presented.		Passed.	
	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.
Fifth	499	533	337	382
Sixth	253	259	169	172

(g) *Public lower secondary or middle schools for girls.*

Public lower secondary or middle schools for girls.

130. The following statement shows the number of lower secondary schools for girls and their strength by departments at the close of the past two years :—

District groups.	Government schools.						Board schools.					
	1896–97.			1897–98.			1896–97.			1897–98.		
	Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.	
		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.
English.												
Northern Circars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceded districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inland do.	1	33	38	1	23	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
West coast do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	33	38	1	23	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular.												
Northern Circars	14	41	1,225	15	52	1,305	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceded districts	1	5	58	1	2	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central do.	13	58	1,187	11	66	1,124	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern do.	3	16	346	5	38	531	1	12	184	1	9	203
Inland do.	4	48	377	6	53	584	...	...	...	...	...	...
West coast do.	7	102	414	6	85	381	1	5	71	...	...	...
Total ...	42	270	3,607	44	296	3,986	2	17	255	1	9	203
Grand total ...	43	303	3,645	45	319	4,030	2	17	255	1	9	203

District groups.	Aided schools.						Unaided schools.					
	1896–97.			1897–98.			1896–97.			1897–98.		
	Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.	
		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.
English.												
Northern Circars	4	32	107	3	20	94	...	...	...	1	14	32
Ceded districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central do.	12	143	795	13	170	704	1	2	22	...	...	...
Southern do.	11	532	849	10	575	785	...	...	...	1	1	52
Inland do.	4	35	179	4	38	174	...	...	...	...	...	...
West coast do.	7	139	629	7	214	746	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	38	881	2,559	37	1,017	2,503	1	2	22	2	15	84
Vernacular.												
Northern Circars	10	106	614	9	116	584	2	10	170	1	12	82
Ceded districts	5	43	241	4	43	197	...	...	...	1	9	61
Central do.	41	499	3,865	37	460	3,647	...	...	...	1	7	110
Southern do.	29	396	1,926	29	404	1,980	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inland do.	7	85	468	12	108	620	...	...	...	...	...	...
West coast do.	4	64	337	6	65	504	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	96	1,193	7,451	97	1,196	7,532	2	10	170	3	28	253
Grand total ...	134	2,074	10,010	(a) 134	2,213	10,035	3	12	192	(b)5	43	337

(a) 121 schools were under mission management. (b) Four schools were under mission management.

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An increase, though slight, will be noticed in the number and strength of these schools—in number from 182 to 185, the figure of 1895–96, and in strength from 16,508 to 17,189. The lower secondary departments of Government, aided and unaided schools were stronger than in 1896–97. Of the 139 aided and unaided lower secondary schools for girls, as many as 125 were under mission management, showing how much the missionary agencies are doing for female education.

From the marginally-noted figures distinguishing English and vernacular schools, it will be seen that the number of English schools remained the same, but their strength increased from 3,535 to 3,686. Vernacular schools increased both in number and in strength; but board vernacular schools fell from two to one. The average strength of each school rose from 91 to 93.

	1896–97.		1897–98.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
English schools ...	40	3,535	40	3,686
Vernacular schools ...	142	12,973	145	13,503
Total ...	182	16,508	185	17,189

Pupils in public secondary schools for girls were distributed over the several departments as shown below:—

	1896–97.		1897–98.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Upper secondary department	324	1·7	359	1·8
Lower secondary do.	3,122	16·3	3,223	16·4
Primary department	15,740	82·0	16,091	81·8
Total ...	19,186	100·0	19,673	100·0

The above figures present a striking difference between the number of pupils in the secondary and primary stages of instruction. The corresponding figures for Bengal for 1896–97 are 3·5, 16·6 and 79·9 per cent., respectively. That only two pupils out of every hundred in secondary schools for girls had reached the upper secondary stage shows how little progress the higher education of women has made.

There were 3,698 girls in the secondary stage of instruction on the 31st March last in all schools, and they were distributed over the different districts as shown below:—

Ganjám	10	Nellore	153	Tinnevelly	566
Vizagapatam	66	Madras	1,103	Coimbatore	145
Gódávari	93	Chingleput	43	Salem	58
Kistna	96	North Arcot	97	Nilgiris	104
Kurnool	20	South Arcot	40	Malabar	332
Bellary	62	Tanjore	217	South Canara	174
Anantapur	12	Trichinopoly	124		
Cuddapah	42	Madura	141	Total ...	3,698

Ganjám, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chingleput and South Arcot had very few girls in the secondary stage.

Particulars are furnished in the margin as to the classes of the community represented in the lower secondary departments of upper secondary and lower secondary schools for girls for the past two years. The bulk of the increase appertained to Native Christians. The heavy fall under Panchamas is probably more apparent than real. But how far it is due to Panchama pupils of the previous year having returned themselves as Native Christians in 1897–98 cannot be ascertained. The decrease under Muhammadans and Brahmans, notwithstanding the encouragement held out to these classes by way of scholarships, is a matter for both surprise and regret.

Classes.	1896–97.	1897–98.
Europeans	757	774
Native Christians	1,698	1,782
Muhammadans	31	24
Brahmans	108	107
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	467	511
Panchamas	57	20
Others	4	5
Total ...	3,122	3,223

(h) *Primary Examination and primary standard examinations.*

131. The number of female candidates that appeared for the Primary Examination and the numbers that passed the complete test and in a portion of the examination for the past two years are compared in the margin. There was a further increase all round, but it was not so great as in 1896–97. Of the 2,373 candidates, as many as 2,270 were pupil candidates, but teacher candidates were fewer by one and private candidates by eleven. The steady increase in the number of pupil candidates is, as remarked in the last report, to be expected. In all, 1,709 candidates (1,633 pupil, 43 teacher and 33 private candidates) were successful as against 1,610 in the previous year; 1,326 (1,279 pupil, 30 teacher and 17 private candidates) qualified for certificates as against 1,241. The percentage of female candidates that passed for certificates was about the same as in 1896–97, but the results obtained by the teacher and private candidates slightly deteriorated.

Primary Examination.

Year.	Number examined.	Number that passed the complete test.	Number that passed in a portion of the examination.
1896–97 ...	2,234	1,241	369
1897–98 ...	2,373	1,326	383

The classes of the community to which the female candidates at the last Primary Examination belonged are indicated in the margin. It is to be regretted that Muhammadans and Panchamas passed a lower percentage than in 1896–97. As in the previous year, geography, hygiene and elementary science were the optional subjects brought up by the largest number of female candidates. Only eight female candidates brought up singing, and six passed, the corresponding figures for 1896–97 being 18 and 17.

Classes.	Number examined.	Number passed for certificates.	Percentage of passed to examined in 1897–98.	Percentage of passed to examined in 1896–97.
Europeans	217	132	60·8	61·0
Native Christians	931	590	63·4	62·5
Muhammadans	70	24	34·3	40·9
Brahmans	213	126	59·2	53·3
Non-Brahman caste Hindus	890	439	49·3	48·5
Panchamas	52	15	28·8	45·3
Total ...	2,373	1,326	55·9	55·6

132. In the margin will be found the number of girls' schools which presented and passed pupils under the several primary standards during the past two years. As in the case of lower secondary schools, the figures relating to salary-results schools examined for results stipends have been excluded. A larger number of schools presented and passed pupils under all the standards except the fourth, and consequently, the gap between the figures relating to the third and fourth standards has been widened. This does not give a bright prospect for secondary education among girls. It bears out the painful conclusion I have otherwise arrived at that, notwithstanding all the platform oratory on the advantages of female education, a re-action has, in many quarters, set in against it.

Primary standard examinations.

Standard.	Number of schools that presented pupils.		Number of schools that passed pupils.	
	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.
Infant ...	625	637	588	605
First ...	616	635	588	615
Second ...	580	593	555	570
Third ...	491	531	450	467
Fourth ...	248	244	226	206

The figures relating to the girls presented for and passed under the several primary standards, and the percentage of passed to examined for the past two years are given in the margin. The percentage was higher than in 1896–97 in the infant, first and second standards, but in the third and fourth standards it fell off. Of the

Standard.	Number of pupils presented.		Number of pupils passed.		Percentage.	
	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.
Infant ...	15,170	15,815	9,962	10,978	65·7	69·4
First ...	10,518	11,614	7,893	9,082	75·0	78·2
Second ...	7,597	7,616	5,809	5,991	76·5	78·7
Third ...	5,082	5,109	3,597	3,480	70·8	68·1
Fourth ...	1,658	1,662	1,201	1,155	72·4	69·5

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1,662 girls examined for the fourth standard, 1,166 were tested at the Primary Examination, and of these 821 were successful. Taking the figures relating to the lower secondary standard examinations also into account, it will be found that 42,760 girls were presented for the several results standards, of whom 31,310; or 73·2 per cent. passed, the corresponding figures for 1896–97 being 40,929, 29,029, and 70·9 per cent. Of the pupils presented and passed, 936 and 761 belonged to municipal schools, 7,570 and 5,097 to local fund schools, 19,084 and 14,300 to mission and 15,170 and 11,152 to non-mission results schools. Municipal schools obtained the best results, having passed 81 per cent., while local fund schools, and mission and non-mission results schools passed, respectively, 67, 75 and 74 per cent. of the girls they presented. It is not creditable to the teachers concerned that the local fund schools passed the lowest percentage, as was also the case in 1896–97.

The number of girls who passed in the several subjects under the primary standards is given below :—

Subjects.	Infant standard.	First standard.	Second standard.	Third standard.	Fourth standard.
Compulsory subjects.					
Reading	11,322	9,480	6,824	4,029	1,323
Writing	11,730	10,317	6,190	4,253	1,367
Arithmetic	11,359	9,478	6,345	3,621	1,168
Optional subjects.					
Kindergarten occupations	2,296	1,530	977	...	...
Object lessons or elementary science	2,013	1,433	952	207	8
Singing	335	238	167	38	20
Second language	13	352	302	173	128
Drawing	...	48	44	83	33
Needle-work	...	3,408	2,334	1,569	779
Geography	...	...	812	1,327	766
Hygiene	...	...	...	328	742
Indian History	...	...	...	...	96
Drill with gymnastics or calisthenics	1,336	1,223	976	595	308
Kummi	303	232	192	94	36

A comparison of the above figures with those of 1896–97 will show some improvement in compulsory subjects under the infant and first standards. In object lessons and drawing a larger number of girls passed, but in kindergarten a decrease will be noticed under each standard. The figures relating to singing seem to be incomplete; there being no standards prescribed in native music, which native girls are generally taught, few managers are able to return correct figures.

(i) *Public primary schools for girls.*

Public primary schools for girls.

133. The following summary classifies public primary schools for girls according to management for the past two years :—

Classes of schools.		1896-97. Schools.	1896-97. Pupils.	1897-98. Schools.	1897-98. Pupils.
Under public management.					
Government	Upper primary	77	4,733	81	5,065
	Lower primary	36	1,647	31	1,258
Board	Upper primary	11	730	15	990
	Lower primary	10	390	8	317
Under private management.					
Aided	Upper primary	263	14,587	(a) 279	16,154
	Lower primary	285	8,623	(b) 290	8,816
Unaided	Upper primary	20	1,013	(c) 23	1,111
	Lower primary	98	2,199	(d) 124	2,519
Total	Upper primary	371	21,063	398	23,320
	Lower primary	429	12,859	453	12,910
Grand total		800	33,922	851	36,230

(a) 206 with 12,289 pupils under mission management.
(b) 144 do. 4,857 do. do.
(c) 9 with 485 pupils under mission management.
(d) 26 do. 638 do. do.

Public primary schools for girls advanced both in number and in strength, but the average strength of each school was about the same, viz., 42. Most of the increase appertained to aided upper primary and unaided lower primary schools.

Girls in the primary stage according to districts.

134. Girls in the primary stage in all public institutions for boys and girls are distributed below by districts, which are arranged in the order of the percentage of girls to girls of school age :—

Districts.	Girls of school age.	Number of girls on 31st March 1898 in primary schools.	Number of girls on 31st March 1898 in the primary classes of secondary schools.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.	Total strength, 31st March 1897.	Percentage of column 8 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras	34,005	3,554	4,559	8,113	10·5	23·9	8,057	23·7
Nilgiris	6,546	410	379	789	6·3	12·1	763	11·7
Gódávari	157,747	9,748	1,190	10,938	6·2	6·9	10,325	6·5
Malabar	200,731	12,623	1,247	13,870	6·3	6·9	14,099	7·0
Kistna	137,585	8,482	400	8,882	6·2	6·5	8,752	6·4
Tinnevelly	147,394	7,976	1,063	9,039	5·4	6·1	8,727	5·9
Chingleput	84,623	3,473	234	3,707	4·1	4·4	3,384	4·0
Nellore	109,069	4,201	493	4,694	3·9	4·3	4,728	4·3
South Canara ...	81,772	2,705	609	3,314	3·3	4·1	3,187	3·9
Tanjore	174,310	5,419	1,372	6,791	3·1	3·9	5,963	3·4
Kurnool	60,551	2,026	7	2,033	3·3	3·4	2,259	3·7
Trichinopoly ...	106,372	2,914	559	3,473	2·7	3·3	3,191	3·0
North Arcot ...	162,892	4,443	758	5,201	2·7	3·2	4,989	3·1
Bellary	66,169	1,595	261	1,856	2·4	2·8	1,635	2·5
Salem	150,146	3,350	427	3,777	2·2	2·5	3,904	2·6
South Arcot ...	162,558	3,245	555	3,800	2·0	2·3	3,627	2·2
Coimbatore	153,471	2,717	769	3,486	1·8	2·3	3,407	2·2
Vizagapatam ...	210,362	3,434	733	4,172	1·6	2·0	3,837	1·8
Anantapur	51,937	1,017	38	1,055	2·0	2·0	1,032	2·0
Cuddapah	93,860	1,690	153	1,843	1·8	2·0	1,821	1·9
Madura	203,525	3,009	501	3,510	1·5	1·7	3,168	1·6
Ganjám	146,032	1,775	239	2,014	1·2	1·4	2,175	1·5
Total ...	2,701,657	89,806	16,551	106,357	3·3	3·9	103,030	3·8

The proportion of girls in the primary stage of instruction advanced but very slightly—from 3·8 to 3·9 per cent. In two districts (Anantapur and Nellore), the percentage of girls in the primary stage to girls of school age remained the same, while sixteen districts made a slight advance and four districts (Ganjám, Kurncol, Salem and Malabar) fell back. The highest percentage appertained to Madras as usual, and, as in the previous year, five districts, excluding Madras, had, in the primary stage of instruction over 5 per cent., while nine districts had between 2·5 and 5 per cent. of girls of school age.

Primary schools for girls managed by Government.

135. The total number of Government primary schools for girls fell from 113 to 112 and their strength from 6,380 to 6,323, the decrease being confined to lower primary schools. Of the schools, 63 were in the Northern Circars as against 64 in 1896–97. The decrease was due to the raising of the standard of two primary girls' schools in Ganjám to the lower secondary grade and to the reduction of a lower secondary girls' school in Vizagapatam to the primary grade. No Government primary schools existed in the districts of Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Nilgiris, and South Canara. Chingleput and Tanjore had only one school each. Over 72 per cent. of the schools were of the upper primary grade as against 68 per cent. in the previous year, and the percentage of pupils in the upper primary stage rose from 4·7 to 4·9. Taking upper primary schools alone into account, 6·1 per cent. of the pupils in them were in the upper primary stage as against 6·4 in the previous year.

Primary schools for girls managed by local boards.

136. Local boards had thirteen schools for girls under their management as against twelve in 1896–97, the increase being due to the opening of a girls' school by the Salem District Board. The Kistna, Anantapur, Nellore, Salem and South Canara boards

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maintained one school each. Eight of the schools were of the upper primary grade, and had 29 pupils in the upper primary and 430 in the lower primary department, and the remaining five schools were lower primary schools containing 165 pupils. The heavy fall in the number and strength of lower primary schools is due to the raising of some of them to the upper primary grade.

Primary schools for girls managed by municipalities.

137. Ten primary schools for girls were under the management of municipalities as against nine in the previous year, the Calicut municipality having two girls' schools instead of one in 1896–97. Seven of the schools were of the upper primary grade, containing 531 pupils in all as against the same number of such schools with 507 pupils in 1896–97. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage remained the same, viz., 39. Of the three lower primary schools, one was in Calicut, another in Trichinopoly and the third in Tanjore. As Government cannot afford to open new schools for girls, the municipalities which can find funds for the purpose should be encouraged to establish a few such schools.

Aided primary schools for girls.

138. Aided primary schools of the upper primary grade as well as those of the lower primary grade advanced both in number and in strength. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage also advanced from 1,478 to 1,626. Tinnevelly contained, as in the previous year, the largest number of aided primary schools, both upper and lower, there being 43 of the former and 81 of the latter, most of them under mission management.

Unaided primary schools for girls.

139. On the 31st March 1898 there were 147 unaided primary schools for girls with 3,630 pupils on the rolls as against 118 such schools with 3,212 pupils on the same date in 1897. Upper primary schools advanced from 20 to 23 and their strength from 1,013 to 1,111. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage was 100 as against 65 in 1896–97.

(j) *Scholarships and expenditure in girls' schools.*

140. As in the previous year the Government scholarship notification allotted, as detailed in the margin, 25 scholarships on the results of the Lower Secondary Examination and 40 on the results of the Primary Examination, subject to the proviso that scholarships not appropriated by one class could be assigned to pupils belonging to another class, preference being given to Hindu and Muhammadan girls. Forty-one primary scholarships, or one more than the sanctioned number, were awarded, and all the sixty special scholarships instituted for Hindu and Muhammadan girls were appropriated during the year. Also twenty-seven scholarships, or two more than the sanctioned number, were awarded on the results of the Lower Secondary Examination, the majority of the recipients being Native Christians. Only two scholarships were awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, one being given to a Native Christian and the other to a European. One Native Christian female undergraduate received a scholarship as in 1897, to study for the B.A. degree Examination. Scholarship grants were given to secondary and collegiate departments at the rates noted in the margin, the conditions of the grant being that scholarships shall be awarded on the results of public examinations and in accordance with the rules approved by the Department, subject to certain age limits prescribed for each department. The total expenditure on scholarships for girls during 1897–98 amounted to Rs. 13,956, provincial funds contributing Rs. 9,074.

Scholarships in girls' schools.

	Lower Secondary Examination.	Primary Examination.
Hindus including Uriyas ...	8	10
Muhammadans including Mappillas.	7	10
Native Christians	5	10
Backward classes	5	10
Total ...	25	40

	Per term. Rs.
Lower secondary department	9
Upper secondary do.	18
Junior college do.	21
Senior college do.	30

Expenditure in girls' schools.

141. Particulars of expenditure in primary and secondary girls' schools for the past five years are given below :—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	49,866	2,39,001	2,680	6,845	59,877	3,08,834	6,17,237
1894-95	50,548	2,39,503	3,078	3,547	62,807	3,83,215	6,92,150
1895-96	50,010	2,32,310	3,541	4,007	76,634	3,79,884	6,96,376
1896-97	50,957	2,50,658	3,007	4,410	80,203	3,64,333	7,02,611
1897-98	53,453	2,58,511	3,790	4,474	88,926	4,21,385	7,77,086

Nearly three-quarters of a lakh of rupees more were spent during the year on female education, and of the increased expenditure, Rs. 8,700 were borne by public funds, Rs. 8,723 by fees and Rs. 57,052 by subscriptions and other private funds. Government contribution alone approximated to a third of the entire outlay. The total average cost and the average cost to public funds per pupil were Rs. 14-9 and Rs. 5, respectively. The average fee paid by each pupil was Rs. 1-11, which was a little below one-eighth of the total cost per pupil.

(k) *General.*

142. The marginal summary compares for the past two years the number of girls in each stage of instruction in public secondary and primary schools. More or less improvement will be noticed in each stage. The percentage of girls who had reached the secondary stage remained about the same as in the previous year. Of the girls in the primary classes alone, 5·1 per cent. were in the upper primary stage, the corresponding proportion for boys being 7·6 per cent.

Female pupils in the different stages of instruction in public schools.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Upper secondary stage ...	328	361
Lower secondary stage ...	3,196	3,337
Upper primary stage ...	5,350	5,444
Lower primary stage ...	97,680	100,913
Total ...	106,554	110,055

The curriculum for girls' schools.

143. The appropriate curriculum for girls' schools is of less importance in th country than in Europe, America and Australia, owing to t fact that only a comparatively small number of girls in Ind go beyond the primary stage. In the primary standar both girls and boys must be drilled in the fundamentals of all instruction— t three R's. It is only when pupils advance to higher standards that, without relaxi efforts to master the fundamental subjects, it becomes expedient to differentia between the curricula for boys and girls. How far the differentiation ought go is a much debated question. Looked at from the point of view of the faculti of boys and girls, the curriculum that is suitable for the one sex cannot be ve unsuitable for the other. The mental faculties of the sexes being fundamental the same, the mental discipline that helps to develop the faculties of boys will al help to develop the faculties of girls. But those who look at the matter mere from the point of view of the sphere of life which most women are called upon fill in the present conditions of society, are of opinion that a curriculum identic with that for boys' schools makes girls unwomanly and unfits them for domestic lif This is a prejudice which is dying out, but it dies hard. Because a girl's future wi in all probability, be occupied with the details of a comparatively narrow domest circle is surely no reason why her education should be confined mainly to subjec that bear directly on her future household duties. Rather, the very narrowne and pettiness of the life of women in the domestic circle is one of the stronge reasons why her school education should be on a broad and liberal basis. If girl's education has been such as to call forth a wide and vigorous intelligence ar strong and generous sympathies, she will be all the better fitted, whether as wi or as mother, to withstand the narrowing influences of domestic life.

While avoiding the extreme view that the curriculum for boys and girls shou be alike in all particulars, those who have guided the destinies of education in th

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Presidency have steered clear of the other extreme, which would restrict instruction, especially secondary instruction, to subjects that bear directly on the domestic life that girls will have to live. But managers of girls' schools are not coerced in the matter of what they are to teach. In primary schools a wide selection of subjects is provided, from which they may choose. Similarly in secondary schools. In lower secondary schools the range of subjects is far wider than in primary schools, embracing many of the subjects of the elementary technical examinations, so that, besides the feminine accomplishments of needle-work and domestic economy, girls may take up such subjects as botany, hygiene, typewriting, music, drawing, painting, modelling, lace-making and dress-making. In upper secondary schools, no such freedom of choice is allowed if the pupils are preparing for the entrance examination of the University; but, if they are preparing for the Upper Secondary Examination, they need not bring up algebra and geometry, but may choose instead any congenial subject from the intermediate technical examination scheme. Native female candidates are not compelled to bring up English, but may instead bring up a vernacular language. It seems to me, therefore, that it would be difficult to provide more flexible curricula for girls' schools, whether primary or secondary. Girls of ambition and good parts may prosecute the same invigorating courses of study that their brothers pursue. Girls less ambitious and less or differently gifted may follow the softer paths of learning more suited to their abilities and tastes.

Extension of female education.

144. From the figures recorded in the preceding paragraphs, it will be observed that the progress of female education in the Presidency during the year was rather slow, the percentage of girls under instruction in all classes and grades of institutions to the female population of school age having risen only from 4·3 to 4·5. The remarks contained in paragraph 149 of my last report on the indifference of the people in the matter of female education and on the deep-rooted prejudices which stand in the way of native girls attending public schools after they have attained puberty still hold good and are applicable to the whole of India. The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, writes in the last quinquennial report: "The absence of an "adequate supply of female teachers and the social objection to the employment "of women in remunerative work seem to be more potent obstacles to the advance- "ment of female education than the system of early marriage, or the seclusion of "females from public gaze, which would not generally interfere with the education "of a girl up to the upper primary standard . . . There is also even in many "well-informed quarters an impression that education has a tendency to make girls "more independent of their lawful guardians and less observant of established "customs and domestic duties. The superstitious notion that widowhood is the "inevitable lot of educated girls may also influence the decision of not a few. And "all this, coupled, perhaps, with an insufficiency of pecuniary resources, accounts "for the slow progress that education has as yet made among the female portion "of the population." The Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, concludes the chapter on female education in his last quinquennial report thus: "Finally, I "would remark that the progress of the immediate future is not likely to be rapid, "but that there is, in my belief, a gradual awakening to the sense that females "are not outside the pale of education, and that their instruction is not in itself "injurious, nor likely to be attended with serious social evils."

Qualifications of teachers in girls' schools.

145. In public schools for girls 2,909 teachers were employed on the 31st March 1898, and, of these, 17 held non-Indian diplomas and 459 held no certificates at all. The numbers of teachers holding trained or untrained teachers' certificates, or general education certificates merely, are given in the margin. Excluding headmasters, pandits and special instructors, there were 2,301 general teachers on the staff of public schools for girls, of whom 698 held trained teachers' certificates, 354 held untrained teachers' certificates with two years' service in recognized schools, 261 held general education certificates with five years' service on the 1st April 1895 and 239 had passed no examination, but

	On the 31st March	
	1897.	1898.
Teachers holding trained teachers' certificates	986	1,041
Teachers holding untrained teachers' certificates	569	519
Teachers holding general education certificates	807	873

had five years' service in recognized schools on the 1st April 1895; while 749, or 26 per cent. of the total number of teachers, were not qualified either by certificates or by length of service as against 23 per cent. in 1896-97. The increase here is probably the result of a more correct classification due to the registration of teachers which is now being carried out.

Zenana agencies.

146. According to the returns received in this office, which were not, however, complete, six groups of home education classes conducted by zenana agencies were in existence on the 31st March 1898, attended by 102 students, of whom 20 were in the lower secondary and 82 in the primary departments. The National Indian Association, which is the only secular agency in the Presidency engaged in zenana teaching, maintained classes in Madras, Cuddalore, Coimbatore and Salem, the same as in 1896-97, and received aid from the Department in the shape of salary grants. Two mission agencies, viz., the F.C.M., Madras, and the C.E.Z.M., Ootacamund, were also in receipt of salary grants on behalf of the teachers employed by them. These home education classes do not, however, seem to have done much to extend education among Indian women. Moreover, the inspecting officers experience considerable difficulty in conducting the annual inspection and examination of these classes, and quite recently a case was brought to my notice, in which out of 15 pupils on the rolls of one of these home education classes, only three could be examined by the Inspectress, and, even of these three, one had to be examined in her own house. The objections raised in the case of the other pupils were, in most cases, frivolous. Even when the Inspectress conducts the annual inspection in the residences of the pupils, it not unfrequently happens that the elderly women of the family to which the pupils belong consider the presence of a European lady an intrusion—so strong are the prejudices of Native women against female education. With a view to improve the working of those home education classes, which receive aid from Government, and to prevent the waste of public funds, I purpose imposing certain conditions as regards the number of pupils to be presented for the annual inspection.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans.

147. The number of institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans rose from 93 to 96 and their strength from 7,991 to 8,181—the highest figures on record. The increase in institutions was confined to primary schools, while that in scholars extended to all classes of institutions except special schools. Appendix O gives particulars of institutions and scholars for the past two years according to grades, and the following is a summary thereof:—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Colleges	3	42	3	44
Secondary schools	70	6,721	70	6,850
Primary schools	13	675	16	762
Special schools	7	553	7	525
Total ...	93	7,991	96	8,181

As in the previous year, two of the institutions, viz., the male and female branches of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, were under Government, and one, viz., the Breek's Memorial School, Ootacamund, was under municipal management. Ninety were aided and three unaided. The total number of European scholars in all classes of institutions rose but slightly, viz., from 7,806 to 7,815. It has been shown in Chapter I that the number of European scholars, male and female, was in excess of the respective populations of school age as usually estimated. This accounts for the smallness of the increase from year to year.

The administration of European schools in this Presidency is not regulated by any special code of rules as in most other parts of India, such special concessions as were deemed necessary or expedient having been incorporated in the general Grant-in-Aid Code. This arrangement has proved successful. On the 31st

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March 1897 there were under instruction 7,806 European pupils in Madras as against 7,818 in Bengal, which has a special code for European schools.

In December last I received a deputation from the Madras Diocesan Board of Education, which was introduced by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras. The deputation represented to me that certain special concessions should be given to schools for poor Europeans aided on the salary-grant system. Of these, the most important, and those that are urgently needed, are (1) an enhanced rate of salary grant on behalf of teachers in these schools holding trained teachers' certificates, and (2) the exclusion of voluntary subscriptions and donations as items of receipts when calculating whether any refund has to be made under article 8, Chapter III of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The matter has formed the subject of a separate communication since the close of the year.

European students in the different stages of instruction.

148. The distribution of European students among the different stages of instruction is given below for the past two years :—

Stages of instruction.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges	38	10	34	11
Professional colleges	22	2	25	1
Upper secondary stage	309	194	296	201
Lower secondary stage	1,005	776	954	805
Primary stage	2,427	2,304	2,440	2,344
Special or technical schools	232	487	230	474
Total ...	4,033	3,773	3,979	3,836

The percentages of scholars, male and female, in the several stages of instruction on the 31st March 1897 to the total number attending institutions for general education are indicated in the margin. These are better graduated than the corresponding figures relating to Bengal on the above date, viz., ·5, 3·5, 22·4 and 73·6, respectively.

Stages.	
Collegiate	·7
Upper secondary	7·1
Lower secondary	25·2
Primary	67·0

Arts colleges had only 34 male scholars on the rolls—the lowest on record during the past seven years. This must be attributed to the smaller number matriculating since 1892–93. The fall in the secondary stages is to be regretted. A slight improvement may be expected when the standard of the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum is raised to the upper secondary grade. The increase in the number of girls in institutions for general education is satisfactory. The proportion of students passing from the lower secondary to the upper secondary stage, as well as that of those passing from the upper secondary to the collegiate stage, was as small as in 1896–97, and the explanation given in this connection in the last report still holds good. Further, a European's style of living, luxuries apart, is much more expensive than that of a native, and he finds it, therefore, impracticable to enter public or private service on the pay for which the services of a native equally qualified educationally are procurable. It is this initial difficulty which deters him from seeking higher education or entering the lower ranks of the public service to the extent possible for natives.

Collegiate education.

149. For the English language, Second language and Science divisions of the B.A. degree Examination, nine, nine and seven European candidates appeared, respectively, and of these, eight, four and five passed. For the F.A. Examination, 27 candidates appeared and 14 passed as against 12 out of 22 in 1896–97. One candidate presented himself for the M.A. degree Examination and passed. Seven candidates appeared for the several University examinations in Medicine, and of these six passed as against 12 out of 15 in 1896–97. In the three colleges for Europeans, viz., the Doveton, St. Mary's and St. Thomé colleges, all situated in the city of Madras, there were 44 students, of whom 24 were Europeans. Of the rest, two were Native Christians, one was a Muhammadan, and the remaining 17 were Hindus. The Doveton College sent up eight students for the F.A. Examination of December 1897 and passed five, one being placed in the first class. These results were a decided improvement on those of the previous year, in which only two passed out of six sent up.

St. Mary's College sent up six candidates and passed two, both in the second class; while St. Thomé College sent up three, but failed to pass any.

Secondary education.

150. At the Matriculation Examination of December last, 31 out of 82 male candidates were successful as against 16 out of 92 in the previous year. No European male candidate appeared for the Upper Secondary Examination. For the Lower Secondary Examination, 257 male candidates appeared, and of these 49 passed for complete certificates, as against 55 out of 251 in 1896-97. Of the 70 secondary schools, 32 as against 31 were for boys and 38 for girls, and of the 32 boys' schools ten were of the upper secondary grade. From seven of the upper secondary schools 58 pupils appeared for the Matriculation Examination, of whom 21 were successful. At the Lower Secondary Examination, 60 pupils passed from the lower secondary departments of upper secondary schools and lower secondary schools out of 161 that presented themselves. The number of European boys in the upper secondary stage fell from 309 to 296, and the number in the lower secondary stage from 1,005 to 954.

Primary education.

151. For the Primary Examination 208 European male candidates appeared, and of these 100, or 48 per cent. passed for certificates as against 64, or 40 per cent. out of 161 in 1896-97; the increase in the number and the proportion of passed candidates is encouraging. The number of primary schools for Europeans rose during the year from 13 to 16, and of these seven were for boys, containing 395 pupils, of whom 159 were girls. On the whole, 2,440 European boys were reading in the primary classes of schools of all grades.

Female education.

152. The results obtained by the European female candidates at the different public examinations held during the year under report are noted below :—

	Examined.	Passed.
B.A. degree Examination, English Language division	1	1
First Examination in Arts	4	3
Upper Secondary Examination	4	1
Matriculation Examination	64	19
Lower Secondary Examination	223	100
Primary Examination	217	132

Four female candidates availed themselves of the modifications made in the Upper Secondary Examination notification with a view to afford special facilities to female candidates, but all failed except one who passed in the first class. There were 38 secondary, nine primary and five special schools for European girls with 3,269, 367 and 453 pupils as against 39, seven and five such schools with 3,224, 273 and 466 pupils, respectively, in 1896-97. The total number of European girls in all grades and classes of institutions was 3,836, or 63 more than in the previous year, but as many as 2,344, or 61 per cent. were in the primary stage of instruction.

Special education.

153. Two of the seven schools for special education were industrial schools for boys, and the remaining five were girls' schools, of which three were schools of music, one a drawing class and the remaining one a singing class, the last two being connected with the Presentation Convent school, Black Town. The number of European male students receiving special education fell from 232 to 230, and that of female students from 487 to 474. The strength of the Madras Industrial school dwindled down from thirty to nine. The proposal to connect this school with the Civil Orphan Asylum having fallen through, the managing committee is taking steps to continue it on a more satisfactory footing. The strength of the Adyar Orphanage rose from 57 to 63; but, as I have already observed, no pupil from this school appeared for any of the technical examinations. This school also needs careful attention.

Sausmond and Whitefield schools.

154. The Sausmond school which was closed in 1893-94 has not yet been re-opened, and there seems to be no probability of its revival. The Whitefield school had only 23 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last, and instruction was given up to the seventh standard. Hopes were entertained when the school was established that it would

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develop into a strong middle school. The school did not draw any grant in 1897-98, the manager not having applied for it.

155. The Madras Railway Company maintained seven schools as in the previous year, and their strength remained almost the same, namely, 401 as against 404. The strength of each school is given in the margin. A sum of Rs. 3,247 was drawn from provincial funds towards the upkeep of these schools as against Rs. 2,381 in 1896-97. The Company continues to maintain a good library at Perambúr, the books being circulated among the railway schools at regular intervals. The South Indian Railway Company maintained a school at Madura, which had 53 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1898.

Railway schools.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Perambúr	148	132
Raichur	25	49
Gooty	70	49
Pódanúr	54	53
Súramangalam	32	28
Jalarpet	60	60
Arkónam	...	30
Rénigunta	15	...

156. As stated in paragraph 162 of the last report on Public Instruction, no Government scholarships were specially reserved for Europeans, nor does any such reservation seem necessary. The general scholarships awarded on the results of the several public examinations are open to this class of the community equally with others. The number of scholarships appropriated by Europeans during each year depends, therefore, upon the number of candidates eligible for the general scholarships, and is subject to fluctuations. Hence, only one scholarship was awarded to a European female candidate during the year as against nine in 1896-97. The total expenditure on scholarships in European schools amounted to Rs. 2,920, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 1,078.

Scholarships for Europeans.

157. The expenditure in colleges and schools intended for Europeans for the past five years, including the amounts spent on buildings and scholarships, is shown below :—

Expenditure in European schools.

Year.	From provincial funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	1,38,072	238	70,605	2,97,448	5,06,363
1894-95	1,30,349	801	79,990	3,07,595	5,18,735
1895-96	1,31,167	1,680	88,063	3,24,951	5,45,861
1896-97	1,34,547	941	97,986	3,12,007	5,45,481
1897-98	1,53,141	1,922	1,03,475	3,89,482	6,48,020

A large outlay of Rs. 92,448 was incurred on school buildings as against Rs. 1,006 in 1896-97. This was due to the execution of the following important works during the year :—

	Total outlay. Rs.
Fort Catholic girls' school, Vizagapatam	73,808
European Convent girls' school, Mailapur	6,073
Wesleyan Mission European school, St. Thomas' Mount	5,450
English girls' school, Purasaippakkam, Madras	3,995

This accounts chiefly for the large additional expenditure. Both public and private funds participated in the increase, and the fee receipts were also larger. If the expenditure on school buildings and scholarships be omitted, it will be found that fees and provincial grants met, respectively, 19 and 26 per cent. of the total expenditure.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans.

158. Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans for the past two years are classified in Appendix P according to grades and managing agencies. The following is a summary thereof :—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	No.	Strength.	No.	Strength.
Public secondary schools	12	1,372	12	1,255
Public primary schools	1,151	48,035	1,126	47,444
Public special schools	6	308	6	355
Private schools	914	27,830	964	28,787
Total ...	2,083	77,545	2,108	77,841

The number of public schools fell from 1,169 to 1,144 and their strength from 49,715 to 49,054, the decrease being almost entirely confined to primary schools. Private schools, on the other hand, had an increase of 50 to their number and 957 to their strength. The total number of Muhammadan students in all public and private institutions fell from 100,924 to 100,295, and the percentage of scholars to population of school age thus fell from 29·9 to 29·7.

Muhammadan scholars in the different stages of instruction.

159. Muhammadan male and female scholars in public institutions in the different stages of instruction for the past two years are set forth in the margin, from which it will be noticed that there was a marked and satisfactory increase in the number of male students in arts colleges, and that the number of boys in the secondary stage increased from 1,924 to 2,018, while that of girls fell from 31 to 24. Not a single girl had gone beyond the lower secondary stage. Boys as well as girls in the primary stage fell off. The steady decrease since 1896 in the number of girls at school is very disappointing and does not augur well for the future of education among Muhammadan women.

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges	50	...	68	...
Professional colleges ...	13	...	11	...
Upper secondary stage.	372	...	370	...
Lower secondary stage.	1,552	31	1,648	24
Primary stage	57,504	11,253	56,322	10,802
Training schools ...	104	14	104	18
Other special schools ...	360	22	459	30
Total ...	59,955	11,320	58,982	10,874

Distribution of Muhammadan scholars by districts.

160. In the following table the proportion of Muhammadan boys and girls in all institutions to the respective male and female population of school age is worked out for each district, the districts being arranged in the order of proportion of male pupils :—

Districts.	Muhammadan population of school age.		Muhammadan scholars on the 31st March 1898.		Percentage of scholars on the 31st March 1898 to population of school age.			Muhammadan scholars on the 31st March 1897.		Percentage of scholars on the 31st March 1897 to population of school age.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Gódávari ...	2,993	3,163	2,656	980	88·7	31·0	59·1	2,590	951	86·5	30·1	57·5
Tinnevelly ...	6,480	7,912	5,529	573	85·3	7·2	42·4	4,972	317	76·7	4·0	36·7
Tanjore	7,753	10,227	6,592	932	85·0	9·1	41·8	6,343	1,023	81·8	10·0	41·0
Salem	4,548	4,678	3,595	785	79·0	16·8	47·5	3,924	891	86·3	19·0	52·2
Coimbatore ...	3,129	3,463	2,360	201	75·4	5·8	38·9	2,424	171	77·5	4·9	39·4
Madras	3,959	4,018	2,888	558	72·9	13·9	43·2	3,080	508	77·8	12·6	45·0
North Arcot ...	7,160	7,276	5,174	1,657	72·3	22·8	47·3	5,390	1,402	75·3	19·3	47·0
Trichinopoly ...	2,800	2,941	2,021	262	72·2	8·9	39·8	1,853	131	66·2	4·5	34·6
Nilgiris	454	236	301	100	66·3	42·4	56·7	252	75	55·5	31·8	47·4
Madura	10,750	13,271	6,662	385	61·9	2·9	29·3	6,386	389	59·4	2·6	28·0
Ganjám	428	400	263	117	61·4	29·3	45·9	316	118	73·8	29·5	52·4
Vizagapatam ...	1,380	1,703	1,028	264	61·2	15·5	38·2	1,080	302	64·3	17·7	40·9
Chingleput ...	1,999	1,937	1,206	141	60·3	7·3	34·2	1,060	132	50·0	6·8	30·3
Kistna	8,238	8,047	3,772	938	45·8	11·7	28·9	3,727	1,062	45·2	13·2	29·4
South Arcot ...	4,391	4,408	1,979	267	45·1	6·1	25·5	2,188	195	49·8	4·4	27·1
Bellary	6,698	6,167	2,899	220	43·3	3·6	24·2	2,869	194	42·8	3·1	23·8
Anantapur ...	3,963	3,737	1,651	109	41·7	2·9	22·9	1,777	114	44·8	3·1	24·6
Malabar	58,093	57,385	23,162	7,145	39·8	12·5	26·2	22,891	7,611	39·4	13·3	26·4
South Canara ...	8,440	8,357	2,829	362	33·5	4·3	19·0	3,104	470	36·8	5·6	21·3
Kurnool	7,441	7,172	2,283	355	30·7	4·9	18·1	2,288	418	30·7	5·8	18·5
Cuddapah ...	9,276	8,659	2,843	444	30·6	5·1	18·3	3,302	531	35·6	6·1	21·4
Nellore	5,994	5,734	1,684	183	28·1	3·2	15·9	1,942	211	32·4	3·7	18·4
Total ...	166,667	170,891	83,317	16,978	50·0	9·9	29·7	83,758	17,166	50·3	10·0	29·9

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

The percentage of male scholars, as well as that of female pupils, fell slightly, the former from 50·3 to 50·0 and the latter from 10·0 to 9·9. Seven districts retained their position, seven showed more or less advance, and the remaining eight retrograded. Gódávari again occupied the first place. As in 1896–97, the percentage of male pupils in nine districts was below 50, and in thirteen as against twelve districts, the percentage of female pupils was below 10. The total percentage in 1896–97, viz., 29·9, compares, however, very favourably with the corresponding percentages in Bengal and Bombay, viz., 13·6 and 21·0, respectively.

Collegiate education.

161. The results of the B.A. degree and F.A. Examinations for the past two years are compared below :—

		1896–97.		1897–98.	
		Exd.	Passed.	Exd.	Passed.
B.A.	English Language division	21	5	11	9
	Second Language division	14	13	5	4
	Science division	10	7	9	4
First Examination in Arts		25	5	38	7

At the F.A. Examination, only seven passed out of 38 examined. This is disappointing. For each division of the B.A. degree Examination fewer candidates presented themselves and fewer passed, except in the English Language division, the success of as many as nine out of eleven in English being very good. One out of five Muhammadan candidates passed at the First Examination in Law and three out of four the examinations in medicine. Of the 68 students in the arts colleges, 12 were attending the Presidency College, 12 the Madras Christian College and seven the Wesleyan Mission College, Rayapet.

Secondary education.

162. For the Matriculation and Lower Secondary Examinations, 155 and 295 Muhammadan male candidates appeared, of whom 44 and 45, respectively, were successful. The results at the latter examination are not encouraging. Only one candidate passed at the Upper Secondary Examination out of four that appeared. As in 1896–97, there were 12 secondary schools for Muhammadans, of which eight were for boys and four for girls, and of the eight boys' schools only two were of the upper secondary grade, viz., the Government Madrasa-i-Azam and the aided Harris High school, Madras. The total strength of the two schools rose from 415 to 420. The former school sent up ten candidates for the last Matriculation Examination, but not a single candidate passed. The difficulty in securing a suitable building for the Madrasa has not yet been overcome. The Harris school presented eight candidates and passed five as against two out of ten in 1896–97. The total number of lower secondary schools for boys remained at six, but their strength fell from 703 to 533. Upper secondary and lower secondary boys in all classes and grades of institutions numbered 370 and 1,648, as against 372 and 1,552, respectively, on the 31st March 1897.

Primary education.

163. The number of Muhammadan male candidates at the last Primary Examination was 1,977, of whom 770 passed for certificates, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,827 and 627. The increase in the number and the proportion of successful candidates is satisfactory. Public primary schools for Muhammadan boys fell during the year from 1,024 to 1,003, the number at the close of 1895–96, and their strength from 43,734 to 43,294. The decrease extended to all classes of schools except board schools, which increased both in number and in strength. Over 47 per cent. of the primary schools were under the management of local boards as against 44 per cent. in the previous year.

Female education.

164. As in 1896–97, one Muhammadan female candidate appeared for the last Matriculation Examination, but she failed to pass. Six candidates appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination, but it is much to be regretted that none of them were successful. For the Primary Examination, 70 Muhammadan girls presented themselves, and 24 passed for certificates as against 27 out of 66 in 1896–97. Excluding schools for special education and including indigenous schools, there were 170 schools for the general education of Muhammadan girls attended by 5,493 pupils as against 179 with 5,621 pupils in 1896–97. The decrease chiefly appertained to aided primary schools. The total number of Muhammadan girls under instruction in all classes and grades

of schools fell slightly from 17,166 to 16,978. Only 24 girls, however, as against 31 in the previous year, had reached the lower secondary stage, while none had passed beyond that stage. This is very disappointing indeed. EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

165. Special schools for Muhammadans remained the same as in the previous year, viz., six, but their strength advanced from 308 to 355. The College of Agriculture and the Law and Medical Colleges had two, five and four Muhammadan students, respectively, while 28 Muhammadan pupils were attending the School of Arts, and 32 the schools of medicine. Of the 88 Muhammadan male students under training, 23 belonged to the Muhammadan Branch Training school, Madras, and 25 to the Mappilla Training school, Calicut. Of the 18 female students under training, 13 belonged to the Hobart Training school, Madras, and five to the Moyan Training school, Calicut. The two industrial institutions specially intended for Muhammadans, viz., the Anjumani-i-Mufid-i-Ala-i-Islam and the Industrial school for women at Guntúr had 257 and 27 Muhammadan pupils on the rolls. The former institution has not been working very sucessfully. An account of the work done by the schools has been given in chapter VI. *Special education.*

166. The question of Mappilla education was fully discussed in my letter No. 6058, dated 5th June 1897, in which, among other things, I recommended the institution of a large number of special scholarships for the Mappilla pupils of primary schools in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks, and the opening of a special class in the School of Commerce, Calicut, in which instruction in commercial subjects would be imparted to Mappillas in Malayalam. These proposals have been sanctioned since the close of the year, and will, it is hoped, lead to some improvement in the educational condition of Mappillas. *Education of Mappillas.*

The summary in the margin shows the number and strength of schools specially intended for Mappillas during the past two years. Public schools fell from 378 to 363 and their strength from 19,208 to 18,617, while private schools advanced both in number and in strength. This advance is not, however, a matter for congratulation, seeing that the pupils attending these private schools receive little or no secular instruction, but merely learn the Quran by rote. Of the public schools, one was an upper primary school—a practising school with 44 pupils under the management of the Department—130 with 7,755 pupils were managed by local boards and municipalities, and 152 with 7,324 pupils were aided from public funds, the remaining 80 schools with 3,494 pupils being unaided. There were, besides, 14 schools for Mappilla girls, seven of which with 328 pupils were managed by Government, five with 195 pupils were aided from public funds, and two were unaided. In public primary schools for Mappilla boys 581 teachers were employed, of whom 94 held trained teachers' certificates, five untrained teachers' certificates, 186 held general education certificates, and 296 were unpassed. The total expenditure from public funds on boys' schools for Mappillas during the year amounted to Rs. 31,470 made up of Rs. 11,870 from provincial funds, Rs. 14,660 from local funds, and Rs. 4,940 from municipal funds.

Year.		Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.	
		Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
1896–97.	Public.	378	19,208	13	652
	Private.	243	9,883	...	...
1897–98.	Public.	363	18,617	14	616
	Private.	272	10,417	...	...

167. This Department can do very little towards the educational advancement of the Laccadive islanders. Arrangements are being made to bring out a first standard reader in Malayalam and Arabic characters for the requirements of the schools in the islands. The appointment of a Malayalam teacher in the Government Training school, Mangalore, referred to in paragraph 174 of the last report, has since been sanctioned, with a view to giving greater facilities for the training of teachers in the Amindivi islands under the supervision of the South Canara Collectorate. Something substantial might be done, if the Collectors could take a Mappilla Sub-Assistant Inspector or Inspecting schoolmaster with them in their annual tours to the islands. *Education in the Laccadive islands.*

EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

At present we are very much in the dark as to the steps that should be taken to improve their educational condition.

Scholarships for Muhammadans.

168. As in the previous year, six, seven and ten scholarships for Muhammadan male pupils, other than Mappillas, and two, five and ten scholarships for Mappillas were allotted on the results of the Matriculation, Lower Secondary and Primary Examinations, respectively; but as many as eight, nine and twenty-six Muhammadans were awarded scholarships. Nine Mappillas were awarded scholarships on the results of the Primary Examination, and two on those of the Lower Secondary Examination, there being no pupils eligible for the other scholarships. Scholarships were also given on the results of the F.A. Examination to two Muhammadan students to enable them to study for the B.A. degree Examination. In addition to the above scholarships, special scholarships were awarded, under G.O., No. 316, Educational, dated 23rd May 1896, to as many as 83 children of the Carnatic stipendiaries who were too poor to pay for their children's education, the value of the scholarship awarded to each pupil being the standard fees laid down in the fee notification for the standard or form in which the pupil was reading. Nearly five hundred rupees were spent on the item in 1897-98. The rules of the Law College and the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture provide for payment of special scholarships to Muhammadans.

Expenditure in Muhammadan and Mappilla schools.

169. The entire expenditure in Muhammadan and Mappilla schools during 1897-98 amounted to Rs. 2,27,630, of which Rs. 56,097 was borne from provincial funds, Rs. 58,708 from local funds, Rs. 27,155 from municipal funds, Rs. 36,974 from fees, and the balance of Rs. 48,696 from subscriptions, endowments and miscellaneous sources. In other words, 62 per cent. of the entire expenditure was met from public funds, 16 per cent. from fees, and 22 per cent. from other sources, as against 63, 15 and 22 per cent., respectively, in 1896-97.

X.—EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas.

170. The following summary shows the number and strength of institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas at the close of the past two years :—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Public secondary schools	21	1,794	15	1,269
Public primary schools	2,419	55,646	2,478	56,842
Public special schools	1	18	1	26
Private schools	27	436	23	385
Total ...	2,468	57,894	2,517	58,522

A further increase will be noticed both in the number and in the strength of these institutions, but schools rose by 2 per cent. and scholars by 1 per cent. only. Even this small advance is gratifying, in view of the prevalence, during the year, of famine and scarcity, which affect the lower classes of the community more than the higher. The increase was chiefly confined to public primary schools, and more than compensated for the decrease under secondary and private schools. Appendix Q classifies the schools according to grades and managing agencies. Of the public schools, eight with 315 pupils as against nine with 325 were managed by Government; 320 with 10,180 pupils as against 303 with 9,750 pupils were managed by local boards; 1,488 with 35,616 pupils as against 1,343 with 33,217 pupils were managed by private individuals or bodies and aided from public funds; and 678 with 12,026 pupils as against 786 with 14,166 pupils were unaided. The

large advance under aided schools was very satisfactory as indicating internal improvement. Of the 1,488 aided and 678 unaided schools, 1,069 and 494, respectively, were managed by missionary bodies, a fact which bears strong testimony to the continuance of the philanthropic efforts they have been making for the education and social uplifting of Panchamas. In fact, missionaries have been the pioneers of Panchama education in this Presidency, and they are still the chief workers in that field, having taken this noble task in hand along with evangelizing work. It must not be forgotten that the progress of education among this class of the community, especially in the collegiate and upper secondary stages, is apt to be obscured by the natural tendency of its members to call themselves Native Christians and so get rid of the name 'Pariah' with all its degrading associations. One of the most hopeful signs of future progress is the favourable change in native public opinion which has slowly but surely been taking place during recent years.

Panchama scholars in the different stages of instruction.

171. The subjoined statement gives the number of Panchama scholars in the different stages of instruction on the 31st March 1897 and 1898 :—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges	...	...	2	...
Upper secondary stage	19	1	16	...
Lower secondary stage	212	57	169	20
Primary stage	34,218	4,902	36,048	5,360
Training schools	39	1	52	3
Other special schools	39	...	42	...
Total ...	34,527	4,961	36,329	5,383

There were two students in the collegiate stage, one of whom was in the Kumbakónam College and the other in the C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly; but the number of boys in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages fell from 19 and 212 to 16 and 169, respectively. At the last Primary Examination, 492 Panchama boys and 52 Panchama girls appeared, and of these 101 and 15, respectively, passed for certificates. These results show a deterioration compared with those of the previous year. The unfavourable character of the year seems to have contributed to this retrogression.

Distribution of Panchama scholars by districts.

172. In the following table districts are arranged according to the proportion of Panchama male scholars to the Panchama male population of school age :—

Districts.	Panchama population of school age.		Panchama scholars.		Percentage of scholars to population of school age.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Madras	4,504	4,643	2,445	644	54·3	13·9
Nilgiris	1,187	853	403	91	34·0	10·7
Ganjám	10,257	10,872	1,783	14	17·4	0·1
Tinnevelly	25,329	27,266	4,087	461	16·1	1·7
Chingleput	23,279	22,741	3,660	468	15·7	2·1
Kistna	25,686	24,929	3,362	972	13·1	3·9
Madura	30,531	33,455	3,551	215	11·6	0·6
Gódávari	36,480	37,487	2,978	735	8·2	2·0
Bellary	6,634	6,636	534	61	8·0	0·9
North Arcot	29,646	29,450	2,357	326	8·0	1·1
Trichinopoly	19,772	21,534	1,579	63	8·0	0·3
South Arcot	40,093	40,587	2,989	237	7·5	0·6
Coimbatore	21,748	22,580	1,432	132	6·6	0·6
Tanjore	35,112	38,111	2,146	289	6·1	0·8
Nellore	20,672	19,963	1,175	338	5·7	1·7
Salem	21,674	22,727	963	26	4·4	0·1
Vizagapatam	22,516	22,729	718	61	3·2	0·3
Anantapur	7,325	7,144	237	70	3·2	1·0
Malabar	19,152	20,476	588	114	3·1	0·6
Cuddapah	13,165	12,656	341	51	2·6	0·4
Kurnool	8,692	8,404	183	38	2·1	0·5
South Canara	8,199	9,745	38	2	0·5	0·0
Total ...	431,653	444,988	37,549	5,408	8·7	1·2

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

Male scholars advanced from 35,848 to 37,549 or by 4·7 per cent. and female pupils from 4,993 to 5,408 or by 8·3 per cent., the corresponding rates of increase for 1896–97 being 6·3 per cent. and 8·1 per cent. The percentages of total male and female pupils to the respective populations of school age were 8·7 and 1·2 as against 8·3 and 1·1. Seven districts as regards male and an equal number as regards female pupils showed a higher percentage than the average. Fourteen districts retained their position in the list, five districts gained one or two places and three districts only, viz., Kurnool, Coimbatore and Malabar, lost from one to three places. As in the year previous, South Canara was at the bottom of the list.

Expenditure on Panchama schools.

173. The expenditure on Panchama schools borne on the departmental returns was Rs. 2,48,788, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 17,746, local funds Rs. 52,381, municipal funds Rs. 18,668, fees Rs. 10,585, and subscriptions, endowments and other sources Rs. 1,49,408. Public funds thus met 36 per cent. of the entire cost as against 39 per cent. in 1896–97.

XI.—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

Education of aboriginal and hill tribes.

174. The education of children belonging to the aboriginal and hill tribes received its share of attention during the year. As stated in the last report, the vast majority of these tribes are in the Agency tracts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari, where Government maintains a large number of primary and a few lower secondary schools, particulars of which are given in the following summary:—

Classes of schools.	Ganjám.				Vizagapatam.				Gódávari.			
	1896–97.		1897–98.		1896–97.		1897–98.		1896–97.		1897–98.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Government	54	1,903	55	1,938	51	1,615	50	1,635	51	1,584	51	1,375
Aided	24	577	23	538	44	950	58	1,109	4	202	2	164
Unaided	20	420	46	957	30	508	23	416	11	228	10	291
Indigenous	...	...	...	...	35	350	45	440	...	...	...	...
Total ...	98	2,900	124	3,433	160	3,423	176	3,600	66	2,014	63	1,830

The number of schools in the Ganjám Agency rose from 98 to 124 and their strength from 2,900 to 3,433. The increase appertained mainly to unaided schools, the number and strength of which more than doubled during the year. Government schools advanced from 54 to 55 and their strength from 1,903 to 1,938, in consequence of the opening of a new school. Only one of the Government schools was of the lower secondary grade, the rest being primary. Of the pupils, 874 belonged to the aboriginal classes.

In the Vizagapatam Agency there were 176 schools with 3,600 pupils as against 160 with 3,423 pupils on the 31st March 1897. The number of Government schools fell from 51 to 50, but their strength advanced slightly from 1,615 to 1,635. Two of the Government schools were of the lower secondary grade, the rest being primary. Aided schools advanced both in number and in strength, there being 58 such schools with 1,109 pupils as against 44 with 950 pupils on the 31st March 1897. Returns have also been furnished for 45 indigenous schools with 440

pupils as against 35 with 350 pupils. The total number of aborigines in all classes of schools in the Agency rose from 214 to 380.

The total number of schools in the Gódávari Agency fell from 66 to 63 and their strength from 2,014 to 1,830. As in the previous year, there were 51 Government schools with 1,375 pupils as against 1,584. Three of these schools were of the lower secondary grade with 316 pupils. There were only two aided schools with 164 pupils as against four with 202 pupils in 1896-97. Of the pupils, 317 belonged to the aboriginal classes as against 296.

On the whole, education in the three Agencies made fair progress during the year. The total number of schools intended for the aboriginal tribes rose from 324 to 363 and their strength from 8,337 to 8,863. It is also satisfactory to note that the total number of pupils of the aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes of schools in the Agencies rose from 1,801 to 2,185.

There were two schools for Lambadies in the Kistna district with 25 pupils as against one with 20 pupils on the 31st March 1897; but the total number of aboriginal children under instruction fell from 59 to 47 owing to the distress that prevailed in the district.

As in 1896-97, the taluk board of Nandikotkur in the Kurnool district maintained two schools for the benefit of the aboriginal classes, called Chenchus, on the Nallamala and Yerramala hills—one at Birlute and the other at Indresagudem. These schools contained 49 pupils in all. The Assistant Inspector reports that 33 of these pupils were presented for grant examination and 17 passed.

There are no schools specially intended for the benefit of the two aboriginal tribes of the Nellore district, viz., the Yenadis and the Yerukulas, but the children belonging to these tribes are admitted to board schools without fees. The Assistant Inspector reports that one school was opened by the American Baptist Mission in Ongole for the benefit of the Yenadis, but it did not prove a success. As many as 136 children belonging to these two classes were under instruction on the 31st March 1898.

In the Coimbatore district, a board school was opened during the year at Durgam for the benefit of the Malasars, an aboriginal tribe in the Satyamangalam taluk. Fourteen pupils were under instruction in this school.

For Badagas inhabiting the Nilgiris there were 14 board, 22 aided and four unaided schools with 519, 565 and 91 pupils as against 14 board, 20 aided and five unaided schools with 493, 503 and 87 pupils, respectively, in 1896-97. For Kotas there were, as in the previous year, two schools—one board school with 29 pupils and one aided school with 10 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1898. For Todas also there were two schools, both aided, attended by 53 pupils as against 48.

In the Salem district, four schools specially intended for the hill tribes, who go by the name of Malayalis, were at work as against six in 1896-97, and were attended by 45 pupils as against 95. The decrease was due to the closing of two schools. One of the schools was under the management of the local board and had only 22 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1898. The other three were unaided schools with only 23 pupils in all.

The marginal statement shows the total number of boys and girls belonging to aboriginal tribes who were under instruction in all classes and grades of institutions in the Presidency at the close of the past five years. The total expenditure on schools for the aboriginal and hill tribes during 1897-98 was Rs. 60,332, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 42,465, local funds Rs. 6,013, fees Rs. 4,023, subscriptions and other sources, including contributions from Jeypore and Singapur, Rs. 7,831.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.
1893-94	2,197	93
1894-95	2,414	61
1895-96	2,619	62
1896-97	3,299	74
1897-98	3,760	92

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND OF DEAF-MUTES.

XII.—EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND OF DEAF-MUTES.

175. As in the previous year, there were three schools for blind children under the management of Miss Askwith, Principal of the Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah. The number of boys and girls on the rolls of these schools was as shown in the margin. Instruction was given up to the fifth standard. Four pupils (all girls) passed the Primary Examination during the year, and are now learning some of the subjects prescribed for the first form, besides knitting. Six blind young men, who have passed the Primary Examination, have secured employment as monitors in schools maintained by the mission. Results grants amounting to Rs. 74, Rs. 56 and Rs. 123 were, respectively, drawn for these schools. Miss Askwith uses readers prepared on Moon's system. Second, third and fourth standard readers have been prepared and sent to England to be embossed. This will supply a much felt want, it being recognized as of little use to teach the elements of reading, unless books of a higher standard can be provided.

Schools for the blind.

School.	Strength on the 31st March 1897.	1898.
Palamcottah boys'	13	16
Pannaivilai boys'	14	11
Palamcottah girls'	11	11
Total ...	38	38

Under instructions from this office, the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madras, issued a notification in the gazette inviting applications from the parents or guardians of blind children for the admission of such children into the blind school which M.R.Ry. Lod Govindas Krishnadas expressed a desire to open in the city of Madras. There has been, however, an initial difficulty in regard to the feeding and clothing of the blind children of the poorer classes, who alone could be expected to avail themselves of the benefits of such a school. M.R.Ry. L. Govindas was informed that the most liberal grants admissible under the Grant-in-aid Code would be sanctioned, if he would arrange for feeding and clothing the children. He seems, I regret to say, to have well-nigh given up the idea of opening the school. Several missionaries have expressed a desire to do something for this afflicted class, and are, I believe, raising subscriptions for the purpose. I hope they will be able to begin something practical at no distant date. If set about the right way and in earnest, no difficulty need be experienced in imparting the elements of general knowledge to the blind and in training them in simple industrial work. In the schools for the blind at home the teaching of type-writing has been introduced with success. The mental development of the blind is the same as that of persons who see. It has been truly said by the Superintendent of the school for the blind in Halifax, Nova Scotia, that "the methods of educating or systems of training employed for those who are deprived of sight may vary in many respects from those in general use in our public schools, but the intellectual growth of the blind child differs in no respect from that of the child blessed with good vision." If this were kept in mind, efforts to teach the blind would not appear so futile as many consider them to be.

Schools for Deaf-mutes.

176. The girls' school for the deaf and dumb, which was started by Miss Swainson at Palamcottah in 1896–97 and is now under the management of Miss Askwith, continued to do excellent work. There were 20 girls on the rolls on the 31st March 1898, of whom three had reached the third standard. A boys' school was started during the year under the management of Miss Swainson with 13 boys on the rolls. The children learn the same lessons as other children, except poetry and reading. The reading-books have to be specially prepared, as the meaning of every single word has to be learnt. Besides the subjects of the ordinary curriculum of primary schools, the girls are taught plain and fancy sewing, and the boys tailoring and carpentry. The following extracts from Miss Carr's report on the inspection of the girls' school will be read with interest:—

"In the Infant class the letters of the alphabet are taught by means of finger language, "and I simply pointed to the letter and required the children to make the sign, or I made "the sign and required them to point to the letter. Each small word has its own particular "sign suggestive of its meaning, and the small words were therefore examined in the same "way as the letters. For dictation I made the signs representing the letters and the children

"wrote them on their slates. Counting is taught by means of objects and the fingers, for "instance, 1 + 1. The teacher shows two objects, one by one, and places them together, and "holds up two fingers. Then 2 + 1, 3 ... 1, &c., are taught in the same way. The figures "representing the numbers are also written on the black-board, so that the children learn "these at the same time. With a little help from the teachers I was able to examine the "children quite easily, both in counting and writing figures. In object lessons there is a sign "for everything, but I found them so easy and suggestive, that with the help of the teacher, "and pictures and objects I succeeded in testing the children's knowledge very fairly.

"Miss Swainson and her teachers are preparing special reading-books. The first stand-"ard reader consists of pictures of about 300 nouns, each of which has a sign. The second "standard reader begins with 20 verbs—present, past and future tenses, the pronouns, and "a few simple adjectives, and for every word there is a sign. Then there are a few simple "sentences in which the above words are combined. The third standard reader has six simple "sentences about each subject already learned in the lower standards. As I gradually worked "up from the Infant standard to the third, with the help of Miss Swainson and the teachers, "I was able to get on fairly well with the examinations in reading, writing and dictation by "following very much the same course as in the Infant class. I found arithmetic quite easy to "examine. The sums were written on the black-board and the children worked them. In "notation and numeration I dictated the numbers, and the teacher either wrote them on the "black-board, and required the children to make the required signs, or made the signs, and "required the children to write the numbers on their slates. It was, of course, easy for me to "see whether they were right in both cases. Tables too were easy. Thus $4 \times 9 = 36$. To "ask the question I would hold up the four fingers on the right hand, then cross the two fore-"fingers of both hands to make the sign of multiplication, and finally hold up the fingers and "thumb of the right hand, and four fingers of the left hand to represent the 9. The child "would in reply hold up the first three fingers of the right hand, make the sign × with her two "fore-fingers, then spread out the fingers and thumbs of both hands for the 10, and finally hold "up the fingers and thumb of the right hand, and the fore-finger of the left hand for the 6.

"It was my first examination of deaf and dumb children, and I was particularly struck "with the ease with which the signs can be learnt. Miss Swainson and her two Tamil teachers "seemed to be able to "say" anything to the children, and to understand all that the children "said." The words "say" and "said" are literally not out of place here, for both Miss "Swainson and the teachers invariably formed the words with their lips in addition to making "the signs, and the children watched their lips most attentively, and frequently formed words "with their own lips also when making the signs. The system followed is so simple and intelli-"gent that, I think, it should be adopted in all similar schools in the Presidency. At present "the books are in manuscript, but it will be a great advantage when they can be printed. They "should then be translated into the other vernacular languages."

In pursuance of a despatch from the Secretary of State forwarding, for the consideration of the Government of India, a petition for the establishment of a system of education for the deaf and dumb inhabitants of India, which was presented by Mr. Maginn, a deaf-mute who received his education at the National Deaf-mute College at Washington, United States, I issued in March last a circular letter to the Presidents of local boards and Chairmen of municipalities, pointing out that deaf-mutes could be educated like their more fortunate brethren and that definite methods of education had been devised and successfully followed in different parts of the world. I assured them that local boards or municipalities opening such schools would receive from the Department the utmost help not only in the form of professional advice and guidance, but also in the form of grants. Most of the local bodies have expressed their inability from want of funds to start schools, on their own account, but they are willing to contribute their mite towards the upkeep of any school that may be started in some central locality. The matter is receiving attention, and I hope to make a beginning next year.

XIII.—EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS AND NOBLEMEN.

Education of native chiefs and noblemen.

177. There is no institution in this Presidency specially intended for native chiefs and noblemen. The small establishment in Madras, maintained by the Court of Wards, consisted of a European tutor and three native assistants, to whom has been entrusted the education of the more wealthy chiefs and zamindars under the care of the Court. A few of the other zamindars have private tutors, while others attend one or other of the public institutions. The following statement shows the number of zamindars' children who received some sort of education during the year 1896–97.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

The figures for 1897–98 will be available only by the end of the current calendar year :—

Year.	Number of wards educated.			Number of male wards							Number of female wards			Number of minors at Madras.		Number of pupils who were instructed in Revenue Law and other technical matters.
	Male wards.	Female wards.	Total.	Under private tuition.	Attending schools					Total of columns 5 and 10.	Under private tuition.	Attending schools.	Total.	Under the Court's European tutor.	Under Native tutors.	
					In primary classes.	In lower secondary department.	In upper secondary department.	In college department.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1895–96 ...	54	6	60	15	...	29	9	1	39	54	5	1	6	3	...	6
1896–97 ...	48	3	51	16	15	14	3	...	32	48	3	...	3	6	...	2

Of the 51 students under instruction, three were female wards. Six were under the guardianship of the European tutor at Madras. Two received instruction in Revenue Law and other technical subjects.

One of the Cochin princes attended the Presidency College, studying for the B.A. degree Examination.

XIV.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Number and strength of indigenous and private institutions.

178. Indigenous and private schools advanced from 5,167 to 5,388 or by 4·3 per cent., and their strength from 104,548 to 108,981, or by 4·2 per cent. The increase in the number of schools appertained to all classes of schools, while that in strength related only to the high class and elementary schools, the middle schools showing a fall in this respect. Malabar returned as usual the largest number of elementary indigenous and private schools (555) and scholars (18,265). Next came in order Tanjore, North Arcot, Tinnevelly and Madura with 491, 477, 456 and 418 such schools attended by 9,967, 9,160, 11,470 and 9,757 pupils. The Ceded districts returned again the smallest number of this class of schools.

Of the indigenous and private schools on the 31st March last, 206 were high class indigenous schools in which the Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian language and literature were taught; 4,289 were pial schools in which elementary instruction was given only or mainly in a vernacular language; 893 were Quran schools in which the Quran was taught by itself, or in some cases conjointly with secular subjects. As in the previous years, a few of the high class indigenous schools were aided by Government or were supported from endowments; the Quran schools were generally maintained out of the funds of the mosques to which they are attached; while the teachers of the pial schools supported themselves from fees received in cash or in kind, from occasional presents from the parents or guardians of their pupils and from sundry other receipts.

High-class indigenous schools.

179. Ten of the high-class indigenous schools (eight Sanskrit and two Arabic) were returned as high schools, and 196 (152 Sanskrit and 44 Arabic) as middle schools. The subjoined statement gives the names and the strength of the Sanskrit high schools :—

	Number on the rolls.	
	1896–97.	1897–98.
Mangalampadu Sanskrit High School, Nellore	...	20
Sriperumbudur Sanskrit High School, Chingleput	56	62
Conjeeveram Sannadhi street Sanskrit High School, Chingleput	...	32
Esayanur Sanskrit High School, North Arcot	...	9
Mamandur Sanskrit High School, North Arcot	...	14
Parungathur Sanskrit High School, North Arcot	...	11
Ponnambala Pillai's Sanskrit High School, Chidambaram	13	17
Tiruvadi Sanskrit High School, Tanjore	101	89
Total ...	170	254

The Sanskrit middle schools on the 31st March 1898 were distributed over the several districts as shown below :—

Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjám	11	158	South Arcot	12	202
Vizagapatam	22	271	Tanjore	24	371
Gódávari	14	161	Trichinopoly	1	10
Kistna	7	72	Madura	10	132
Kurnool	1	15	Tinnevelly	6	153
Bellary	11	169	Coimbatore	1	15
Anantapur	2	30	Salem	1	10
Cuddapah	2	33	Malabar	1	32
Nellore	2	34	South Canara	16	253
Madras	4	41			
Chingleput	1	69	Total ...	152	2,300
North Arcot	3	69			

Nilgiris is the only district which did not return any school. Tanjore returned, as in the previous year, the largest number of schools and pupils, and was closely followed by Vizagapatam. The following nine districts returned Arabic schools :—

Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.
Vizagapatam	2	39	Salem	4	438
Kurnool	1	28	Nilgiris	3	195
North Arcot	1	17	Malabar	21	1,017
South Arcot	8	210			
Tanjore	2	78	Total ...	44	2,115
Coimbatore	2	93			

Vizagapatam, which did not appear in the previous year's returns, had two schools with 39 pupils. Malabar returned the largest number of Arabic schools and pupils.

The undermentioned schools received aid in the shape of salary and special grants during 1897-98 :—

	Rs.
Sanskrit School, Kollur, Kistna	80
Bhashamantra Patasala, Bellary	132
Sarada Sanskrit Patasala, Siruguppa, Bellary	307
Sanmarga Samaj Free Sanskrit School, Bellary	110
Sanskrit School, Malayanur, Anantapur	60
Sanskrit School, Sríperumbúdúr, Chingleput	247
Balasamvarthani Sanskrit School, Injikollai, Tanjore	80
Sanskrit School, Thukili, Tanjore	71
Azhvartirunagiri Govindappan Chattram Sanskrit School, Tinnevelly.	60
Total ...	1,147

Elementary indigenous and private schools.

180. Elementary indigenous schools rose from 4,973 with 99,501 pupils to 5,182 with 104,154 pupils. Of these, 43 schools with 1,041 pupils as against 48 with 1,066 pupils were for girls and the rest were for boys. Boys' schools advanced both in number and in strength, while girls' schools suffered in both these respects. Particulars of these schools, as distributed over the several districts, are furnished in the following summary :—

Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.
Boys' Schools.			*Boys' Schools*—cont.		
Ganjám	102	1,456	Coimbatore	158	3,080
Vizagapatam	112	1,365	Salem	163	2,641
Gódávari	203	3,784	Malabar	555	18,265
Kistna	249	3,158	South Canara	142	3,805
Kurnool	68	875			
Bellary	132	1,846	Total ...	5,139	103,113
Anantapur	66	790			
Cuddapah	60	836			
Nellore	211	3,068	*Girls' Schools.*		
Madras	203	4,520			
Chingleput	303	4,395	Kistna	1	7
North Arcot	477	9,160	Cuddapah	9	128
South Arcot	336	5,271	North Arcot	28	803
Tanjore	491	9,967	Tanjore	1	25
Trichinopoly	234	3,694	Salem	4	78
Madura	418	9,757			
Tinnevelly	456	11,470	Total ...	43	1,041

Books.

XV.—BOOKS.

Text-book Committee.

181. The changes in the *personnel* of the Text-book Committee during the year were the appointment of Mr. Russell as President and Secretary during the absence of Mr. Morren on six months' leave and the re-appointment of Rev. E. Sell and Mr. J. B. Bilderbeck as members. Five other members also vacated their seats, four (Miss Keely and Messrs. Stone, Jones and Phipps) having resigned, and one (Rao Bahadur S. Seshayya) having died. On the 1st April 1897 there were 41 books awaiting disposal, and, during the year, 275 books were referred to the committee as against 484 in the previous year. The committee examined 300 books, so that, on the 31st March last, there remained only 16 books on hand as shown below :—

Subjects.	Balance on 1st April 1897.	Received during 1897-98.	Total.	Examined during 1897-98.	Balance on 31st March 1898.
English	6	78	84	78	6
Mathematics	4	7	11	11	...
History and geography	2	31	33	33	...
Vernaculars. Tamil	3	32	35	34	1
Vernaculars. Telugu	3	31	34	34	...
Vernaculars. Malayalam	...	18	18	18	...
Vernaculars. Canarese	3	19	22	21	1
Hindustani, Arabic and Persian	...	12	12	12	...
Sanskrit, Marathi and Uriya	3	6	9	6	3
Latin and Greek	4	9	13	13	...
French and German	8	13	21	16	5
Hygiene, physics and chemistry	3	7	10	10	...
Drawing, mensuration and handwriting ...	1	2	3	3	...
Music	...	3	3	3	...
Domestic economy	1	1	2	2	...
Kindergarten and object lessons	...	5	5	5	...
Agriculture	...	1	1	1	...
Total ...	41	275	316	300	16

The work done by the committee under the presidency of Mr. Morren and Mr. Russell was very satisfactory.

Educational Library and Museum.

182. Several additions were made to the contents of the book cases received from Longmans, Green & Co., Macmillan & Co., and George Bell & Sons, of London, and Srinivasa Varadachari & Co., of Madras, for the exhibition of their publications and educational appliances. The library also contains the approved text-books as well as books which, although not considered suitable as text-books, are deemed suitable for school and college libraries. All these are open to inspection by the public during the ordinary office hours.

Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.

183. During the year, the Oriental Manuscripts library was enriched by the addition of 408 manuscripts at a cost of nearly Rs. 400, as against 309 in 1896-97, and 197 in the year previous. Thirty-five were obtained by transcription or restoration, 116 by purchase and 257 by gift, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 48, 60 and 201, respectively. The steady increase during the last two years in the number of manuscripts obtained for the library is matter for gratification, and I trust that the same standard of work will be maintained. The number of visitors to the library fell from 1,676 to 1,461. This was due to the closing of the library in the beginning of the year for a month-and-a-half on account of the dangerous condition of the museum tower. Of the visitors, 821 were readers, 626 copyists, and 14 mere sight-seers. The expected progress towards the publication of the descriptive catalogue of manuscripts in the library was not, however, made during the year. The two years' time allowed to the Curator in G.O., No. 400, Educational, dated 6th July 1896, has expired, but the catalogue has not yet been sent to the press.

184. Diwan Bahadur V. Krishnamachariyar continued to hold the office of Registrar of Books. There was a small decrease, from 995 to 961, in the number of publications registered during the year. Of these, 782 were books and 179 periodicals, thus showing a decrease of four under the former and of thirty under the latter head. This decrease, the Registrar reports, would not have occurred had certain numbers of periodicals and parts of works brought out serially been delivered in monthly parts instead of in volumes. A classification of the registered works under the heads of original works, republications and translations is given in the margin. From this it will be seen that there was a fall only under the first head, while under the other two there was a slight increase. Of the registered publications, 309, or nearly a third, dealt with religion, 131 with language, 33 with law, 17 with medicine, 68 with science and 68 with biography, fiction and history; 98 were poems, 29 dramas and 208 works of a miscellaneous character. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 334, 120, 26, 16, 52, 40, 123, 28 and 256. Classified according to languages, 237 were in English or some other European language, 538 in the vernacular languages, 62 in Indian classical languages, and 124 were bi-lingual. Two hundred and forty-one, or about a fourth of the total number of publications, were educational in their aim. The number of works copyrighted was 320 against 279 the previous year.

Registration of books.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Original works	835	791
Republications	92	94
Translations	68	76

185. The number of private firms engaged in the publication of Government copyright books and the number and value of the books sold by them during the year are given below:—

Government copyright books.

Firms.	Number of books published.	Number of copies sold.	Value.
			Rs.
Madras School Book and Literature Society ...	55	91,849	10,857
Empress of India Press, Madras	15	95,360	9,346
Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore	18	2,610	921

186. In March last, the Collector of South Canara informed me that four boys of the Amindivi Islands had completed the primer, and he suggested the bringing out of a first standard reader. Agreeably to his suggestion, I sought permission from Messrs. Macmillan & Co. to transliterate suitable portions of their Malayalam first reader to form a Laccadive first reader. That firm having generously given the permission I sought, the preparation of the reader has been entrusted to the Malayalam and the Arabic and Persian masters of the Presidency College. It is hoped that the book will be brought out before the close of this official year.

Text-books for Laccadive islands.

187. Out of the annual allotment of Rs. 3,000 sanctioned for the encouragement of literature, about Rs. 1,380 were spent during the year, Rs. 150 as remuneration for the translation of Mrs. Brander's *Indian Kindergarten* into Canarese and Hindustani, and the balance on the purchase of books and periodicals.

Encouragement of literature.

188. The issue of all educational matters in the *Fort St. George Gazette* as a separate part, viz., Part I-B, was sanctioned in G.O., No. 14, Educational, dated 10th January 1895, as an experimental measure. I have ascertained from the Superintendent, Government Press, that this arrangement is working satisfactorily, the average number of managers and heads of schools not under Government management who subscribed for that portion being 35 in 1895-96, 65 in 1896-97 and 63 in 1897-98.

Publication of information of general educational interest.

Three copies of Parliamentary blue books on education are being received in this office. Two of these are retained for office use, the third being circulated to Inspectors of schools or to heads of particular institutions. Not unfrequently, these blue books contain a good deal of very useful and suggestive matter. I

GENERAL REMARKS.

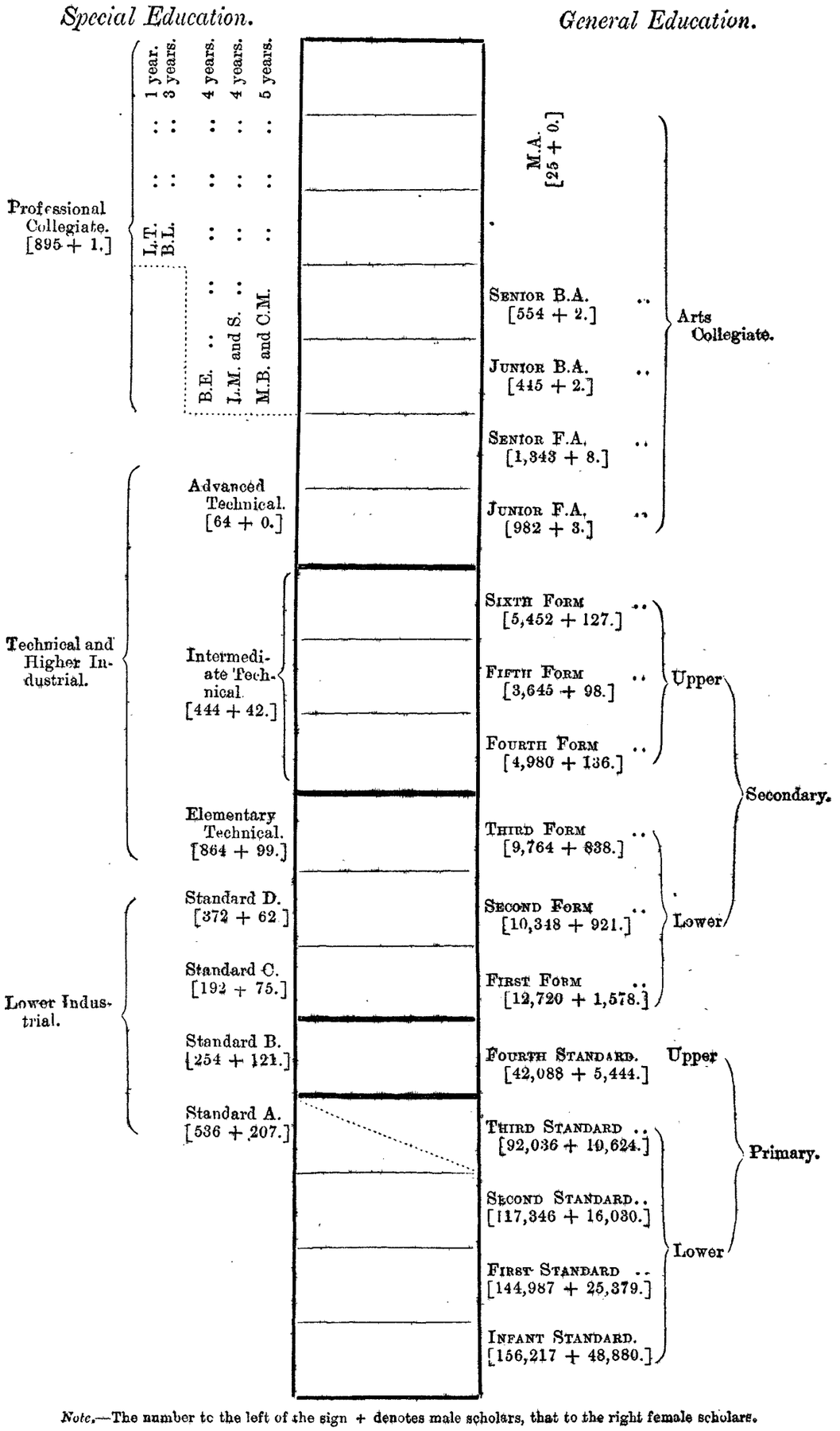
purpose, as a means of bringing such matter within easy reach of all persons connected with education, to issue quarterly, from January next, extracts from these blue books and other publications relating to questions of general educational interest. Heavy office work alone has hitherto prevented me from undertaking this work. This quarterly bulletin will be printed at the Government Press and issued *gratis* to the inspecting officers and such other officers of the Department as it may concern, and to others at a price to be fixed by the Superintendent of the Press. I would remark *en passant* that, in disposing of the proceedings of the Agricultural Conferences, the Government of India has recently passed a special Resolution on the importance of the publication of agricultural information. The publication I intend to issue will, I think, be useful and interesting to the educational public generally.

XVI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

189. No change was made during the year in the general scheme of instruction in literary and non-literary subjects. The Grant-in-Aid Code requires that, in the primary classes and lower secondary forms of salary-grant schools, not fewer than two and four, respectively, of the optional subjects laid down in the Educational Rules should be taught in addition to the compulsory subjects, the compulsory subjects embracing reading and writing in the pupil's first language (generally his mother-tongue) and arithmetic. Some think that four subjects are too many for the lower secondary forms, considering the average age of the pupils attending such forms, and there is, perhaps, some force in this view. For the Matriculation Examination six subjects have to be brought up in addition to English and arithmetic, viz., a second language, mathematics (geometry and algebra), history, geography, physics and chemistry. For the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination four subjects have to be brought up in addition to English and arithmetic, viz., a second language, mathematics, history and geography. Most of the high school subjects have to be begun in the lower secondary forms so as to lessen the strain in the upper secondary forms. This reveals one of the weak points in our scheme of education, or, rather, in the carrying of it out in practice. There ought to be a carefully graded system of schools, organized as a whole with the deliberate purpose of providing, from the infant standard to the highest college class, a graduated course of instruction drawn up in accordance with the most approved educational principles, each school of a lower grade preparing the way for the school immediately above it. But it is apt to be forgotten that there ought also to be distinct types of schools, each type having no reference to the type above it. We are prone to regard the primary school merely as preparatory to the middle school, the middle school merely as preparatory to the high school, and the high school merely as preparatory to the college; whereas there ought to be primary schools and lower secondary and upper secondary schools organized so as to afford to pupils, whose means and opportunities and abilities do not permit of their going beyond one or other of these respective stages, the highest training of their faculties and the largest amount of useful knowledge that are possible in the circumstances. The Madras scheme of education has been drafted on lines broad enough and flexible enough to permit of this being done; but public opinion (not merely the opinion of those engaged in education) cannot be got to give up the idea that the high school and the college should be the goal of the ambition of every primary and lower secondary school. How difficult it is to change public opinion on this subject is seen in the comparative failure of the late Mr. Grigg's upper secondary scheme.

Scheme of instruction in literary and non-literary subjects.

The diagram attached to this paragraph is drawn on the same lines as were followed in the last report, and male and female scholars at each stage of instruction on the literary and non-literary sides are exhibited. The increase in the number of students, male and female, in almost every stage of instruction, in institutions for special education is noteworthy.



Note.—The number to the left of the sign + denotes male scholars, that to the right female scholars.

190. The Department had, as I have already remarked, to contend against famine and scarcity during the year, in addition to that want of funds which has for some years been the main cause of the check to the progress of education. Government will, however, have observed from the facts and figures furnished in the earlier chapters of this report that the stages of instruction injuriously affected by the special disturbing elements (famine and scarcity) present last year were the lower rather than the higher stages. This will be clearer from a perusal of the figures in the margin, showing the distribution of pupils in public schools on the 31st March over each form and class. The infant, first and fourth standards alone contained fewer boys, the other standards and each of the six secondary forms exhibiting more or less improvement. Girls in each form and standard advanced in number, the fourth form alone having lost eight girls. At most of the University and other public examinations better results were secured than in the previous year, both on the literary and the non-literary sides. The year may, therefore, be considered, on the whole, as one of fair internal progress, though schools and scholars did not receive, from causes beyond the control of the Department, any appreciable increase to their number and, in certain cases, even retrograded to some extent. As for the chronic retarding influence—want of funds—I do not see how that is to be overcome except by additional taxation. Rather than that this should be resorted to, there are probably not a few who would agree with a former Governor of Madras—Lord Napier and Ettrick—who, speaking of popular education in India, said in the House of Lords that he left Madras having arrived at the conclusion "that it was better the people should remain untaxed and ignorant."

Summary of progress.

Form or standard.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Sixth form	5,036	101	5,452	127
Fifth form	3,589	83	3,645	98
Fourth form	4,565	144	4,980	136
Third form	9,259	800	9,764	838
Second form	9,681	859	10,348	921
First form	12,573	1,537	12,720	1,578
Fourth standard	43,553	5,350	42,088	5,444
Third standard	89,329	10,438	92,036	10,624
Second standard	115,732	14,728	117,346	16,030
First standard	148,726	24,334	144,987	25,379
Infant standard	159,899	48,180	156,217	48,880
Total ...	601,942	106,554	599,583	110,055

191. In the statements and maps embodied in the preceding chapters 15 per cent. of the population as per census returns of 1891 has been taken as the general basis of calculation in determining the proportion of pupils to population in the different stages. I would remark, in the first place, that the above limit is a very rough datum, the returns showing that a larger number of European boys and girls and of Brahman boys in Madras, and of European boys and girls in Bengal are at school than the respective populations of school age so calculated. This is *primâ facie* absurd. In the next place, it is even a greater anomaly to take one and the same basis for the purpose of ascertaining the proportion of scholars in the different stages to the population of school age. The average age of candidates for the Matriculation Examination is about 18 at the time of their application, and nearly six months elapse between the time of application and the time of announcement of their success. The college course extends for the majority to five years; two years being devoted to the F.A., and three years generally to the B.A., course. The portion of the population between the ages of 20 and 25 may, therefore, be taken to represent approximately the population of an age suitable for instruction in arts colleges. The secondary course of study extends over six years, but, as a good many pupils do not obtain promotion every year, the portion of the population between the ages of 10 and 19 may be taken to approximately represent the population of an age suitable for instruction in secondary forms. The primary course of instruction extends over five years. As children are sent to school in their fifth year, the portion of population between the ages of 5 and 9 may be taken to approximately represent the population of an age suitable for instruction

Relative progress of education among the male and female population of school age.

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in primary standards. Bright and intelligent lads, no doubt, go through each course more quickly than an average youth; but, on the other hand, there are many lads below the average. In the following summary will be found the percentages of scholars, male and female, in the three main stages of instruction in public institutions to the respective populations as determined by the age limits above specified:—

Stage.	Male.			Female.		
	Population.	Scholars.	Percentage.	Population.	Scholars.	Percentage.
Collegiate	1,437,541	3,349	·23	1,741,146	15	·00
Secondary	3,344,734	46,909	1·40	3,052,280	3,698	·12
Primary	2,434,093	552,674	22·70	2,408,576	106,357	4·42

Thus, out of every ten thousand of the male population who are of an age suitable for the collegiate, secondary and primary stages, only 23, 140 and 2,270, were receiving collegiate, secondary and primary instruction, respectively. This shows how much remains to be accomplished even for the primary education of boys of an age to be at school. Out of every ten thousand girls only 12 were in the secondary and 442 in the primary stage, while in the collegiate stage the proportion was so low as one in one hundred thousand.

Kindergarten training.

192. I have referred to the system of kindergarten training *in extenso* in my last report. Complete statistics of pupils in kindergarten classes are not available. The information to hand does not go to show that any advantage was taken by results schools of the enhanced rate of grants provided for the subject in the Grant-in-Aid Code for 1897–98. Qualified teachers are difficult to find, especially qualified masters. The Superintendent of the Presidency Training School for Mistresses considers that little will be done to provide competent kindergarten teachers until a specially-qualified English lady, trained in one of the English kindergarten schools, is appointed. The acting Principal of the Teachers' College also considers the present kindergarten instruction to be mechanical and unmethodical. No doubt the appointment of a kindergarten expert from England to have charge of the kindergarten training in both the Teachers' College and the Presidency Training School for Mistresses is highly expedient, and I intend to address Government on the subject as soon as I can effect savings in the sanctioned establishment to meet the additional expenditure.

Manual training.

193. Owing to the subordinate staff of the College of Engineering being overworked, Major Love could not see his way to begin the experiment of training future teachers of manual training classes in the college workshop. But I have arranged with the acting Principal and the Professor of Engineering for the formation of a class early in 1899. The increasing attention which is being paid to physical education may be expected to create in future generations a taste for manual work for its own sake, as well as for its effect in refreshing the body and invigorating the mind. But until a body of trained teachers can be found to take the place of the native artisan, the acknowledged beneficial educational effects of manual training cannot be looked for.

School hygiene.

194. The gradual enforcement of the rules of recognition as to accommodation resulted in a larger number of schools than in 1896-97 being supplied with buildings of their own, satisfying, as far as local circumstances permit, modern hygienic requirements, especially those relating to superficial and cubic space, sanitary surroundings, and ventilation and light. Another salutary result of the application of the rules of recognition is the supply of suitable furniture to a larger number of schools. Desks and benches adapted to the size of the pupils and suitably arranged with regard to light are of the utmost importance as regards health; and this is coming to be more and more recognized. Irrespective of the expenditure on institutions under public management, public funds gave as grants for furniture and apparatus over Rs. 12,000

during 1897–98. As grants for furniture and other special objects are paid at half the cost under the Grant-in-Aid Code, it follows that about a quarter of a lakh of rupees were expended in aided institutions alone on these items.

In the interests of the eyesight of the pupils careful attention was paid to the typography of text-books in primary and secondary schools. As a rule no book was referred to the Text-book Committee for opinion, unless its typography was large and distinct, and unless it was printed on good paper.

Physical education.

195. The following statement gives the number of public institutions in which provision had been made for some sort of physical education :—

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Number of institutions in which gymnastics is taught as per Educational Rules.	Number of institutions teaching native gymnastics.	Number of institutions in which gymnastics is not taught.
Arts colleges	39	36	...	3
Professional colleges	6	5	...	1
Secondary schools for boys	524	442	8	74
Secondary schools for girls	206	146	27	33
Primary schools for boys	19,826	3,152	701	15,973
Primary schools for girls	851	149	118	584
Training schools	79	63	...	16

A comparison of the above figures with those of 1896–97 will show that, though the total number of public secondary and primary schools for boys fell, there was not only an increase in the number of schools where gymnastics was taught, but also a decrease in the number of schools which have yet to be provided with the necessary apparatus, as well as in the number of schools in which native gymnastics is taught. This shows that European gymnastics is becoming more and more popular, notwithstanding the fact that the teaching of it requires more costly apparatus than native gymnastics. As stated in the last report, all the first-grade colleges have clubs for games and sports, and almost all of them are represented in the annual tournaments held in Madras in the beginning of every year. Most of the large colleges have their annual athletic sports, and challenges are freely given and received by the clubs of different colleges. Such games and contests afford an excellent training for social life. It is intended to devote a portion of the Grigg Memorial Fund, towards which Government has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000, to the endowment of prizes for athletics and games in the name of the late Mr. Grigg, to whose encouragement the interest now taken by the student population in out-door games and physical exercises is largely due.

Due attention was paid to drill, especially in primary and training schools. Reference has been made in Chapter V to the large increase in the number of pupils who earned results grants in drill and gymnastics.

Moral education.

196. The steps taken by this Department to enforce discipline and to inculcate good moral training in colleges and schools were referred to in last report. Since that report was written, the committee of the Senate appointed to consider the relations of affiliated colleges to the University has, after consultation with heads of colleges and numerous sittings, submitted its report. One of the main objects the committee kept in view was to secure, as far as University regulations can do so, that students during terms shall be under effective discipline and that, as far as the affiliated colleges can, the conduct and moral character of the students shall be cared for. The committee recommended that certain rules of discipline similar to the rules contained in article 6 of section III of the first edition of the Educational Rules should be enforced; but the Senate has not seen its way to adopt this recommendation. I

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propose to address Government shortly regarding the expedience of inserting in chapter III of the Educational Rules and in chapter II of the Grant-in-Aid Code some of the rules recommended by the committee of the Senate, but not adopted. As for the three unaided colleges borne on the Madras educational returns, the college authorities concerned will, I have no doubt, cheerfully follow such rules of discipline as are found to work beneficially in Government, municipal and aided colleges. With regard to schools, the rules of discipline and the inter-school rules, contained in chapter II of the Educational Rules, have been firmly and impartially administered by the officers of the Department throughout the year. This must in time have a beneficial influence on the *morale* of the student population. But departmental and University regulations alone will not make the rising generation virtuous, or develop those habits of life and conduct which are essential to citizenship in a civilized society. It is hardly necessary to repeat the truism that the character of the teacher is an important factor in the training of the young. Given the right kind of teacher, "the whole exercises of the school are moral as well as intellectual." But what does require insistence on in this country is the parent's duty. To quote words used by an educational acquaintance of mine with reference to another country: "I know no greater service that could be rendered to this country than the awakening of the parentage of the land to a practical sense of their duty to their children."

As for text-books, all possible care is taken to see that no book containing anything calculated to hurt the religious convictions of any section of the community, or that is objectionable from an ethical, social, or political point of view, is approved. Lessons inculcating industry, truthfulness, honesty, gentleness, modesty, respect for and obedience to authority, justice, regard for the feelings of others, loyalty to conviction, and loyalty to the Government, are largely interspersed throughout the approved readers. Many of the vernacular text-books, however, still require to be carefully expurgated.

Education and crime.

197. I gather from paragraphs 17 and 19 of the report on the administration of jails in 1897, that there has been a steady decrease from 1·8 per cent. in 1893 to 1·4 per cent. in 1897 in the proportion of juveniles imprisoned to the total direct admissions into jail, and from 13·2 in 1894 to 10·8 in 1897 in the percentage of convicts able to read and write or able to read only to the total number. This goes to support the view that the spread of education has a tendency to check crime. But, as I admitted in the last report, it is not possible to make any conjecture as to the extent to which education acts as a deterrent. A variety of influences are at work, all tending to mould a person's character, and education is only one of them, but a very important one. We "have not yet made education wide enough, deep enough, or long enough" to allow of a reliable and accurate inference to be drawn as to its effect in diminishing crime.

Hostels or boarding houses.

198. One of the recommendations made by the committee of the Senate dealing with the relations of affiliated colleges to the University was to the effect "that students shall be required to live either with relatives or guardians, or in a hostel or lodging house licensed by the college authorities, or in rooms approved by them." The adoption of this rule by the Senate will make it all the more necessary to watch the growth of hostels or boarding houses. For want of funds, the hostel intended for the southern group of Madras colleges was not commenced during the year; but the work has since been begun, and it is to be hoped that a portion of it will be ready for occupation early next year. The Governing Body has been waiting for a commencement to be made in order to resume the collection of subscriptions towards the furtherance of the project. The Kumbakónam college will also, it is hoped, be soon provided with a hostel. No suitable site has yet been secured for the Metcalfe hostel in Rajahmundry. Appendix Z furnishes full particulars of the hostels or boarding houses attached to colleges and schools at the close of the year, and general tables 8 (*a*) and 8 (*b*) contain a summary thereof. There were 72 boarding houses for boys—two managed by Government, one by the Mangalore municipality and 69 by private bodies. They accommodated 4,635 students, of whom 754 were Europeans, 3,361 Native Christians, two Muhammadans, 291

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Brahmans, 54 non-Brahman caste Hindus, 166 Panchamas and seven aborigines. Of the male boarders, 244 belonged to the college, 414 to the upper secondary, 1,409 to the lower secondary, and 2,165 to the primary departments and 403 to special schools. The total expenditure on the above boarding houses amounted to Rs. 2,84,106, of which Rs. 40,515 were met from provincial funds. Of the latter amount, Rs. 31,680 relates to the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum and Rs. 6,095 represents feeding and clothing grants to European schools, while Rs. 2,540 represents lump grants not paid through the Department and Rs. 200, the value of vessels purchased for the Teachers' College hostel. The number of boarding houses for girls also increased from 71 to 80, and these accommodated 3,756 boarders, of whom 427 were Europeans, 3,259 Native Christians, 26 non-Brahman caste Hindus and 43 Panchamas, one being returned under "Others." Of the female boarders, one belonged to the college, 89 to upper secondary, 1,178 to lower secondary, and 2,293 to primary departments and 195 to special schools. The total expenditure on these boarding houses amounted to Rs. 1,61,589, of which Rs. 16,110 were met from provincial funds. Of this latter amount, Rs. 12,164 relates to the female branch of the Lawrence Asylum and Rs. 3,706 represents feeding and clothing grants to European schools, while Rs. 240 represents lump grants not paid through this Department. Fees realized from pupils in boys' and girls' boarding houses amounted, respectively, to Rs. 54,161 and Rs. 35,480.

School accommodation.

199. The following statement gives the statistics relating to the accommodation provided for colleges and schools:—

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Number of institutions held in buildings of their own.	held in rented buildings.	held in chavadies, choultries, temples, &c.	held in manager's or headmaster's own house.
Arts colleges	39	36	3	...	...
Professional colleges	6	6	...	...	...
Secondary schools { for boys ...	524	346	161	10	7
Secondary schools { for girls ...	* 200	123	76	1	...
Primary schools { for boys ...	19,826	6,357	4,750	5,059	3,660
Primary schools { for girls ...	851	350	364	55	82
Training schools	79	46	33	...	...
Other special schools	49	33	16	...	...
Total ...	21,574	7,297	5,403	5,125	3,749

It will be observed that there was some improvement during the year, the number of public institutions possessing buildings of their own having increased from 6,420 to 7,297. Consequently, 5,403 institutions as against 5,910 in 1896-97 were held in rented buildings, and 8,874 as against 9,369 were accommodated in chavadies, choultries or in the manager's or headmaster's own house. The bulk of the schools held in chavadies, choultries or other inconvenient places were primary schools for boys, the number of girls' schools similarly ill-accommodated being very small for reasons explained in paragraph 205 of last report. How much still remains to be done in the way of housing public primary schools may be judged of from the fact that 44 per cent. of the primary schools have no better accommodation than choultries, or chavadies, or the pials of the managers' or masters' dwelling houses.

The condition of the primary schools for boys in the Presidency Town was in no way better than that of those in the mofussil. Out of 191 primary schools in the City of Madras, only 23 have buildings of their own, 146 are held in rented buildings, and the rest are held in mantapams or choultries or in the manager's or master's dwelling house. My remarks on the insanitary surroundings of these rented buildings, contained in the last report still hold good. Nothing was done during the year with reference to the suggestion made to the Madras Municipality to construct a few model school-houses to accommodate the more largely attended primary schools in the city. And I doubt whether it will be possible to do anything during the current year, seeing how much the Municipality and Government have to spend in connection with the plague operations.

* Excludes six home education classes.

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200. The marginal statement shows the number of public institutions provided with libraries and the total number of volumes contained in them. Compared with the figures of 1896–97, some improvement will be noticed in regard to secondary and primary schools for boys. If, as has been said, reading well is the outcome of reading much, it is of the utmost importance that the books in school libraries should be not only healthy in tone, but attractive in printing, illustration, and binding. The reports received from the inspecting officers of the annual inspection of public institutions show that both teachers and students made a fair use of the school and college libraries. Reading-rooms exist in most colleges and in several secondary schools, and periodicals of literary or scientific interest are subscribed for with the aid of grants from public funds. The Grant-in-Aid Code provides for payment of a half grant towards the cost of library books and non-Indian periodicals of a literary or scientific character.

Libraries, museums and exhibitions.

Public institutions.		Total number of institutions.	Number of institutions having libraries.	Number of volumes.
Arts colleges		39	39	69,482
Professional colleges ...		6	6	16,670
Secondary schools for	boys.	524	433	124,821
	girls.	206	169	22,731
Primary schools for	boys.	19,826	139	5,706
	girls.	851	144	8,058
Training schools		79	54	20,066
Other special schools ...		49	17	7,754

School museums are gradually being formed in all well-managed schools, and in this respect primary schools, especially primary schools for girls, are more advanced than secondary, for reasons explained in paragraph 206 of the last report.

The committee appointed to draw up rules for the loan of pictures to schools from the Art Loan Collection located in my office has drawn up the necessary rules. The committee has also prepared a printed catalogue of the pictures with a brief description of each picture.

201. A list of the educational associations and reading-rooms which were at work on the 31st March 1898, and which furnished returns to the Department is given in Appendix S, of which the marginal statement is a summary. A comparison of the figures with those of 1896–97 shows a satisfactory increase in the number of teachers' associations. The most important of these associations are the Teachers' Guild and the Association of Women Teachers. Looking to the steady and useful work the Guild has done since its formation, I am of opinion that it will be eventually a great power for good.

Educational associations and reading-rooms.

	Number.	Number of members.
Teachers' associations	122	3,082
Reading-rooms and literary associations registered	17	4,121
Reading-rooms and literary associations not registered	209	64,003
Total ...	348	71,206

Educational Conferences.

202. There was no occasion to hold a departmental conference in Madras during the year, one having been held just at the close of 1896–97. But the inspecting officers and myself conferred with local bodies and private managers and individuals in the course of our tours whenever it was found possible or considered expedient. A conference was again held in December 1897 under the auspices of the Teachers' Guild, which was attended by about 200 managers, teachers and inspecting officers from all parts of the Presidency. Papers were read and discussed on the following among other subjects:—

(1) The objects to be kept in view in the organization of primary education;
(2) The duty of the University in relation to teaching;
(3) The study of Indian languages and literature;
(4) The teaching of history with special reference to India.

Such conferences are useful in promoting social intercourse among those engaged in education, in suggesting new aims and methods, and in bringing to light defects and drawbacks in our system of education. The resolutions receive the consideration of the Department whenever and wherever practicable. As was to be expected, some of the recommendations made are afterwards found to have already engaged the attention of the Department. It also sometimes happens that

certain of the proposals are impracticable on financial or other public grounds. The Madras Teachers' Guild has, nevertheless, to be congratulated on the success of these annual conferences.

Schoolmasters as Postmasters.

203. The arrangement by which schoolmasters are permitted to hold also the office of village postmasters continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The number of local fund schoolmasters in charge of branch post offices rose from 371 to 416 or by 12 per cent., while the number of Government schoolmasters remained the same as in the year previous, viz., five. Of these five, one belonged to Vizagapatam, three to Gódávari and one to Kistna. As in 1896-97, Salem contributed the largest number of local fund schoolmasters, viz., 47, and Chingleput and the Nilgiris the smallest number, viz., one each. The amount of monthly allowances paid to these schoolmasters ranged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5, which, though small, is a welcome addition to the poor emoluments which most board schoolmasters are now in receipt of.

Service registers and inventory of valuable stock.

204. The reports and returns received from the various officers show that service registers, verified copies of such registers and inventories of valuable stock were maintained correctly and properly. As a consequence, delays in the preparation and submission of applications for pension and gratuity are not so great or so frequent as they used to be.

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

205. The recommendations of the Education Commission continued to be kept in view in the administration of the Department. No school is opened by Government, nor, as a rule, by a local board, in localities where a school under private management has been in existence and can meet the requirements. As an instance, I would refer Government to the case of the aided Taylor High school, Narasapur, which the Gódávari board resolved to take over under its management and about which it addressed Government several times. To this I was strongly opposed, and Government on my representation refused to sanction the transfer. When a local board finds it necessary to reduce the grant for education I have invariably recommended that the reduction should be made by closing poorly attended board schools or board schools in localities where schools under private management exist, and not by retrenchment in the allotment for grants. The increasing attention paid to the education of the backward classes, the wholesome effect of the operation of the Educational Rules in providing schools with better accommodation and appliances, the efforts of the Department to improve the general and professional or technical qualifications of teachers, the comprehensive scheme of scholarships instituted in 1896, the establishment of a hostel in the Teachers' College—the first hostel opened in connection with a Government institution,—all point to the endeavours of the Department, as far as circumstances permit, to follow on the lines laid down for its guidance in the Despatch of 1854, and in the report of the Education Commission.

I may mention here that mission educational conferences, or individual managers of mission institutions, or others engaged in education, have occasionally addressed Government regarding the inadequacy of the grants given to their institutions, and they have sometimes alleged that there has been a change of policy on the part of this Department, or a want of strict impartiality on the part of the officers of the Department in the distribution of the funds at their disposal. No manager can regret more than I do that the increase in the public revenues available for education has not kept pace with the expansion and improvement of education. As to the fairness and impartiality with which the educational budget allotment is spent, that may be gathered from my replies to the representations that have reached Government, as well as from what I have said in this report and in previous annual reports. Moreover, from the subjoined statement showing the number of mission and non-mission institutions on the aided and unaided lists, Government will observe that that most important principle laid down in the opening paragraph of the Grant-in-Aid Code, viz., that "grants will be given impartially and without any reference to any religious instruction to all schools

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which impart sound secular instruction" is being strictly followed by the Department:—

Classes of institutions.	Aided.				Unaided.			
	Mission.		Non-mission.		Mission.		Non-mission.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Arts colleges	21	1,858	8	593	...	...	3	151
Secondary schools for boys	171	27,763	133	20,181	14	1,436	51	5,112
Secondary schools for girls	138	13,526	15	1,037	5	336	1	53
Primary schools for boys	2,124	66,638	8,701	252,253	669	13,487	5,151	107,875
Primary schools for girls	349	17,179	220	7,791	36	1,200	111	2,430
Training schools for masters	9	216	...	...	1	8	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	15	209	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools ...	20	1,123	10	884	2	42	5	193
Total ...	2,847	128,512	9,087	282,739	727	16,509	5,322	115,814

Grant-in-Aid Code.

206. The Grant-in-Aid Code for 1896–97, with the following modifications, was in force during the year under review:—

(1) Provision for payment of grants towards the cost of needle-work or other art and industrial exhibitions.

(2) Restriction of grants to night schools to persons actually earning their subsistence as day-labourers.

(3) Enhanced rates of grant to pupils passing in kindergarten occupations and object lessons.

(4) Payment of scholarship grants in institutions for general education to scholars whose pecuniary circumstances are certified by the manager to be such as to prevent them from prosecuting their studies without such assistance.

(5) Fixing the maximum period for which scholarships are payable in the several departments of institutions for general education.

The above changes were considered necessary from the experience gained of the working of the code during the previous twelve months. A conference of the officers of the Department and representative educationists was held in March 1897 to consider the expediency of replacing the results grant system wholly or partly by the fixed grants system, which has worked with success in Bengal and which is free from some of the inherent defects of the results system. In May 1897 the Grant-in-Aid Code was revised in the light of the recommendations of the above conference and was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year. The revised code has since been sanctioned and will be noticed in greater detail in a future report.

Madras Educational Rules.

207. I have dwelt in the previous paragraphs of this report on the improvements which the enforcement of the Educational Rules effected during the year in school accommodation, school appliances, school libraries and in the physical and moral education of pupils; in a word, in the general condition of schools of all grades under both public and private management. Reports of the violations of inter-school rules are not so frequent now as they used to be. Care is taken to see that no new or adventure school which deliberately ignores or breaks such rules is admitted to the privilege of recognition, and that no recognized school which is found to have violated the rules is allowed to continue in the enjoyment of the privilege.

Re-organization of the Educational Department.

208. Reference was made in last report to the re-orgnization of the European and Provincial Educational services with effect from 1st January 1897. Of the four personal allowances attached to appointments in the European Educational service, two were conferred on the Principals, Presidency and Kumbakónam colleges, and two on the two Inspectors of schools belonging to the European service. No orders were passed, when the year closed, on my proposals for the re-organization of the Subordinate Educational service. But Government has directed lately the revision of the scheme so as to include only teachers, inspecting officers, and such clerks as require educational experience, in receipt of Rs. 50 and upwards.

Conclusion.

209. As I have remarked in the introductory paragraph, this report has been drawn up generally on the lines of the last report. Fuller particulars have been given of the working of technical, industrial and art schools for reasons already recorded. The revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code with reference to the recommendations of the Educational Conference of March 1897, the revision of the rules relating to the Reformatory school, Chingleput, and the College of Agriculture, and the registration of teachers have entailed much additional work on the office. In conclusion, I am glad to acknowledge here the generally hearty co-operation I have received from the officers of the Department throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

D. DUNCAN,

Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1897–98.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
				Examining schools.	Other work.			
BOYS' SCHOOLS.								
NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
Ganjám-Vizagapatam Division.								
Ch. Bhagavanulu Pantulu.	Chicacole. No Sub-Assistant for 20 days.	98	1,783	34	74	25	47	496
P. N. Ramaswami Sastri ...		259	3,846	105	75	8	140	1,538
Babu Sasibhushana Palit.		19	273	18	6	...	24	234
Babu P. C. Mullik ...	Berhampur ...	416	6,303	135	170	21	156	2,117
Babu B. C. Chatterjea ...		25	321	7	31	1	11	151
Babu Sasibhushana Palit...	Russellkonda ...	143	2,141	84	160	13	142	1,012
V. Appayya Sastri ...		111	1,490	42	25	9	49	255
Babu P. C. Mullik ...		25	255	10	22	...	22	161
B. Kameswara Rau Pantulu.	Vizianagram ...	430	7,042	136	197	12	179	1,907
P. Appalanarasayya Pantulu.		...	...	...	17	3	...	...
K. Sankarayya Pantulu ...	Anakápalle ...	242	4,747	84	115	16	118	1,288
B. Kameswara Rau Pantulu.		4	...	4	14	1	8	138
P. Appalanarasayya Pantulu.		133	2,509	43	64	2	86	1,320
Ch. Bhagavanulu Pantulu.		11	221	8	14	...	18	310
	Total ...	1,916	30,931	710	984	111	1,000	10,927
Gódávari-Kistna Division.								
V. Kameswara Rau ...	Cocanada	217	5,799	86	118	14	93	1,082
V. Appayya Sastri ...		126	2,266	60	72	2	96	1,094
B. Kameswara Rau ...		...	...	...	13	...	6	80
K. Krishnamurti Pantulu.	Ellore	155	2,885	62	143	16	120	1,202
V. Kameswara Rau ...		167	4,760	54	80	10	108	1,135
S. Swaminatha Aiyar ...	Narsapur	347	9,388	143	206	16	192	1,932
P. Bhimasena Rau ...	Masulipatam. No Sub-Assistant for 10 days.	101	2,128	43	108	14	81	759
M. Venkayya Pantulu ...		102	1,027	37	47	4	58	599
A. S. Nageswara Sastri ...		75	2,456	38	49	15	36	568
V. M. Subrahmanya Aiyar.	Guntúr	241	6,309	107	165	36	151	1,457
A. S. Nageswara Sastri ...		76	1,731	38	16	3	29	295
M. Venkayya Pantulu ...	Bápatla. No Sub-Assistant for 38 days.	158	2,309	66	68	23	133	800
P. Bhimasena Rau ...		12	243	7	17	9	12	219
M. Subbarayadu		96	2,042	44	13	19	59	305
A. S. Nageswara Sastri ...		10	157	5	6	...	8	59
K. Sankarayya Pantulu ...		42	541	18	32	...	20	170
K. Singarachari	Markapur. No Sub-Assistant for 11 days.	80	1,590	32	84	6	57	578
T. Ramalingam Pillai ...		73	919	31	9	...	40	203
	Total ...	2,078	46,550	871	1,246	187	1,299	12,537
	Total, Northern Circle.	3,994	77,481	1,581	2,230	298	2,299	23,464
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
Ceded Districts Division.								
J. Vittal Pant	Bellary	422	8,138	163	171	31	189	3,899
S. V. Melagiri Rau ...	Hospet	345	8,955	191	139	35	239	2,960
W. Ramaswami Nayudu ...	Anantapur	217	4,869	150	182	33	172	2,471
G. Lakshminarayana Pantulu.	Penukonda	198	3,349	121	229	15	192	2,470
T. R. Venkatarama Aiyar.	Cuddapah. No Sub-Assistant for 28 days.	11	126	4	74	...	9	52
P. Appalanarasayya Pantulu.		126	2,403	65	46	12	79	828
N. Sadasiva Aiyar ...		84	1,393	46	73	20	81	726
V. Appayya Sastri ...		...	...	...	2	...	...	...
C. Kodandarama Nayudu.	Madanapalle ...	202	5,185	118	173	74	167	2,866
S. Hanumantha Rau ...	Nandyal	31	634	16	82	2	23	323
N. Srinivasa Aiyangar ...		105	2,692	53	65	4	79	833
T. Ramalingam Pillai ...		8	443	3	39	13	37	740
P. Bhimasena Rau ...		69	1,685	23	59	6	53	840
T. Ramalingam Pillai ...	Markapur	158	2,782	80	95	17	131	973
	Total ...	1,976	42,654	1,033	1,429	262	1,451	19,981

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1897-98—continued.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in: Examining schools.	Number of days spent in: Other work.	Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*								
CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*								
Presidency Division.								
C. Ramalinga Aiyar ...	Ongole	60	923	20	77	11	51	518
S. Hanumantha Rau ...		322	5,231	104	142	11	153	1,593
S. Lakshminarayanayya ...	Nellore	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
S. Venkata Subba Aiyar ...		302	6,446	174	178	7	187	2,039
T. Aiyakannu Nayakar ...	Madras	195	14,246	135	105	64	11	440
P. Krishnamachari ...		100	1,928	42	9	10	42	621
G. S. Abhoy Nayudu ...	Chingleput ...	293	6,492	107	177	39	149	1,451
K. Duraiswami Aiyar ...		42	789	18	15	9	27	313
K. Srinivasulu Nayudu ...	Saidapet	255	7,371	154	174	37	206	2,481
	Total ...	1,569	43,426	754	883	188	826	9,466
	Total, Central Circle.	3,545	86,080	1,787	2,312	450	2,277	29,447
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
Arcot Division.								
V. Nadamuni Mudaliyar ...	Chittoor	282	7,926	101	239	25	189	4,684
C. M. Srinivasachari ...	Arni	311	7,249	130	214	21	222	2,625
M. Rangaswami Aiyangar.	Wálajáh	300	5,838	104	237	24	185	2,165
M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar.	Cuddalore	56	1,518	30	82	23	43	708
T. Janakirama Aiyar ...		60	963	21	9	2	30	432
K. Panchapakesa Aiyar ...		121	3,100	66	28	8	65	787
S. A. Sundaram Aiyar ...		68	1,443	34	49	13	39	400
S. Saundararaja Aiyangar.	Tindivanam ...	70	1,502	30	102	1	53	848
R. Krishnamachari ...		240	4,938	106	115	11	133	1,645
C. R. Krishna Aiyar ...	Chidambaram. No Sub-Assistant for 10 days.	268	6,984	98	195	13	136	1,642
A. S. Nageswara Sastri ...		66	1,648	25	22	2	36	296
	Total ...	1,842	43,099	745	1,292	143	1,131	16,232
Tanjore-Trichinopoly Division.								
T. A. Ramachandra Aiyar.	Tanjore	288	7,983	145	145	27	185	1,925
S. T. Kallapiran Pillai ...		13	225	7	40	1	12	301
T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar ...	Kumbakónam ...	8	392	7	54	3	2	42
S. A. Sundaram Aiyar ...		214	7,155	106	78	13	132	1,039
T. R. Venkatarama Aiyar.		47	1,079	30	65	9	52	559
S. A. Sundaram Aiyar ...	Negapatam. No Sub-Assistant for 2 days.	2	501	5	57	2	10	268
T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar ...		111	3,488	62	66	8	84	930
P. Krishnamachari ...		115	4,274	63	81	19	112	1,441
C. S. Swami Aiyangar ...	Trichinopoly. No Sub-Assistant for 2 days.	165	6,550	104	99	42	97	1,417
V. S. Narayana Rau ...		71	2,652	41	73	4	54	898
S. T. Kallapiran Pillai ...	Perambalúr ...	75	1,704	33	84	15	37	281
S. Duraiswami Aiyar ...		189	4,636	95	102	36	131	1,159
	Total ...	1,298	40,039	698	944	179	908	10,260
Madura-Tinnevelly Division.								
T. Ramalingam Pillai ...	Madura. No Sub-Assistant for 13 days.	59	1,547	39	76	9	43	317
S. Saundararaja Aiyangar.		226	6,056	104	116	8	124	1,566
T. Krishna Rau	Dindigul	257	6,419	145	198	22	184	1,796
T. Srinivasa Rau ...	Ramnad	173	4,936	102	159	15	134	1,145
T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar.		94	2,102	43	31	15	68	572
T. L. Subba Rau	Tinnevelly	338	9,255	150	205	10	168	2,626
K. Duraiswami Aiyar ...	Sérmádévi	76	1,642	37	86	8	53	298
T. R. Srinivasa Aiyar ...		182	3,784	66	92	23	95	902
T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar.		39	926	12	41	...	19	188
T. Amaladas Pillai ...	Tuticorin	91	546	14	66	27	20	168
T. S. Kalyanarama Aiyar.		331	6,417	125	107	26	151	1,236
	Total ...	1,806	43,630	837	1,177	163	1,059	10,809
	Total, Southern Circle.	4,946	126,768	2,280	3,413	485	3,098	37,301

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1897-98—continued.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in: Examining schools.	Number of days spent in: Other work.	Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*								
WESTERN CIRCLE.								
Coimbatore Division.								
T. R. Venkata Rau ...	Coimbatore and Nilgiris.	233	7,892	160	164	10	223	3,481
K. V. Srinivasa Aiyangar.		39	971	20	9	2	19	269
R. Sivarama Aiyar ...	Erode	338	6,174	138	185	42	185	2,106
R. Krishnamachari ...	Pollachi. No Sub-Assistant for 12 days.	56	1,284	28	83	12	55	361
A. S. Nageswara Sastri ...		47	886	27	17	4	31	229
C. Ramalinga Aiyar ...		76	2,070	58	94	30	98	639
N. Jacob Pillai	Salem	204	5,521	132	133	58	209	2,126
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.		18	1,030	12	25	5	7	233
N. Srinivasa Aiyangar ...	Hosur	17	446	13	75	...	29	625
T. R. Venkatarama Aiyar.		145	3,909	69	178	30	162	1,463
P. Rangaswami Aiyangar.	Námakkal	215	5,932	148	189	28	180	1,487
	Total ...	1,388	36,115	805	1,152	221	1,198	13,019
West Coast Division.								
T. Mathai	Calicut	279	9,851	153	139	73	186	1,606
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.	Palghat	174	7,138	93	158	33	147	3,865
A. Rangaraja Sastri ...		25	705	17	11	3	27	378
N. N. Sundareswara Aiyar.		29	1,448	15	32	3	22	562
M. Seshagiri Prabhu ...	Kasaragod	214	6,179	110	209	16	268	1,890
N. Krishna Rau		40	782	19	7	4	26	273
K. N. Visvesvara Rau ...	Udipi	292	9,190	128	202	35	202	2,192
	Total ...	1,053	35,293	535	758	167	878	10,766
	Total, Western Circle.	2,441	71,408	1,340	1,910	388	2,076	23,785
MUHAMMADAN SCHOOLS.								
T. S. Muhammad Hussain Sahib.	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Northern Circle.	178	3,715	147	180	38	188	4,119
Khaja Khan Sahib ...	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Central Circle.	169	5,713	132	160	53	184	7,543
Maulvi Saiyid Hasan Raza Sahib.	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Southern Circle.	185	7,194	122	143	8	186	3,174
Mir Tahir Ali Sahib ...		75	3,132	47	21	24	55	1,568
M. Muhammad Khan ...	Mappilla Sub-Assistant, Northern range.	149	3,447	99	159	51	139	1,449
M. H. Venkateswara Aiyar.		10	479	8	38	10	14	150
M. Bava	Mappilla Sub-Assistant, Southern range.	263	7,955	174	144	47	223	3,073
	Total ...	1,029	31,635	729	865	231	989	21,076
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.								
H. Swami Rau	Rajahmundry Girls' range.	149	6,902	116	240	9	187	4,286
P. Ramanujachari ...	Bellary Girls' range.	152	6,805	107	244	14	194	8,597
T. Janakirama Aiyar ...	Madras Girls' range.	17	1,499	20	68	10	2	58
T. Aiyakannu Nayakar ...		...	...	...	6	1	...	...
Miss Sarah Govindarajulu.		131	8,193	137	92	31	114	2,515
L. A. Ganapathi Aiyar ...	Trichinopoly Girls' range.	40	1,807	34	89	18	38	933
T. Janakirama Aiyar ...		133	5,756	92	118	14	132	4,640
Miss J. Patterson ...	Tinnevelly Girls' range.	10	364	10	52	16	14	179
V. S. Narayana Rau ...		113	3,438	81	58	6	103	1,701
K. Duraiswami Aiyar ...		59	3,353	57	65	20	87	1,646
S. Selvanayagam	Coimbatore Girls' range.	108	6,063	117	191	57	250	5,772
	Total ...	912	44,180	771	1,223	196	1,121	30,827

APPENDIX B.

Arts Colleges :—Strength and examination results for 1897–98.

Colleges, General.	Number on the rolls at the end of										B.A. Examination, 1897–98.												F.A. Examination, 1897–98.		
	1893–94.		1894–95.		1895–96.		1896–97.		1897–98.		English Language division.				Second Language division.				Science division.						
												Number passed.				Number passed.				Number passed.				Number passed.	
	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Number examined.	First class.	Second class.
ARTS COLLEGES FOR BOYS.																									
FIRST-GRADE COLLEGES.																									
Government.																									
Presidency College	333	94	345	89	304	119	258	137	225	94	124	7	41	43	101	4	43	32	115	7	29	34	50	4	14
Kumbakónam College	92	105	84	85	68	101	55	117	43	116	36	...	10	12	27	2	9	12	29	...	7	5	59	5	21
Rajahmundry College	38	50	41	46	39	58	34	54	41	47	18	...	3	10	11	1	6	3	16	...	4	8	28	...	9
Aided.																									
Noble College, Masulipatam	23	37	21	40	20	46	16	58	12	59	8	...	4	4	5	...	2	3	5	...	3	1	21	2	9
Madras Christian College	544	312	546	282	500	261	403	277	343	231	248	3	65	96	103	6	69	68	218	2	48	82	101	4	75
Pachaiyappa's College	88	54	82	58	51	70	40	99	58	130	19	...	8	7	16	1	8	5	19	...	5	5	37	3	20
St. Peter's College, Tanjore	41	57	34	53	33	86	27	99	35	97	12	...	3	5	9	1	2	3	13	...	4	5	48	...	22
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	169	150	166	154	185	131	133	187	111	176	83	...	15	32	68	1	13	36	70	...	11	20	62	1	28
S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly	90	80	88	87	80	97	79	148	100	130	43	...	5	22	33	...	13	14	32	...	4	12	51	3	17
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore	33	17	28	22	23	30	33	56	33	56	8	...	3	8	7	...	2	1	9	...	3	5	18	1	6
Unaided.																									
Maharajah's College, Vizianagram	48	41	61	42	54	49	47	49	27	38	19	...	4	10	16	...	9	3	15	...	5	2	21	1	6
Total	1,499	1,006	1,476	953	1,357	1,098	1,125	1,281	1,028	1,174	618	10	161	244	456	16	176	180	541	9	123	189	586	24	227
SECOND-GRADE COLLEGES.																									
Government.																									
Mangalore College	...	44	...	47	...	67	...	68	...	64	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	5	15
Board.																									
Municipal College, Salem	...	21	...	12	...	11	...	19	...	27	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5
Victoria Jubilee College, Palghat	...	54	...	56	...	43	...	67	...	69	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	8
Brennen College, Tellicherry	...	39	...	42	...	47	...	42	...	36	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	11

Aided.																													
Kallikota College, Berhampur	...	18	...	27	...	33	...	22	..	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	6
Hindu College, Vizagapatam	...	27	...	19	...	34	...	36	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	9
Pithapuram Rajah's College, Cocanada	...	16	...	8	...	20	...	38	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	5
American Lutheran Mission College, Guntúr	...	25	...	32	...	38	...	35	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	6
A.B.M. College, Ongole	...	7	...	14	...	6	...	7	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Church of Scotland Mission College, Madras ...	...	122	...	123	...	120	...	156	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	2	18
Doveton Protestant College, Madras	...	15	...	16	...	12	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	4
St. Mary's College, Madras	...	9	...	1	...	12	...	14	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2
Wesleyan Mission College, Royapet, Madras	...	32	...	13	...	23	...	28	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	6
St. Thomé College, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Wardlaw College, Bellary	...	11	...	9	...	18	...	21	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	3
Vellore Arcot American Mission College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore	...	56	...	57	...	67	...	59	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	1	5
Town College, Cuddalore	...	26	...	19	...	30	...	59	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	7
Coimbatore College	...	52	...	52	...	66	...	70	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	2	16
St. Michael's College, Coimbatore	...	23	...	19	...	34	...	36	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	5
Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam (closed) ...	...	18	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wesleyan Mission College, Mannárgudi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native College, Madura	...	43	...	36	...	58	...	32	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	3	8
Pasumalai College, Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	11	...	3
C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly	...	42	...	30	...	49	...	50	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	5
Hindu College, Tinnevelly	...	70	...	50	...	60	...	81	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	1	16
Unaided.																													
Rajah's College, Parlákimedi	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	32	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	4
Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut	...	33	...	26	...	49	...	57	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	2	19
Pasumalai College	...	17	...	17	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Thomé College, Madras	...	5	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	825	...	756	...	941	...	1,130	...	1,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	522	22	187
Total of arts colleges for boys ...	1,499	1,831	1,476	1,709	1,357	2,039	1,125	2,411	1,058	2,334	618	10	161	244	456	16	176	180	541	9	123	189	1,108	46	414
ARTS COLLEGES FOR GIRLS.																													
SECOND-GRADE COLLEGE.																													
Aided.																													
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Unaided.																													
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker College	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Grand total of arts colleges ...	1,499	1,831	1,476	1,709	1,357	2,043	1,125	2,415	*1,023	2,336	618	10	161	244	456	16	176	180	541	9	123	189	1,110	46	416

* Of these, 25 were reading for the M.A. degree.

APPENDIX C.

Public upper secondary or high schools for boys, with particulars as to strength and examination results, for 1897-98.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March														Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1897.							1898.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.				Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Ganjám.	BOARD.																						
	Chicacole Municipal High School.	32	16	26	64	64	74	...	29	12	30	71	47	56	...	20	17	4	8	25	31	6	7
	AIDED.																						
	Berhampur Kallikóta High School.	36	31	51	25	19	28	...	54	36	54	38	26	42	...	21	28	8	5	15	25	3	6
	Chatrapur Onslow Institution ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	21	14	18	49	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	2
	UNAIDED.																						
	Parlákimedi Rajah's High School.	29	17	21	36	56	74	169	21	14	25	45	57	87	172	20	17	3	12	29	21	5	10
	Total ...	97	64	98	125	139	176	169	104	62	116	175	144	203	221	61	62	15	25	69	88	14	25
Vizagapatam.	BOARD.																						
	Bimlipatam Municipal High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	20	23	20	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	...	6
	Yellamanchili Board High School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	2	...
	AIDED.																						
	Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' High School	...	...	12	12	17	30	125	...	...	5	18	18	34	130	...	...	...	...	13	10	7	3
	Vizagapatam Hindu High School.	55	40	49	58	44	61	...	59	32	64	51	60	50	...	30	28	8	10	27	21	4	2
	Vizagapatam London Mission High School	34	25	50	58	49	59	172	47	37	44	47	56	76	159	22	21	10	9	17	8	1	2
	UNAIDED.																						
	Vizianagram Maharajah's High School	40	53	65	78	100	74	68	55	51	68	76	84	61	40	30	21	10	12	43	45	9	12
	Bobbili Samasthanam High School	32	21	12	55	53	36	81	25	21	24	45	42	50	53	12	18	3	9	23	15	2	5

	Vizianagram Lord Ripon's High School	59	30	31	45	56	46	...	55	23	35	53	40	35	...	38	34	6	8	22	22	11	2
	Vizianagram Provincial High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	21	13	20	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	220	169	219	306	319	306	446	241	164	253	331	336	346	425	132	122	37	48	169	134	36	32
	GOVERNMENT.																						
Gódávari.	Practising School attached to the Training College, Rajahmundry	36	39	86	31	38	42	102	47	45	79	38	47	32	128	28	27	12	11	37	19	10	13
	BOARD.																						
	Amalápuram High School	40	34	47	50	60	68	61	49	48	45	64	68	72	61	31	39	14	6	40	48	10	17
	AIDED.																						
	Cocanada Pithápuram Rajah's High School	44	39	45	84	102	95	...	43	44	71	78	87	112	...	28	21	13	11	51	37	2	11
	Ellore C.M.S. High School ...	27	23	25	49	40	50	...	32	24	31	46	49	36	...	16	20	4	9	26	30	4	4
	Narsapur Taylor High School ...	31	26	28	38	28	43	73	40	31	31	53	40	42	75	13	26	9	10	25	26	2	3
	Peddapur A. E. L. M. High School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	26	26	40	45	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	6
	Total ...	178	161	231	252	268	298	236	211	192	284	305	317	334	309	116	133	52	47	179	178	28	54
	AIDED.																						
Kistna.	Masulipatam Noble High School.	48	38	60	58	41	17	...	51	36	44	71	49	18	...	38	...	14	...	25	34	6	11
	Do. Hindu High School.	40	26	35	74	50	46	...	40	27	53	72	53	55	...	24	27	22	7	22	32	6	13
	Bezwada C.M.S. High School ...	22	8	22	35	48	42	...	21	12	24	48	32	43	...	9	13	2	5	15	19	4	4
	Guntúr Sanskrit High School ...	29	26	28	47	56	67	...	34	19	32	65	50	62	...	17	13	4	4	24	25	1	5
	Do. A.E.L.M. High School ...	47	55	55	91	94	73	...	59	51	55	119	92	101	...	19	31	9	6	35	39	5	5
	Total ...	186	153	200	305	289	245	...	205	145	208	375	276	279	...	107	84	51	22	121	149	22	38
	BOARD.																						
Kurnool.	Kurnool Municipal High School ...	11	19	10	32	23	42	...	19	10	9	21	33	32	...	5	5	3	3	17	21	1	2
	AIDED.																						
	Nandyal S.P.G. Mission High School	12	5	13	26	36	22	...	20	9	16	37	44	35	...	10	10	1	4	20	20	1	6
	Total ...	23	24	23	58	59	64	...	39	19	25	58	77	67	...	15	15	4	7	37	41	2	8

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Public upper secondary or high schools for boys, with particulars as to strength and examination results, for 1897-98—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March													Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1897.							1898.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.				Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.										
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Bellary.	BOARD.																					
	Bellary Municipal High School ...	28	39	39	45	49	42	...	35	41	26	49	44	56	...	30	22	6	7	12	10	1	1
	Harpanahalli Board do. ...	19	9	9	24	15	24	...	15	7	15	14	18	22	...	15	11	3	1	22	16	2	...
	AIDED.																					
	Bellary Wardlaw Institution ...	49	25	34	58	59	56	102	43	27	44	66	65	50	127	30	25	7	8	23	22	3	3
	Total ...	96	73	82	127	123	122	102	93	75	85	129	127	128	127	75	58	16	16	57	48	6	4
Anantapur.	BOARD.																					
	Anantapur Municipal High School.	11	10	11	27	29	36	31	20	8	13	40	31	31	13	10	9	2	2	8	6	...	1
	AIDED.																					
	Gooty L. M. A. V. High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	20	22	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	11	10	11	27	29	36	31	20	8	31	60	53	59	13	10	9	2	2	8	6	...	1
Cuddapah.	BOARD.																					
	Cuddapah Municipal High School.	17	12	23	29	35	29	...	19	18	29	30	30	29	...	9	15	3	4	16	23	2	1
	AIDED.																					
	Madanapalle Hindu High School.	15	10	18	23	21	27	...	18	11	21	17	20	19	...	13	8	4	2	9	12	1	5
	UNAIDED.																					
	Proddatur High School	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	32	30	50	52	56	56	...	37	29	50	47	50	48	...	22	23	7	6	25	35	3	6

Nellore.	AIDED.																					
	Nellore Venkatagiri Rajah's High School	54	26	34	43	51	22	27	48	27	42	42	26	51	33	25	28	8	10	14	14	4	5
	Nellore F.C.M. High School	42	26	30	46	56	36	55	48	31	40	48	56	32	58	28	20	14	5	33	21	9	6
	Ongole A.B.M. High School	35	31	30	68	87	79	...	38	26	33	62	88	69	...	17	15	4	4	26	16	3	6
	Venkatagiri Rajah's High School, Venkatagiri	...	...	6	12	17	21	151	...	...	11	20	18	22	139	...	...	...	...	5	7	1	2
	UNAIDED.																						
	Buchireddipalaiyam Native High School	...	...	10	5	17	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ongole Victoria Jubilee High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	11	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	131	83	110	174	228	168	233	124	91	134	183	202	180	230	70	65	26	19	78	58	17	19
Madras.	GOVERNMENT.																						
	Madrasa-i-Azam	10	9	9	26	39	47	65	6	5	9	31	48	30	61	11	10	...	...	16	12	2	5
	AIDED.																						
	Doveton Protestant High School	18	16	14	20	35	35	62	15	5	15	22	28	21	70	14	11	3	5	14	7	2	4
	St. Mary's High School	29	18	26	28	23	25	56	20	13	13	27	19	45	47	37	8	4	3	16	15	9	5
	Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	21	22	28	39	39	34	62	22	24	36	35	33	33	58	10	8	1	4	25	16	5	6
	Harris High School, Rayapet	17	10	12	19	25	25	102	17	13	12	30	26	24	108	10	8	2	5	10	10	5	1
	Rayapet Wesleyan Mission High School	50	30	39	74	71	104	165	62	28	56	70	83	68	171	38	38	9	10	27	45	6	7
	Church of Scotland Mission Institution	178	98	125	115	72	93	182	188	91	118	81	87	59	173	111	104	34	21	38	32	12	3
	Free Church Mission Institution	211	97	98	86	100	129	301	200	93	89	102	108	109	314	112	97	56	22	...	7	...	2
	Vepery S.P.G. High School	30	15	28	67	46	53	96	19	20	33	53	56	45	103	17	13	5	3	21	24	4	4
	Pachaiyappa's High School	192	129	205	...	...	...	...	226	160	176	...	...	...	...	132	144	48	28	...	...	...	...
	St. Thomé Seminary, Mailapur	32	19	26	30	17	27	93	28	19	28	23	23	23	95	16	22	9	6	20	15	6	4
	Black Town High School	22	20	15	23	26	29	124	27	28	20	21	21	31	103	24	13	6	1	5	9	2	1
	Triplicane Anglo-Vernacular High School	95	74	78	101	84	110	...	103	57	94	94	119	108	...	68	70	35	24	70	78	20	22
	Tondaimandalam Tuluva Vellalars' High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	68	104	128	472	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	2
	UNAIDED.																						
	Chintadripet C.M.S. High School.	17	20	25	25	19	38	...	24	22	12	16	31	30	...	7	8	4	1	16	7	6	1
	Hindu Theological High School	20	22	24	31	45	50	...	30	17	26	34	42	39	...	14	13	3	4	7	10	4	2
	Triplicane Aryan High School	35	13	24	40	28	33	...	38	19	28	26	25	23	...	18	31	4	5	5	23	4	8
	Muthialpet A.-V. High School	...	19	17	24	35	35	222	21	12	17	35	32	49	250	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3
	Total	977	631	793	748	704	867	1,530	1,046	626	826	768	885	865	2,025	639	598	223	142	290	332	87	80
Chingleput.	GOVERNMENT.																						
	Practising School attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet	17	18	19	27	36	56	130	16	14	22	22	57	41	127	13	11	9	5	15	13	8	3

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Public upper secondary or high schools for boys, with particulars as to strength and examination results, for 1897-98—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March													Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1897.							1898.						Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.				Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.										
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	AIDED.																					
Chingleput—*cont.*	Conjeeveram Pachaiyappa's High School	26	26	30	44	39	53	65	34	24	42	46	55	66	88	38	16	3	6	34	16	5	7
	Conjeeveram F.C.M. High School.	24	12	18	21	31	33	...	23	15	13	28	27	24	...	21	10	7	3	...	10	...	5
	Chingleput do. do.	17	10	16	22	25	25	105	18	10	14	32	15	26	84	4	12	3	1	16	11	10	2
	Tiruvallúr Wesleyan Mission High School	16	11	9	19	21	20	75	19	12	13	22	19	14	78	12	13	7	2	10	16	4	3
	Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage	1	6	6	17	19	11	58	2	2	6	18	11	16	72	1	...	...	...	11	10	5	3
	Madarántakam Hindu High School	14	4	13	16	9	12	71	7	8	8	19	10	21	72	12	10	4	4	8	5	4	4
	Chingleput Native High School	21	15	15	26	28	28	...	32	12	21	23	29	25	...	10	15	2	2	10	13	6	7
	Total	136	102	126	192	208	238	504	151	97	139	210	223	233	521	111	87	35	23	104	94	42	34
	BOARD.																						
North Arcot.	Gudiyáttam Municipal High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
	Wallajapet Municipal High School.	...	...	19	35	37	48	...	...	13	20	22	38	64	...	...	...	...	...	29	33	4	5
	Chittoor Board High School	39	22	27	41	55	57	...	39	20	34	43	57	35	...	26	32	5	9	15	21	11	12
	AIDED.																						
	Tirupati H.L.G. Mission High School	12	9	23	23	32	37	97	11	14	20	19	24	37	76	11	11	5	9	18	17	9	5
	Vellore American Mission High School	49	39	54	101	106	120	420	52	38	64	93	110	134	405	29	29	8	15	49	54	8	19
	Punganúru American Mission High School	6	12	4	16	18	15	22	16	4	6	13	12	14	15	9	4	3	1	12	...	3	...
	Vellore Sri Mahant's High School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	9	32	22	39	54	135	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2

	UNAIDED.																						
	Tirupati Sri Mahant's High School.	7	12	19	23	23	34	63	13	15	22	24	28	26	68	5	7	2	5	17	20	7	7
	Total ...	113	94	146	239	271	311	602	149	113	198	236	308	364	699	80	83	23	39	144	155	43	50
South Arcot.	AIDED.																						
	Cuddalore St. Joseph's High School.	137	69	61	92	73	54	113	168	49	95	87	72	51	126	83	94	20	23	35	38	15	17
	Do. Town High School ...	75	38	48	47	34	20	...	57	41	44	47	32	27	...	39	50	9	7	10	16	2	3
	Chidambaram Pachaiyappa's High School	28	26	22	23	21	33	96	38	22	38	23	28	29	107	16	21	10	8	4	2	1	1
	UNAIDED.																						
	Tiruppappuliyúr St. Joseph's High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	3	...	16	...	7	...
	Total ...	240	133	131	162	128	107	209	263	112	177	157	132	107	233	159	165	42	38	65	56	25	21
	BOARD.																						
Tanjore.	Máyavaram Municipal High School.	34	33	51	89	90	120	...	38	35	63	79	111	112	...	35	29	18	14	45	64	28	47
	Tiruválúr Board High School ...	27	26	49	62	83	90	...	32	37	43	32	59	78	...	18	22	11	13	52	45	39	34
	AIDED.																						
	Kumbakónam Town High School.	92	89	93	71	59	72	...	119	67	82	72	70	72	...	97	86	47	30	51	46	11	23
	Negapatam Wesleyan Mission High School	25	22	30	32	36	40	...	36	18	26	43	36	50	...	15	12	5	5	17	12	...	...
	Negapatam St. Antony's High School	28	19	43	48	31	57	...	33	25	51	42	42	57	...	12	15	5	10	33	18	7	9
	Shiyali Lutheran Mission Central School	30	11	27	16	14	22	...	27	17	16	19	15	25	...	22	12	6	4	19	5	3	1
	Kumbakónam Native High School.	84	64	74	58	52	48	...	87	67	56	52	63	57	...	59	69	14	18	34	38	12	5
	Tanjore S.P.G. High School ...	81	48	76	...	...	...	...	94	60	103	...	...	...	...	58	53	20	21	...	...	...	...
	Mannárgudi Wesleyan Mission High School	43	27	42	50	41	44	...	36	30	35	54	41	61	...	34	36	13	5	12	23	3	2
	Tiruvadi Central High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	26	26	37	49	53	...	...	15	...	4	...	32	...	8
	Shiyali Sabha Nayaka Mudaliyar's High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	13	27	31	50	53	...	...	14	...	4	...	24	...	9
	UNAIDED.																						
	Tanjore Kalyanasundaram's High School	104	57	45	42	26	38	...	103	53	58	...	...	...	...	67	81	28	15	26	22	11	13
	Tiruvadi Central High School ...	16	25	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore Central High School ...	...	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shiyali Sabha Nayaka Mudaliyar's High School	18	14	15	29	34	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...
	Tanjore Viraraghava Pillai's High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	582	448	577	497	466	574	...	656	458	597	511	566	618	...	427	444	174	143	298	329	115	151

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Public upper secondary or high schools for boys, with particulars as to strength and examination results, for 1897–98—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March														Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1897.							1898.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.				Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.
Trichinopoly.	BOARD.																						
	Lalgudi Board High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	21	23	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	7
	AIDED.																						
	Trichinopoly St. Joseph's High School	240	173	197	201	180	223	253	238	169	200	188	187	190	242	114	111	56	48	46	43	11	4
	Trichinopoly National High School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	59	91	92	68	66	...	...	42	...	14	...	35	...	21
	UNAIDED.																						
	Trichinopoly S.P.G. High School.	96	73	102	92	87	87	...	101	61	86	98	76	90	...	58	62	17	13	31	55	7	16
	Do. National High School.	75	47	72	63	74	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	24	...	32	...	14	...
	Total ...	411	293	371	356	341	379	253	414	289	391	399	354	376	242	216	215	97	75	109	147	32	48
Madura.	BOARD.																						
	Dindigul Municipal High School...	11	7	16	16	17	25	...	11	15	18	12	17	24	...	8	9	5	6	8	11	4	4
	AIDED.																						
	Madura American Mission High School	46	20	22	25	28	35	59	38	21	20	36	24	39	67	22	28	12	16	10	14	3	7
	Madura Native High School ...	109	45	91	100	94	114	189	97	60	92	101	95	112	214	61	64	23	30	57	39	15	13
	Ramnad S.P.G. do. ...	17	21	28	48	36	44	98	20	15	17	52	28	57	66	10	12	3	2	34	35	11	5
	Madura Setupati do. ...	37	20	48	64	62	74	112	53	55	55	84	81	82	168	30	21	11	14	35	30	17	10
	Pasumalai American Mission High School	26	14	17	...	...	...	...	33	13	22	...	...	...	...	17	13	7	7	...	...	...	...
	UNAIDED;																						
	Sivaganga Zamindari High School.	25	21	23	35	30	29	...	21	14	21	32	29	28	...	16	13	9	2	...	23	...	2
	Total ...	271	148	245	288	267	321	458	273	193	245	317	274	342	515	164	160	70	77	144	152	50	41

	AIDED.																					
Tinnevelly.	Tinnevelly C.M.S. High School ...	43	37	41	37	38	32	90	81	38	46	43	40	39	93	36	23	11	2	21	21	8	8
	Do. Hindu do. ...	110	85	75	53	55	53	48	107	83	59	69	48	50	42	60	69	29	25	29	14	5	2
	Palamcottah C.M.S. do. ...	25	28	37	35	43	33	34	24	28	42	41	31	37	36	22	19	14	9	24	20	15	11
	Do. St. Xavier's do. ...	33	30	27	23	34	37	158	25	17	33	30	36	39	153	18	14	6	6	16	8	3	6
	Tuticorin Caldwell High School ...	53	27	36	...	...	...	...	46	37	46	...	...	...	...	24	26	9	4	...	...	...	...
	Pattamadai High School	52	31	29	43	24	24	59	47	28	46	27	28	24	73	29	27	15	6	24	29	11	14
	Srívilliputtúr Hindu High School.	17	8	13	24	28	32	...	16	12	19	18	23	22	...	12	12	6	1	...	10	...	6
	Do. C.M.S. do. ...	19	7	9	16	17	21	...	26	11	13	19	17	26	...	8	15	4	7	13	11	...	6
	Tuticorin St. Xavier's High School.	29	17	26	...	...	...	...	23	13	31	...	...	...	...	12	9	1	3	...	...	...	...
	Megnanapuram C.M.S. High School	11	15	19	25	22	20	57	16	15	21	24	20	20	57	9	11	3	6	17	21	12	10
	Nazareth St. John's High School.	...	...	13	28	19	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
	Ambásamudram Hindu High School	...	...	10	19	20	22	19	...	9	13	17	18	15	20	...	...	...	...	11	14	1	4
	Virudupati Kshatriya Vidyasala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	20	11	16	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	392	285	335	303	300	307	465	411	291	377	308	272	288	625	230	225	98	69	162	148	55	67
	BOARD.																						
Coimbatore.	Karúr Municipal High School ...	...	...	10	26	23	44	...	...	8	9	25	30	60	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	6	6
	Udamalpet Board do. ...	21	11	16	24	30	47	...	16	17	11	31	48	30	...	11	22	5	12	19	11	9	5
	Dhárápuram do. do. ...	11	11	13	18	27	18	...	13	9	16	20	19	35	...	12	6	3	...	11	11	3	2
	AIDED.																						
	Coimbatore High School	96	56	63	71	90	104	90	90	61	64	64	91	101	85	45	67	23	33	25	23	15	10
	Do. St. Michael's High School	46	37	41	45	54	56	183	58	39	30	77	58	60	227	27	21	11	8	31	24	10	11
	Coimbatore London Mission High School	36	22	33	57	47	58	...	37	18	30	59	50	55	...	15	17	3	3	13	5	3	...
	Erode Dasappaiyar's High School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	37	36	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	5
	UNAIDED.																						
	Erode Town High School ...	...	...	11	33	40	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	4	...
	Total ...	210	137	187	274	311	383	273	214	156	171	313	332	388	312	110	133	45	56	126	101	50	39
	BOARD.																						
Salem.	Salem Municipal High School ...	38	26	40	57	50	98	...	41	33	44	58	71	102	...	23	25	12	9	38	23	9	9
	Tiruppattúr Municipal High School	...	19	17	37	36	35	...	26	10	29	32	35	50	...	...	...	...	...	12	20	3	5
	Namakkal Board High School ...	19	13	15	26	25	23	...	18	13	19	23	25	35	...	9	12	5	7	13	18	5	7

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Public upper secondary or high schools for boys, with particulars as to strength and examination results, for 1897–98—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March														Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1897.							1898.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.				Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Salem—*cont.*	AIDED.																						
	Salem London Mission High School	25	22	16	28	36	35	...	23	14	9	42	24	32	...	17	12	2	6	17	19	14	2
	Total ...	82	80	88	148	147	191	...	108	70	101	155	155	219	...	49	49	19	22	80	80	31	23
Nilgiris.	BOARD.																						
	Ootacamund Breeks' Memorial High School	4	2	7	11	7	3	46	1	5	8	5	5	7	40	1	3	...	...	6	9	1	5
	AIDED.																						
	Wellington St. Joseph's European Boys' School	5	4	12	16	9	11	23	7	11	17	12	9	8	19	...	...	...	...	8	11	6	8
	Coonoor Stanes' Day School ...	4	...	7	6	7	6	51	3	2	7	6	5	5	52	3	1	...	...	4	3	1	2
	Kaity B.G.M. High School ...	...	...	4	4	6	18	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...
	Total ...	13	6	30	37	29	38	159	11	18	32	23	19	20	111	4	4	...	...	24	23	10	15
	BOARD.																						
	Tellicherry Brennen High School.	56	21	38	54	35	35	...	47	24	45	32	33	34	...	43	36	9	11	38	40	5	6
	Palghat Victoria Jubilee High School	83	68	83	48	31	34	...	116	74	78	42	33	33	...	42	56	29	14	30	24	6	5
	Cannanore Municipal High School	32	20	23	28	42	43	...	31	18	19	36	37	40	...	25	19	4	3	26	16	8	7

Malabar.	AIDED.																					
	Calicut B.G.M. High School ...	30	24	30	39	38	60	...	30	22	40	28	47	52	...	23	18	4	8	18	26	10	12
	Tellicherry B.G.M. do. ...	39	18	12	32	32	39	62	30	12	13	24	26	48	47	26	25	3	2	22	22	...	6
	Cochin Santa Cruz High School ...	10	13	10	32	30	32	137	17	10	16	28	17	53	162	11	5	6	3	10	17	5	10
	Kollangót Rajah's do. ...	47	34	19	34	30	48	...	63	20	28	35	35	42	...	25	29	8	6	18	21	4	4
	Nittur B.G.M. Christian do. ...	7	7	9	24	29	18	93	9	4	10	26	24	30	...	5	3	1	...	18	13	4	3
	UNAIDED.																					
	Calicut Kerala Vidyasala ...	57	41	45	46	53	45	105	58	36	44	38	46	55	107	26	37	7	18	23	27	5	10
	Palghat Native High School ...	52	38	44	...	...	...	...	69	45	48	...	...	...	...	35	41	12	11	21	...	3	...
	Calicut Native do. ...	40	35	31	26	34	37	...	39	19	28	24	33	35	...	22	25	7	6	15	11	2	3
	Total ...	453	319	344	363	354	391	397	509	284	369	313	331	422	316	283	294	90	82	239	217	52	66
South Canara.	GOVERNMENT.																					
	Mangalore High School ...	27	20	26	...	...	...	...	24	21	23	...	...	...	...	37	25	16	12	...	...	...	...
	BOARD.																					
	Coondapoor Board High School ...	18	11	14	11	32	25	51	12	11	9	23	29	25	50	18	17	10	5	19	10	1	2
	AIDED.																					
	Mangalore St. Aloysius' High School.	51	46	64	63	89	106	...	47	57	55	70	99	97	...	33	31	19	15	...	...	...	...
	Do. B.G.M. do. ...	33	27	26	32	23	35	53	38	21	26	31	27	31	54	32	25	7	6	15	17	5	5
	Do. Canara do. ...	51	43	43	48	48	58	84	38	37	35	40	45	54	99	47	37	16	28	38	33	21	17
	Udipi Christian do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	4	23	29	22	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	180	147	173	154	192	224	188	177	151	171	193	222	235	203	167	135	68	66	72	60	27	24
	Grand total ...	5,034	3,590	4,570	5,187	5,228	5,802	6,255	5,456	3,643	4,980	5,566	5,655	6,121	7,127	3,247	3,161	1,194	1,024	2,600	2,631	748	846

APPENDIX D.

Public lower secondary or middle schools for boys, with particulars as to strength, for 1897–98.

Districts.		1896–97.						1897–98.						Number of schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.
		Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary department.	Strength of lower primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary department.	Strength of lower primary department.	
			Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.				Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.			
Ganjám.														
Government	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	1	...	...	4	11	44	1	...	...	4	7	46	1
Board	English	4	68	75	90	13	...	3	71	80	64	12	...	3
	Vernacular	1	...	...	4	8	40	1	...	...	5	7	11	1
Aided	English	2	31	35	29	29	38	1	16	11	12	11	16	1
	Vernacular	2	...	...	18	28	28	3	...	...	24	45	46	...
Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	1	...	...	7	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	English	6	99	110	119	42	38	4	87	91	76	23	10	4
	Vernacular	5	...	...	33	60	123	5	...	...	33	59	103	2
Vizagapatam.														
Government	English	1	...	9	10	14	24	1	...	8	10	9	33	1
	Vernacular	1	...	8	10	11	106	1	...	...	12	18	108	1
Board	English	8	108	151	163	24	14	7	111	105	145	17	25	5
	Vernacular	7	...	...	48	89	336	2	...	...	14	22	86	2
Aided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	3	...	...	65	34	82	3	4	11	67	29	83	1
Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	English	9	108	160	173	38	38	8	111	113	155	26	58	6
	Vernacular	11	...	8	123	134	524	6	4	11	93	69	277	4
Gódávari.														
Government	English	2	5	23	32	30	148	2	11	28	33	28	137	2
	Vernacular	1	...	...	10	20	55	1	...	...	12	15	52	1
Board	English	14	309	270	318	278	122	15	340	284	324	288	173	13
	Vernacular	16	...	...	158	246	1,391	11	...	...	109	176	964	6
Aided	English	4	70	59	79	114	293	3	19	28	57	78	244	3
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided	English	2	11	41	51	18	...	3	12	49	48	36	66	2
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	English	22	386	393	480	440	563	23	382	389	462	430	620	20
	Vernacular	17	...	...	168	266	1,446	12	...	...	121	191	1,016	7
Kistna.														
Government	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	English	8	108	119	161	165	208	8	118	132	156	163	209	8
	Vernacular	7	6	21	53	80	436	4	19	19	31	59	232	3
Aided	English	1	17	14	18	15	87	1	12	13	14	22	83	1
	Vernacular	7	9	51	84	98	296	8	15	38	124	167	315	6
Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	3	...	...	47	44	103	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total	English	9	125	133	179	180	295	9	130	145	170	185	292	9
	Vernacular	17	15	72	184	222	835	12	34	57	155	226	547	9
Kurnool.														
Government	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	1	...	...	26	33	64	1	...	...	21	32	69	1
Aided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	5	1	8	1
	Vernacular	2	1	13	15	9	60	2	17	38	69	14	53	2
Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	1	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	English	..	....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	1	8	1
	Vernacular	4	1	13	72	42	124	3	17	38	90	46	122	3

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public lower secondary or middle schools for boys, with particulars as to strength, for 1897-98—continued.

Districts.	1896-97.						1897-98.						Number of schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.
	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary department.	Strength of lower primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary department.	Strength of lower primary department.	
		Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.				Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.			
Bellary.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	2	29	27	34	8	12	2	27	31	37	7	10	2
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States ... English	1	7	7	10	9	47	1	4	9	9	7	55	1
Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	3	3	8	24	39	182	2	5	10	19	20	90	2
Aided ... Vernacular	2	6	30	28	14	...	2	14	15	34	14	9	1
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	2	...	...	15	2	5	1	...	1	6	...	...	1
Total ... English	6	39	42	68	56	241	5	36	50	65	34	155	5
Total ... Vernacular	4	6	30	43	16	5	3	14	16	40	14	9	2
Anantapur.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	2	10	11	28	42	...	1	9	13	21	21	...	1
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	5	...	1
Aided ... English	2	4	3	8	15	65	2	2	6	12	11	67	2
Aided ... Vernacular	6	23	31	38	62	12	5	6	27	71	47	70	3
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	5	28	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	5	...	13	23	9	13	3	...	2	17	4	...	2
Total ... English	4	14	14	36	57	65	4	11	19	40	37	95	3
Total ... Vernacular	11	23	44	111	71	25	9	6	29	96	56	70	6
Cuddapah.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	2	11	19	31	42	32	2	7	16	32	21	29	2
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	3	29	15	37	60	120	3	26	20	30	52	124	3
Aided ... Vernacular	5	25	31	52	94	204	4	25	28	63	68	201	4
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	5	40	34	68	102	152	5	33	36	62	73	153	5
Total ... Vernacular	5	25	31	52	94	204	4	25	28	63	68	201	4
Nellore.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	1	13	14	16	18	42	3	19	27	41	51	186	2
Board ... Vernacular	2	9	7	30	34	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... Vernacular	3	8	17	48	88	161	3	6	9	37	49	176	3
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	7	4	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	1	13	14	16	18	42	4	26	34	45	51	186	2
Total ... Vernacular	5	17	24	78	122	281	3	6	9	37	49	176	3
Madras.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	14	26	28	48	1
Government ... Vernacular	2	15	13	44	64	130	1	...	...	14	8	49	...
Board ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	18	425	499	627	678	2,025	17	430	449	526	476	1,473	17
Aided ... Vernacular	6	5	25	53	81	512	6	9	39	69	85	449	3
Unaided ... English	1	17	15	21	...	...	1	15	15	24	29	97	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	19	442	514	648	678	2,025	19	456	478	576	533	1,618	18
Total ... Vernacular	8	20	38	97	145	642	7	9	39	83	93	498	3

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public lower secondary or middle schools for boys, with particulars as to strength, for 1897-98—continued.

Districts.	1896-97.						1897-98.						Number of schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.
	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary department.	Strength of lower primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary department.	Strength of lower primary department.	
		Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.				Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.			
Chingleput.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	8	80	88	114	133	388	7	85	77	120	115	343	7
Aided ... Vernacular	5	11	20	47	51	252	6	17	18	41	67	262	4
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	8	80	88	114	133	388	7	85	77	120	115	343	7
Total ... Vernacular	5	11	20	47	51	252	6	17	18	41	67	262	4
North Arcot.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	5	50	58	107	118	188	6	62	67	125	117	199	6
Board ... Vernacular	1	...	8	6	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	4	50	53	72	89	85	6	47	55	82	94	140	5
Aided ... Vernacular	1	...	8	7	16	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... English	3	32	45	51	12	49	3	46	34	36	20	65	3
Unaided ... Vernacular	1	13	11	10	...	...	2	...	2	11	6	44	...
Total ... English	12	132	156	230	219	322	15	155	156	243	231	404	14
Total ... Vernacular	3	13	27	23	32	54	2	...	2	11	6	44	...
South Arcot.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	7	64	88	115	149	52	7	57	90	116	127	...	7
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	3	49	59	78	89	18	4	53	66	102	58	66	4
Aided ... Vernacular	1	...	6	9	8	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... English	5	66	50	93	...	...	4	62	53	97	...	...	2
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	15	179	197	286	238	70	15	172	209	315	185	66	13
Total ... Vernacular	1	...	6	9	8	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore.													
Government ... English	1	15	10	14	10	38	1	15	12	12	10	43	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	4	58	62	66	32	129	4	59	79	83	33	122	4
Board ... Vernacular	3	...	20	61	53	304	4	14	26	47	75	284	...
Aided ... English	26	465	427	500	143	324	27	539	484	607	129	367	26
Aided ... Vernacular	1	...	...	9	6	5	1	...	...	22	15	91	3
Unaided ... English	6	95	108	150	...	...	5	55	93	135	...	...	2
Unaided ... Vernacular	5	...	8	34	...	...	6	7	66	52	...	...	...
Total ... English	37	633	607	730	185	491	37	668	668	837	172	532	32
Total ... Vernacular	9	...	28	104	59	309	11	21	92	121	90	375	3
Trichinopoly.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	2	36	30	54	41	...	2	41	30	43	60	104	1
Board ... Vernacular	1	20	22	6	28	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	6	45	57	63	32	74	7	86	92	94	28	75	6
Aided ... Vernacular	1	2	5	13	...	...	2	3	12	28	38	44	2
Unaided ... English	2	49	43	69	...	...	2	48	70	56	...	...	2
Unaided ... Vernacular	6	62	56	109	23	36	5	50	76	81	24	124	...
Total ... English	10	130	130	186	73	74	11	175	192	193	88	179	9
Total ... Vernacular	8	84	83	128	51	132	7	53	88	109	62	168	2

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public lower secondary or middle schools for boys, with particulars as to strength, for 1897-98—continued.

Districts.	1896-97.						1897-98.						Number of schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.
	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary department.	Strength of lower primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary department.	Strength of lower primary department.	
		Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.				Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.			
Madura.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	18	20	21	79	1
Board ... Vernacular	2	13	22	48	59	77	1	12	25	22	28	11	1
Aided ... English	6	110	119	190	77	139	7	131	149	223	70	124	7
Aided ... Vernacular	2	5	13	20	21	...	1	...	12	10	...	...	1
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	2	3	...	16	...	2	3	...	...	49	10	34	1
Total ... English	6	110	119	190	77	139	8	145	167	243	91	203	8
Total ... Vernacular	6	21	35	84	80	79	5	12	37	81	38	45	3
Tinnevelly.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... Vernacular	1	...	...	27	12	94	1	...	21	7	16	106	1
Aided ... English	23	420	317	363	183	229	25	432	371	418	230	412	24
Aided ... Vernacular	10	70	55	119	181	471	7	47	49	87	112	181	6
Unaided ... English	1	21	21	26	...	...	2	43	49	70	...	...	2
Unaided ... Vernacular	4	9	18	39	16	76	2	...	16	23	...	...	...
Total ... English	24	441	338	389	183	229	27	475	420	488	230	412	26
Total ... Vernacular	15	79	73	185	209	641	10	47	86	117	128	287	7
Coimbatore.													
Government ... English	1	7	5	11	11	66	1	2	6	6	18	54	1
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	3	42	47	66	44	151	3	36	54	58	52	181	3
Board ... Vernacular	1	...	10	13	23	88	1	...	7	20	9	76	1
Aided ... English	1	5	6	5	4	34	1	8	1	1	5	38	1
Aided ... Vernacular	8	10	32	101	133	439	6	22	39	77	81	293	5
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	2	15	12	44	11	29	3	21	26	52	7	85	...
Total ... English	5	54	58	82	59	251	5	46	61	65	75	278	5
Total ... Vernacular	11	25	54	158	167	556	10	43	72	149	97	404	6
Salem.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	7	63	64	104	138	359	6	54	76	100	122	341	6
Board ... Vernacular	1	...	...	6	6	53	1	...	...	3	9	57	1
Aided ... English	4	27	27	25	39	158	4	28	20	22	47	176	3
Aided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	2	...	3	10	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	11	90	91	129	177	517	10	82	96	122	169	517	9
Total ... Vernacular	3	...	3	16	10	63	1	...	...	3	9	57	1
Nilgiris.													
Government ... English	1	39	29	49	43	144	1	42	32	34	37	153	1
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... English	6	34	54	76	102	454	5	46	53	77	81	479	5
Aided ... Vernacular	1	...	4	11	29	85	2	3	8	20	32	118	2
Unaided ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	7	73	83	125	145	598	6	88	85	111	118	632	6
Total ... Vernacular	1	...	4	11	29	85	2	3	8	20	32	118	2

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

Public lower secondary or middle schools for boys, with particulars as to strength, for 1897–98—continued.

Districts.	1896–97.						1897–98.						Number of schools recognized under the Madras Educational Rules.
	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary department.	Strength of lower primary department.	Number of schools.	Strength of lower secondary department.			Strength of upper primary department.	Strength of lower primary department.	
		Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.				Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.			
Malabar.													
Government ... English	1	20	18	14	18	49	1	15	16	26	16	32	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... ... English	11	162	215	266	275	242	11	161	209	287	256	243	11
Board ... ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... ... English	21	204	173	333	269	1,067	23	250	258	367	280	1,063	20
Aided ... ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... ... English	2	42	39	38	19	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	35	428	445	651	581	1,402	35	426	483	680	552	1,338	31
Total ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara.													
Government ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board ... ... English	4	56	61	83	125	91	4	50	55	75	110	112	4
Board ... ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... ... English	5	65	66	115	56	201	4	67	49	73	81	267	4
Aided ... ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... ... English	1	...	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... English	10	121	141	208	181	292	8	117	104	148	191	379	8
Total ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ... English	261	3,737	3,867	5,107	3,862	8,232	266	3,906	4,073	5,221	3,610	8,423	241
Grand total ... Vernacular	149	340	593	1,726	1,868	6,426	118	311	630	1,463	1,400	4,779	71

APPENDIX E.

Public primary schools for boys managed by local boards for 1897–98.

Districts.		1896–97.			1897–98.		
		Schools.	Pupils		Schools.	Pupils	
			Upper primary.	Lower primary.		Upper primary.	Lower primary.
Ganjám	U.P.	61	314	1,906	60	303	1,801
	L.P.	22	...	620	24	...	596
Vizagapatam	U.P.	111	675	3,685	111	628	3,602
	L.P.	7	...	141	9	...	208
Gódávari	U.P.	301	1,710	12,193	306	1,747	12,978
	L.P.	172	...	4,983	160	...	4,948
Kistna	U.P.	224	1,218	7,416	216	1,236	7,378
	L.P.	48	...	1,469	56	...	1,584
Kurnool	U.P.	86	486	3,070	81	422	2,994
	L.P.	13	...	356	19	...	476
Bellary	U.P.	32	326	1,671	29	274	1,667
	L.P.	9	...	296	10	...	357
Anantapur	U.P.	46	267	1,594	36	208	1,441
	L.P.	12	...	358	11	...	316
Cuddapah	U.P.	72	366	2,386	68	304	2,149
	L.P.	19	...	551	20	...	672
Nellore	U.P.	114	580	4,423	113	545	4,519
	L.P.	44	...	1,206	36	...	1,010
Chingleput	U.P.	17	95	629	22	125	838
	L.P.	15	...	551	13	...	423
North Arcot	U.P.	92	771	4,725	90	718	4,280
	L.P.	20	...	684	19	...	726
South Arcot	U.P.	130	835	6,164	125	714	5,636
	L.P.	37	...	1,526	39	...	1,486
Tanjore	U.P.	109	696	5,374	116	747	5,655
	L.P.	24	...	864	23	...	868
Trichinopóly	U.P.	59	321	2,303	61	324	2,677
	L.P.	24	...	943	22	...	888
Madura	U.P.	82	451	3,081	79	445	3,185
	L.P.	46	...	1,420	39	...	1,246
Tinnevelly	U.P.	38	273	1,821	41	323	2,057
	L.P.	25	...	1,101	23	...	925
Coimbatore	U.P.	92	572	3,971	96	589	3,997
	L.P.	14	...	392	13	...	311
Salem	U.P.	144	924	6,057	137	895	6,048
	L.P.	83	...	2,507	77	...	2,408
Nilgiris	U.P.	8	51	283	8	51	296
	L.P.	7	...	221	7	...	201
Malabar	U.P.	67	705	3,762	61	585	3,269
	L.P.	113	...	5,968	104	...	5,456
South Canara	U.P.	115	665	3,666	102	603	3,134
	L.P.	22	...	986	28	...	1,199
Total ...	U.P.	2,000	12,301	80,180	1,958	11,786	79,601
	L.P.	776	...	27,143	752	...	26,304
Grand total ...		2,776	12,301	107,323	2,710	11,786	105,905

APPENDIX F.

Public primary schools for boys managed by municipalities for 1897-98.

Districts.	Municipalities.		1896-97. Schools.	1896-97. Pupils: Upper primary.	1896-97. Pupils: Lower primary.	1896-97. Pupils: Total.	1897-98. Schools.	1897-98. Pupils: Upper primary.	1897-98. Pupils: Lower primary.	1897-98. Pupils: Total.
Ganjám ...	Chicacole ...	U.P.	4	109	85	194	3	93	42	135
		L.P.	4	...	148	148	6	...	257	257
	Parlákimedi ...	U.P.	3	51	217	268	3	32	202	234
		L.P.	2	...	58	58	2	...	73	73
	Berhampur ...	U.P.	5	60	119	179	5	61	131	192
		L.P.	4	...	118	118	4	...	161	161
Vizagapatam	Vizianagram...	U.P.	3	20	116	136	3	28	106	134
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam.	U.P.	3	27	145	172	3	31	139	170
		L.P.	1	...	31	31	1	...	45	45
	Bimlipatam ...	U.P.	2	31	82	113	3	31	102	133
		L.P.	2	...	41	41	1	...	24	24
	Anakápalle ...	U.P.	1	30	45	75	1	30	45	75
		L.P.	2	...	45	45	2	...	46	46
Gódávari ...	Cocanada ...	U.P.	8	65	416	481	7	61	327	388
		L.P.	2	...	190	190	3	...	155	155
	Ellore ...	U.P.	2	13	57	70	1	22	47	69
		L.P.	3	...	64	64	4	...	95	95
	Rajahmundry.	U.P.	2	21	69	90	3	21	151	172
		L.P.	1	...	70	70	...	...	...	...
Kistna ...	Masulipatam...	U.P.	6	45	294	339	6	46	310	356
		L.P.	1	...	37	37	1	...	33	33
	Guntúr ...	U.P.	2	12	83	95	3	26	102	128
		L.P.	3	...	76	76	3	...	86	86
	Bezwada ...	U.P.	4	40	155	195	8	91	243	334
		L.P.	3	...	78	78	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...	U.P.	2	46	135	181	2	32	141	173
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	Bellary ...	U.P.	1	59	89	148	2	42	122	164
		L.P.	9	...	247	247	8	...	239	239
	Ádóni ...	U.P.	3	63	234	297	3	49	249	298
		L.P.	3	...	99	99	3	...	87	87
Anantapur ...	Anantapur ...	U.P.	1	1	36	37	1	1	22	23
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	U.P.	3	48	203	251	3	41	193	234
		L.P.	2	...	64	64	2	...	45	45
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	U.P.	1	20	110	130	2	24	190	214
		L.P.	3	...	102	102	1	...	25	25
	Ongole ...	U.P.	1	3	24	27	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput.	Chingleput ...	U.P.	1	7	27	34	2	22	61	83
		L.P.	1	...	38	38	...	...	...	...
	Conjeeveram...	U.P.	4	26	284	310	3	30	232	262
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	1	...	27	27
North Arcot	Vellore ...	U.P.	6	76	449	525	6	84	460	544
		L.P.	3	...	119	119	2	...	74	74
	Wálajápet ...	U.P.	1	61	41	102	1	35	52	87
		L.P.	5	...	261	261	5	...	278	278
	Gudiyáttam ...	U.P.	1	6	105	111	2	9	117	126
		L.P.	5	...	175	175	5	...	243	243
	Tirupati ...	U.P.	1	11	59	70	1	13	45	58
		L.P.	2	...	92	92	2	...	52	52
South Arcot	Cuddalore ...	U.P.	3	22	97	119	4	19	152	171
		L.P.	2	...	52	52	4	...	91	91
	Chidambaram.	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	1	...	37	37	1	...	28	28
	Tiruvannámalai	U.P.	1	5	43	48	1	3	41	44
		L.P.	1	...	32	32	1	...	20	20
Tanjore ...	Tanjore ...	U.P.	3	20	209	229	3	30	208	238
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	2	...	74	74
	Negapatam ...	U.P.	2	27	166	193	2	20	165	185
		L.P.	2	...	78	78	2	...	101	101
	Máyavaram ...	U.P.	4	125	395	520	4	130	371	501
		L.P.	1	...	33	33	1	...	39	39
	Kumbakónam.	U.P.	2	21	80	101	3	33	154	187
		L.P.	2	...	58	58	1	...	39	39
	Mannárgudi ...	U.P.	1	6	38	44	1	5	32	37
		L.P.	1	...	37	37	1	...	36	36
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly...	U.P.	7	29	325	354	4	21	211	232
		L.P.	2	...	100	100	5	...	220	220
	Srírangam ...	U.P.	4	28	166	194	2	25	100	125
		L.P.	4	...	149	149	6	...	203	203

APPENDIX F—*continued.*

Public primary schools for boys managed by municipalities for 1897-98—continued.

Districts.	Municipalities.		1896-97. Schools.	1896-97. Pupils: Upper primary.	1896-97. Pupils: Lower primary.	1896-97. Pupils: Total.	1897-98. Schools.	1897-98. Pupils: Upper primary.	1897-98. Pupils: Lower primary.	1897-98. Pupils: Total.
Madura ...	Madura ...	U.P.	3	53	226	279	2	28	137	165
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palni ...	U.P.	1	28	7	35	1	24	14	38
		L.P.	1	...	52	52	1	...	52	52
	Dindigul ...	U.P.	1	12	48	60	1	4	67	71
		L.P.	2	...	89	89	2	...	114	114
Tinnevelly.	Tuticorin ...	U.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		L.P.	2	...	91	91	2	...	93	93
	Tinnevelly ...	U.P.	1	11	54	65	1	9	66	75
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palamcottah ..	U.P.	1	8	60	68	1	14	59	73
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Srívilliputtúr .	U.P.	2	16	97	113	2	13	95	108
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore ...	U.P.	4	42	235	277	5	51	313	364
		L.P.	3	...	103	103	3	...	99	99
	Erode ...	U.P.	2	58	283	341	2	50	321	371
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karúr ...	U.P.	1	50	210	260	1	49	231	280
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	Salem ...	U.P.	6	118	752	870	6	121	822	943
		L.P.	8	...	347	347	9	...	400	400
	Vániyambádi...	U.P.	3	24	130	154	3	24	129	153
		L.P.	2	...	68	68	2	...	80	80
	Tiruppattúr ...	U.P.	3	47	270	317	2	46	219	265
		L.P.	1	...	26	26	2	...	131	131
Nilgiris ...	Ootacamund ...	U.P.	2	13	52	65	1	11	41	52
		L.P.	1	...	37	37	2	...	73	73
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	U.P.	4	44	224	268	4	46	230	276
		L.P.	7	...	433	433	6	...	349	349
	Palghat ...	U.P.	2	43	119	162	2	52	153	205
		L.P.	8	...	451	451	7	...	390	390
	Cochin ...	U.P.	1	13	48	61	2	23	87	110
		L.P.	2	...	45	45	...	...	...	...
	Cannanore ...	U.P.	13	105	781	886	13	100	703	803
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tellicherry ...	U.P.	2	38	126	164	2	48	136	184
		L.P.	8	...	427	427	7	...	326	326
South Canara.	Mangalore ...	U.P.	8	49	374	423	8	38	344	382
		L.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	U.P.	158	2,006	9,294	11,300	160	1,992	9,432	11,424
		L.P.	122	...	4,898	4,898	123	...	5,003	5,003
	Grand total ...		280	2,006	14,192	16,198	283	1,992	14,435	16,427

APPENDIX G.

Aided and unaided primary schools for boys, 1897-98.

Districts.		Aided schools.			Unaided schools.		
		Schools.	Pupils		Schools.	Pupils	
			Upper primary.	Lower primary.		Upper primary.	Lower primary.
Ganjám	U.P.	102	670	2,276	11	59	214
	L.P.	854	...	16,907	367	...	6,654
Vizagapatam	U.P.	179	1,270	4,435	20	81	426
	L.P.	469	...	8,779	160	...	2,716
Gódávari	U.P.	74	688	2,110	19	83	506
	L.P.	347	...	8,494	254	...	5,672
Kistna	U.P.	131	1,072	3,396	33	177	591
	L.P.	567	...	11,311	414	...	7,003
Kurnool	U.P.	51	309	1,204	7	35	117
	L.P.	179	...	3,093	183	...	2,566
Bellary	U.P.	71	482	2,051	5	24	70
	L.P.	464	...	10,077	354	...	5,332
Anantapur	U.P.	61	314	1,071	20	81	281
	L.P.	120	...	2,324	192	...	2,964
Cuddapah	U.P.	92	427	1,842	40	189	820
	L.P.	225	...	4,031	296	...	4,678
Nellore	U.P.	75	507	1,834	8	24	124
	L.P.	404	...	8,024	283	...	4,894
Madras	U.P.	58	745	4,413	4	76	260
	L.P.	91	...	3,754	22	...	829
Chingleput	U.P.	150	1,182	5,210	14	55	343
	L.P.	380	...	9,366	190	...	3,754
North Arcot	U.P.	106	625	2,851	23	75	553
	L.P.	585	...	14,572	365	...	7,406
South Arcot	U.P.	113	831	3,439	18	121	607
	L.P.	511	...	12,222	352	...	6,987
Tanjore	U.P.	234	2,304	8,952	21	134	631
	L.P.	407	...	10,895	387	...	8,861
Trichinopoly	U.P.	106	1,000	4,657	20	94	484
	L.P.	232	...	6,126	188	...	4,365
Madura	U.P.	141	1,455	7,434	20	106	447
	L.P.	511	...	17,511	333	...	9,384
Tinnevelly	U.P.	106	1,179	5,410	7	52	256
	L.P.	827	...	26,423	227	...	5,910
Coimbatore	U.P.	123	854	3,814	19	112	397
	L.P.	389	...	9,044	288	...	5,828
Salem	U.P.	40	293	1,092	9	31	192
	L.P.	309	...	6,575	348	...	5,794
Nilgiris	U.P.	19	94	612	3	15	76
	L.P.	19	...	522	8	...	204
Malabar	U.P.	193	2,009	10,567	7	57	366
	L.P.	461	...	22,136	174	...	7,268
South Canara	U.P.	130	1,149	5,011	19	95	524
	L.P.	119	...	3,565	88	...	2,232
Total ...	U.P.	2,355	19,459	83,681	347	1,776	8,285
	L.P.	8,470	...	215,751	5,473	...	111,301
Grand total ...		10,825	19,459	299,432	5,820	1,776	119,586

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the number of pupils examined for results grants during 1897–98.

Districts.	Number of schools that				Number of pupils presented for standard																	
	Presented pupils under one or more standards.		Passed pupils under one or more standards.		Infant.		I.		II.		III.		IV.				V.		VI.		VII.			
													Boys.		Girls.						Boys.		Girls.	
	Boys.'	Girls'.	Boys'.	Girls'.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Primary Examination.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Primary Examination.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Lower Secondary Examination.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Lower Secondary Examination.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Ganjám	1,094	6	1,082	6	2,946	283	4,225	172	3,881	96	2,510	62	...	479	...	2	11	...	9	...	...	5	...	...
Vizagapatam	848	27	839	27	2,302	486	2,757	333	2,451	192	1,957	124	...	988	1	20	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gódávari	873	37	842	37	1,782	1,359	1,657	759	1,576	522	1,376	375	...	1,848	37	20	60	6	...	3	...	...	...	...
Kistna	1,024	49	1,007	49	2,606	1,619	2,624	948	2,268	560	1,893	323	...	1,314	3	56	151	28	81	9	...	41	...	...
Kurnool	349	8	338	8	899	395	810	214	650	132	544	88	...	443	...	31	37	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	564	11	562	11	2,797	238	2,947	157	2,300	118	1,923	83	...	343	...	26	19	10	18	3	...	3	...	2
Anantapur	252	5	252	5	662	140	741	90	674	51	699	27	...	373	...	8	55	5	26	3	...	20	...	...
Cuddapah	405	12	397	12	980	342	1,011	186	1,031	118	955	77	...	477	...	36	23	9	20	2	...	11	...	...
Nellore	697	23	659	22	1,306	718	1,886	506	1,672	298	1,194	261	...	654	...	56	45	48	13	41	...	4	...	21
Madras	153	35	153	35	1,208	767	1,379	561	1,218	462	1,039	370	...	485	79	114	122	61	86	24	...	74	...	22
Chingleput	610	27	598	27	2,376	602	2,935	385	2,284	274	1,672	180	...	577	1	58	85	7	63	8	...	52	...	2
North Arcot	866	32	855	32	3,044	875	3,345	570	2,880	350	2,220	262	2	718	17	61	43	36	27	10	...	12	...	5
South Arcot	903	9	891	9	2,912	561	3,823	330	3,184	199	2,135	115	...	907	...	31	34	...	18	...	...	8	...	...
Tanjore	824	73	812	73	3,178	1,125	3,855	777	3,368	566	2,543	392	...	2,066	73	105	203	72	171	42	...	165	...	24
Trichinopoly	455	47	451	47	1,804	515	2,185	443	1,830	302	1,374	201	...	828	55	26	30	27	31	16	...	18	...	11
Madura	771	27	761	27	4,147	481	5,039	394	3,711	262	2,175	192	5	963	51	30	111	4	88	1	...	52	...	...
Tinnevelly	1,056	144	1,051	144	5,069	1,519	5,773	1,268	4,237	908	2,815	638	...	1,150	126	135	356	114	279	57	...	272	...	45
Coimbatore	733	28	719	27	2,457	559	2,890	484	2,527	300	1,809	202	1	853	26	40	77	26	20	14	...	4	4	8
Salem	552	25	539	25	1,483	629	1,605	427	1,211	289	850	186	5	716	16	58	22	5	18	3	...	3	...	...
Nilgiris	16	6	13	6	67	81	53	72	46	53	59	40	...	57	...	15	12	10	3	2	...	...	...	4
Malabar	899	30	892	30	4,943	2,101	6,558	2,081	4,857	1,249	3,371	722	1	1,626	11	177	258	36	155	21	...	171	...	4
South Canara	425	9	420	9	1,113	420	1,783	457	1,643	315	1,340	199	...	1,001	...	61	184	19	148	...	...	117	...	...
Total ...	14,369	670	14,133	668	50,081	15,815	59,881	11,614	49,499	7,616	36,453	5,109	14	18,846	496	1,166	1,961	533	1,274	259	...	1,032	4	148

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of pupils examined for results grants during 1897-98—continued.

Districts.	Number of pupils passed for standard																			
	Infant.		I.		II.		III.		IV.				V.		VI.		VII.			
									Boys.		Girls.						Boys.		Girls.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Primary Examination.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Primary Examination.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Lower Secondary Examination.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Lower Secondary Examination.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Ganjám	1,881	169	2,665	128	2,416	68	1,482	35	...	294	...	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	1,631	313	2,029	261	1,744	155	1,199	86	...	703	...	17	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gódávari	1,247	867	1,274	552	1,163	378	931	195	...	1,017	19	13	39	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Kistna	1,949	1,028	2,172	735	1,900	438	1,493	257	...	879	2	33	144	21	73	3	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	642	218	599	136	513	89	337	50	...	330	...	19	28	5	...	...	...	15	...	...
Bellary	1,769	164	2,032	111	1,625	81	1,104	45	...	207	...	13	13	3	14	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	382	84	545	65	533	36	440	23	...	386	...	6	33	5	15	3	...	...	...	1
Cuddapah	609	192	716	132	767	95	626	55	...	335	...	25	13	3	9	1	...	4	...	...
Nellore	858	375	1,380	329	1,231	181	713	103	...	498	...	48	35	29	7	32	...	5	...	...
Madras	897	593	1,167	440	988	382	718	242	...	281	46	58	61	39	50	8	...	2	...	11
Chingleput	1,869	390	2,271	282	1,853	223	1,168	123	...	363	1	38	49	7	39	8	...	20	...	10
North Arcot	2,347	563	2,730	444	2,150	254	1,529	172	2	392	10	43	24	26	18	10	...	23	...	...
South Arcot	2,111	332	2,925	244	2,318	147	1,306	78	...	736	...	28	17	...	13	...	...	7	...	4
Tanjore	2,543	907	3,235	654	2,823	465	1,954	276	...	1,574	51	71	161	54	136	21	...	5	...	...
Trichinopoly	1,412	448	1,784	362	1,382	248	943	139	...	594	43	16	19	18	19	10	...	97	...	11
Madura	3,335	404	4,279	324	3,006	219	1,613	156	1	688	45	23	80	3	65	1	...	13	...	10
Tinnevelly	4,371	1,224	4,933	1,088	3,617	777	2,137	488	...	896	81	118	252	93	214	48	...	20	...	...
Coimbatore	2,040	426	2,547	406	2,045	243	1,237	140	...	461	16	8	33	14	3	7	...	112	...	14
Salem	1,156	489	1,290	361	964	237	604	142	4	499	12	43	19	5	14	2	...	1	3	2
Nilgiris	46	64	41	60	34	38	34	29	...	40	...	10	8	8	2	2	...	1	...	...
Malabar	3,419	1,382	4,797	1,553	3,669	958	2,085	499	...	1,231	8	148	90	29	68	15	...	75	...	2
South Canara	1,001	346	1,545	415	1,442	279	1,061	147	...	621	...	42	70	18	67	...	...	71	...	2
Total ...	37,515	10,978	46,956	9,082	38,188	5,991	24,709	3,480	7	13,025	334	821	1,211	382	827	172	...	471	3	67

APPENDIX J.

Training schools for masters on the 31st March 1898.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.				Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed for certificates in 1897-98.			Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
		On the 31st March 1897.	On the 31st March 1898.			On the 31st March 1897.	On the 31st March 1898.				
			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.	
	Government.										
Ganjám ...	Chicacole Training school	23	...	...	16	46	51	...	...	16	20
	Berhampur do.	24	...	...	20	43	42	...	...	14	17
	Russellkonda do.	15	...	...	15	54	51	...	...	8	23
	Government.										
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam Training school ...	34	...	5	28	55	54	...	2	16	31
	Gunupur do. ...	8	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	10
	Government.										
Gódávari ...	Rajahmundry Training school ...	53	15	15	32	213	416	8	13	27	2
	Government.										
Kistna ...	Guntúr Training school	34	...	9	39	21	60	...	10	15	36
	Aided.										
	Masulipatam C.M.S. Preparandi Institution	10	...	4	38	47	44	...	...	5	5
	Bapatla A.B.M. Training school ...	13	...	...	12	76	35	...	...	7	11
	Guntúr A.E.L.M. do. ...	...	...	...	12	...	50	...	...	3	11
	Unaided.										
	Guntúr A.E.L.M. Training school ...	11	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...
	Government.										
Kurnool ...	Kurnool Training school	24	...	6	20	70	70	...	2	10	22
	Government.										
Bellary ...	Bellary Training school	28	...	10	23	126	136	...	2	10	34
	Government.										
Anantapur.	Anantapur Training school ...	27	...	...	21	142	128	...	1	18	18
	Government.										
Cuddapah...	Ráyachóti Training school ...	31	...	3	24	144	143	...	2	17	29
	Government.										
Nellore ...	Nellore Training school	30	...	...	27	75	65	...	3	14	86
	Ongole do.	24	...	...	25	64	78	...	...	17	24
	Government.										
Madras ...	Madras Hindu Training school ...	21	...	7	17	106	111	...	5	9	20
	Do. Muhammadan Branch Training school...	31	...	...	23	90	71	...	...	18	30
	Do. Panchama do. ...	18	...	...	26	104	118	...	...	14	18
	Government.										
Chingleput.	Saidapet Teachers' College ...	15	17	...	...	303	299	15	...	...	16
	Do. Hindu Branch Training school	29	...	6	20	130	125	...	14	18	28
	Government.										
North Arcot.	Chittoor Training school	23	...	2	18	53	58	...	...	9	16
	Ránipéttai do.	21	...	2	22	110	105	...	1	10	33

APPENDIX J—*continued.*

Training schools for masters on the 31st March 1898—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.				Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed for certificates in 1897-98.			Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
		On the 31st March 1897.	On the 31st March 1898.			On the 31st March 1897.	On the 31st March 1898.				
			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.	
	Government.										
South Arcot.	Cuddalore Training school ...	29	...	...	27	30	32	...	...	20	26
	Villupuram do.	32	...	13	20	108	102	...	2	14	27
	Government.										
Tanjore ...	Tanjore Training school	52	10	15	28	87	92	7	9	15	51
	Aided.										
	* Tranquebar E.L.M. Training school	19	...	16	11	65	83	...	4	8	25
	Government.										
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly Training school ...	45	...	14	28	115	97	...	11	20	38
	Board.										
Madura ...	Madura Technical Institute ...	36	...	6	26	152	152	...	5	22	30
	Aided.										
	Pasumalai A.M. Training school ...	29	11	9	12	267	212	12	5	9	30
	Board.										
Tinnevelly.	Tinnevelly Board Training school.	38	...	15	25	132	109	...	8	18	38
	Aided.										
	Palamcottah C.M.S. Training school	34	...	17	19	103	100	...	12	12	33
	Tuticorin S.P.G. Training school ...	26	8	10	6	100	103	5	9	5	24
	Nazareth Training school	...	...	3	13	...	58	...	6	12	24
	Unaided.										
	Nazareth Training school ...	25	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...
	Government.										
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore Training school ...	49	7	14	29	100	86	...	2	14	8
	Government.										
Salem ...	Salem Training school	30	...	5	29	110	107	...	2	11	30
	Aided.										
Nilgiris ...	Kaiti B.G.M. Training school ...	4	...	3	7	71	108	...	...	...	10
	Government.										
Malabar.	Calicut Training school	42	17	9	22	119	105	2	7	15	31
	Badagara do.	24	...	...	25	17	71	...	...	20	24
	Calicut Mappilla Training school...	19	...	...	25	67	44	...	...	3	18
	Unaided.										
	Nittur B.G.M. Training school ...	10	...	5	3	163	173	...	4	...	5
	Government.										
South Canara.	Mangalore Training school ...	41	...	7	34	88	93	...	3	17	36
	Total ...	1,131	85	230	885	4,092	4,237	49	144	505	1,048

* Transferred from Poraiyar.

APPENDIX K.

Training schools for mistresses on the 31st March 1898.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.				Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed for certificates in 1897-98.			Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
		On the 31st March 1897.	On the 31st March 1898.			On the 31st March 1897.	On the 31st March 1898.				
			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.	
	Aided.										
Kistna ...	Masulipatam C.M.S. Sharkey Training school	15	...	...	10	44	67	...	...	11	11
	Guntúr A.E.L.M. Training school ...	14	...	...	9	67	47	...	...	4	10
	Aided.										
Nellore ...	Ongole A.B.M. Training school ...	15	..	...	16	43	32	...	...	7	16
	Nellore A.B.M. do. ...	12	...	2	9	41	43	...	...	5	6
	Government.										
Madras ...	Presidency Training school for Mistresses	46	14	22	22	143	160	10	3	10	31
	Hobart Training school	13	...	...	13	122	120	...	...	6	4
	Aided.										
	Black Town F.C.M. Christian Female Training school	14	2	12	5	73	76	4	6	1	11
	Cassimode F.C.M. Training school.	26	3	6	11	133	144	3	2	8	9
	Aided.										
North Arcot.	Chittoor American Mission Training school	20	...	6	4	88	106	...	1	11	11
	Aided.										
South Arcot.	Cuddalore R.C. Training school ...	14	...	5	8	78	85	...	7	7	7
	Aided.										
Trichinopoly.	Puttúr S.P.G. Training school ...	11	...	5	...	19	15	...	4	2	10
	Trichinopoly Cantonment R.C. Training school	12	...	14	...	68	76	...	3	4	8
	Aided.										
Madura ...	Madura American Mission Training school	27	...	14	12	184	209	...	8	10	12
	Aided.										
Tinnevelly.	Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Training school	20	2	19	6	219	244	2	1	6	25
	Nazareth St. John's Training school	10	...	6	13	173	162	...	1	2	7
	Government.										
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore Training school ...	22	...	4	11	102	144	...	2	11	33
	Government.										
Malabar ...	Calicut Moyan Training school ...	13	...	7	5	82	92	...	4	1	5
	Aided.										
South Canara.	Mangalore St. Ann's Training school	8	1	3	...	241	206	1	1	...	6
	Mangalore B.G.M. Training school.	5	...	6	...	163	149	...	1	2	1
	Total ...	317	22	131	154	2,083	2,177	20	44	108	223

APPENDIX L.

Technical, Industrial or art schools and classes on the 31st March 1898.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1897.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1898.	Civil engineering.									Mechanical engineering.		Electrical engineering and practical telegraphy.	Physical science, electricity and magnetism.	Sanitary science.	Agriculture.	Commerce.					
			Building materials and construction.	Building drawing and estimating.	Hydraulics and irrigation works.	Earthwork and road-making.	Surveying and levelling.	Mensuration.	Practical plane and solid geometry.	Carpentry.	Wood turning.	Machine drawing.	Fitter's work.			Hygiene.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial correspondence.	Banking.	Commercial geography.	Short-hand.	Type-writing.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.																							
GOVERNMENT.																							
Madras Medical school	383	385	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOARD.																							
Nellore Medical school	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore H.H. the Prince of Wales' Medical school	35	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	423	432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HIGHER CLASS INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL OR ART SCHOOLS.																							
(1) *Schools teaching subjects coming under two or more of the groups of the technical examination scheme.*																							
GOVERNMENT.																							
School of Arts, Madras	633	546	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOARD.																							
Bezwada Industrial school	30	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Madura Technical Institute	262	285	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																							
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial school, Madras	87	98	...	...	...	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	41	18	8	10	23
† Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ala-i-Islam, Madras ...	208	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage	57	63	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Tirupati H.L.G. Mission school	14	13	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...

‡ Arni Industrial school	70	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly A.-V. Technical Institute ...	168	211	...	22	...	9	9	25	25	15	...	21	...	40	40	...	...	32	32	9	10	8	...
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College Special classes	133	115	...	10	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	9	...	16	...	...	...	18	20	...	...	12	...
Puthúr S.P.G. Boys' school	23	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nazareth Art Industrial school for boys ...	129	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Do. do. for girls ...	19	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karór W. M. Industrial school	94	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,927	2,006	...	32	...	15	21	50	33	365	122	30	12	56	40	...	42	107	98	27	18	30	40
(2) *Schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme.*																								
(*a*) *Schools of Art* (*Music*).																								
AIDED.																								
Madras School of Music	87	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Town Presentation Convent Music class	15	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Town Presentation Convent Singing class	158	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vepery Presentation Convent Music class ...	41	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin S.P.G. Music class	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED.																								
Masulipatam Native Music class for boys ...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. for girls ...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) *Schools of Art* (*Drawing*).																								
GOVERNMENT.																								
Teachers' College Special Drawing class ...	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakónam Art class	96	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOARD.																								
Vizagapatam Municipal Drawing class	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Srírangam Municipal Drawing class ...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																								
Black Town Presentation Convent Drawing class	165	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Teaches also metal work to 23 students. † Teaches also varnishing to 41 and tambour work to 14 students. ‡ Teaches also masonry to two students.

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Technical, industrial or art schools and classes on the 31st March 1898—continued.

Name of Institution.	Drawing.							Jeweller's work.		Printing, book-binding, &c.					Wood work and metal work.			Leather work.	Textile fabrics.							Tailoring and dress-making.		Glass and pottery	Approximate value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
	Music.	Free-hand outline drawing.	Design.	Geometrical drawing.	Painting.	Modelling.	Wood engraving.	Jeweller's work.	Silversmith's work.	Compositor's work.	Proof-reader's work.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Stereotyping.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmith's work.	Rattan-work.	Boot and shoe-making.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	White embroidery.	Tape-making.	Hand-knitting.	Embroidery.	Tailoring.	Dress-making.	Pottery and porcelain manufacture.			
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
																													Rs.	Rs.	
SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.																															
GOVERNMENT.																															
Madras Medical school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
BOARD.																															
Nellore Medical school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Tanjore H.H. the Prince of Wales' Medical school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	6
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	6
HIGHER CLASS INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL OR ART SCHOOLS.																															
(1) *Schools teaching subjects coming under two or more of the groups of the technical examination scheme.*																															
GOVERNMENT.																															
School of Arts, Madras	...	546	...	...	31	...	48	17	49	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	7,255	5,188	6
BOARD.																															
Bezwada Industrial school	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	816	317	3
Madura Technical Institute	...	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	17	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,472	2,722	4
AIDED.																															
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial school, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ala-i-Islam, Madras ...	..	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	2,204	2,206	...
Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage	20	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	27	...	...	790	690	...
Tirupati H.L.G. Mission school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1

Arni Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	3,036	2,939	5
Trichinopoly A.-V. Technical Institute ...	...	91	8	27	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	320	76
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College Special classes	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	5
Puthúr S.P.G. Boys' school	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1,184	963	2
Nazareth Art Industrial school for boys ...	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	36	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	45	...	...	1,719	1,719	4
Do. do. for girls ...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	157	157	2
Karúr W. M. Industrial school	17	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,400	8,984	...
Total ...	37	1310	8	27	39	...	48	17	49	10	...	...	114	69	26	...	105	15	40	...	...	152	96	...	21	33,486	26,205	108		
(2) *Schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme.*																														
(*a*) *Schools of Art* (*Music*).																														
AIDED.																														
Madras School of Music	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Black Town Presentation Convent Music class	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Black Town Presentation Convent Singing class	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Vepery Presentation Convent Music class ...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Tuticorin S.P.G. Music class	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
UNAIDED.																														
Masulipatam Native Music class for boys ...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Do. do. for girls ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
(*b*) *Schools of Art* (*Drawing*).																														
GOVERNMENT.																														
Teachers' College Special Drawing class ...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	2
Kumbakónam Art class	...	90	12	18	10	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
BOARD.																														
Vizagapatam Municipal Drawing class ...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Srírangam do. ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1
AIDED.																														
Black Town Presentation Convent Drawing class	...	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Technical, industrial or art schools and classes on the 31st March 1898—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1897.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1898.	Civil engineering.									Mechanical engineering.		Electrical engineering and practical telegraphy.	Physical science, electricity and magnetism.	Sanitary science.	Agriculture.	Commerce.					
			Building materials and construction.	Building drawing and estimating.	Hydraulics and irrigation works.	Earthwork and road-making.	Surveying and levelling.	Mensuration.	Practical plane and solid geometry.	Carpentry.	Wood turning.	Machine drawing.	Fitter's work.			Hygiene.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial correspondence.	Banking.	Commercial geography.	Short-hand.	Type-writing.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
HIGHER CLASS INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL OR ART SCHOOLS—cont.																							
(2) *Schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme*—cont.																							
(c) *Schools of Engineering.*																							
GOVERNMENT.																							
School of Engineering	164	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
AIDED.																							
Vizagapatam London Mission Special class ...	21	19	...	19	...	4	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) *Schools of Electrical Engineering.*																							
UNAIDED.																							
Madras Probert's Telegraph Training Institution	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) *Schools of Commerce.*																							
GOVERNMENT.																							
Calicut School of Commerce	74	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	26	13	19	12	14
AIDED.																							
Bellary Wardlaw College Short-hand class ...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Madras Young Men's Christian Association class	74	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	53	53	...	40	37

Washermanpet H. B. Grigg's Commercial Night class	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	15	...	...	...	...
Madura Native College Short-hand class	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...
(f) Schools of Printing.																							
AIDED.																							
Government Press Technical class	...	158	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramnad S.P G. Industrial school	... ...	24	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(g) Schools of Textile Fabrics.																							
AIDED.																							
Guntúr Industrial school for Muhammadan women	... ...	26	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puthúr S.P.G. Industrial school for women	...	25	27	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	1,163	1,283	...	19	...	4	19	1	...	61	...	...	61	57	...	...	...	71	94	66	19	91	51
LOWER CLASS INDUSTRIAL OR ART SCHOOLS.																								
BOARD.																								
Tinnevelly Industrial school	... ...	38	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																								
Tallapudi Industrial school	... ...	17	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Industrial school	... ...	30	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manamadurai Industrial school	... ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem London Mission school	... ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED.																								
* Madras Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage	... ...	52	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thousand Lights Native Ragged Industrial school	... ...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irangalúr S.P.G. Industrial school	... ...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kudankulam Industrial school	... ...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	137	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OTHER SCHOOLS TO WHICH TECHNICAL OR INDUSTRIAL CLASSES ARE ATTACHED.																								
Ganjám.																								
BOARD.																								
Chicacole Municipal High school	... ...	41	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Teaches also sawing to 33, and industrial works to three students.

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Technical, industrial or art schools and classes on the 31st March 1898—continued.

Name of Institution.	Music.	Drawing.						Jeweller's work.		Printing, book-binding, &c.					Wood work and metal work.			Leather work.	Textile fabrics.						Tailoring and dress-making.		Glass and pottery.	Approximate value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
		Free-hand outline drawing.	Design.	Geometrical drawing.	Painting.	Modelling.	Wood engraving.	Jeweller's work.	Silversmith's work.	Compositor's work.	Proof-reader's work.	Press-work.	Book-binding.	Stereotyping.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmith's work.	Rattan-work.	Boot and shoe-making.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	White embroidery.	Tape-making.	Hand-knitting.	Embroidery.	Tailoring.	Dress-making.	Pottery and porcelain manufacture.			
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
																													Rs.	Rs.	
HIGHER CLASS INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL OR ART SCHOOLS—cont.																															
(2) *Schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme*—cont.																															
(c) *Schools of Engineering.*																															
GOVERNMENT.																															
School of Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
AIDED.																															
Vizagapatam London Mission Special class.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	5
(d) *Schools of Electrical Engineering.*																															
UNAIDED.																															
Madras Probert's Telegraph training Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
(e) *Schools of Commerce.*																															
GOVERNMENT.																															
Calicut School of Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
AIDED.																															
Bellary Wardlaw College Short-hand class...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Madras Young Men's Christian Association class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...

Washermanpet H. B. Grigg's Commercial Night class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	5
Madura Native College Short-hand class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
(f) Schools of Printing.																																	
AIDED.																																	
Government Press Technical class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	18	13	20	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,340	2,286	18
(g) Schools of Textile Fabrics.																																	
AIDED.																																	
Guntúr Industrial school for Muhammadan women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	1,488	2,319	2
Puthúr S.P.G. Industrial school for women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	102	3
Total	...	337	322	12	18	10	8	6	...	...	46	18	13	33	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	3,941	4,707	36
LOWER CLASS INDUSTRIAL OR ART SCHOOLS.																																	
BOARD.																																	
Tinnevelly Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,071	703	...
AIDED.																																	
Tallapudi Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	27	34	...
Madras Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,074	1,343	6
Manamadurai Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	286	...
Salem London Mission school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	1,050	...
UNAIDED.																																	
Madras Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Thousand Lights Native Ragged Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	368	...
Irangalur S.P.G. Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...
Kudankulam Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	330	...
Total	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	...	...	...	68	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	4,708	4,140	6
OTHER SCHOOLS TO WHICH TECHNICAL OR INDUSTRIAL CLASSES ARE ATTACHED.																																	
Ganjám.																																	
BOARD.																																	
Chicacole Municipal High school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	48	...

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Technical, industrial or art schools and classes on the 31*st March* 1898—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1897.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1898.	Civil engineering.									Mechanical engineering.		Electrical engineering and practical telegraphy.	Physical science, electricity and magnetism.	Sanitary science	Agriculture.	Commerce.					
			Building materials and construction.	Building drawing and estimating.	Hydraulics and irrigation works.	Earthwork and road making.	Surveying and levelling.	Mensuration.	Practical plane and solid geometry.	Carpentry.	Wood turning.	Machine drawing.	Fitter's work.			Hygiene.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial correspondence.	Banking.	Commercial geography.	Short-hand.	Type-writing.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
OTHER SCHOOLS TO WHICH TECHNICAL OR INDUSTRIAL CLASSES ARE ATTACHED—cont.																							
Ganjám.—cont.																							
UNAIDED.																							
Parlákimedi Rajah's College	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam.																							
UNAIDED.																							
Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' High school ...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam Hindu College	68	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gódávari.																							
GOVERNMENT.																							
Rajahmundry College	34	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary.																							
AIDED.																							
Bellary Protestant Orphanage	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Madras.																							
AIDED.																							
Vepery Presentation Convent First school ...	122	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Second school.	55	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egmore Civil Female Orphan Asylum ...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Military do. do. ...	48	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput.																							
GOVERNMENT.																							
Saidapet Teachers' College Gymnasium ...	20	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Reformatory school, Chingleput	153	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore.																							
AIDED.																							
Kumbakónam Chakrapani Sannadhi A.-V. school	139	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly.																							
BOARD.																							
Srírangam Gymnastic class	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Salem.																							
BOARD.																							
Námakkal Board High school	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris.																							
GOVERNMENT.																							
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum	94	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	906	739	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	132	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	4,556	4,664	...	51	...	19	40	51	33	626	127	30	73	113	40	169	42	178	192	93	37	121	91

* Teaches also sawing to 3, gardening to 19, wood-carving to 5, and kalloying to 6 students.

APPENDIX L—*continued.*

Technical, industrial or art schools and classes on the 31*st March* 1898—continued.

Name of Institution.	Music.	Drawing.						Jeweller's work.		Printing, book-binding, &c.					Wood work and metal work.			Leather work.	Textile fabrics.							Tailoring and dress-making.		Glass and pottery.	Approximate value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
		Free-hand outline drawing.	Design.	Geometrical drawing.	Painting.	Modelling.	Wood engraving.	Jeweller's work.	Silversmith's work.	Compositor's work.	Proof-reader's work.	Press-work.	Book-binding.	Stereotyping.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmith's work.	Rattan-work.	Boot and shoe-making.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	White embroidery.	Tape-making.	Hand-knitting.	Embroidery.	Tailoring.	Dress-making.	Pottery and porcelain manufacture.			
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
																													Rs.	Rs.	
OTHER SCHOOLS TO WHICH TECHNICAL OR INDUSTRIAL CLASSES ARE ATTACHED—cont.																															
Ganjám—cont.																															
UNAIDED.																															
Parlákimedi Rajah's College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Vizagapatam.																															
UNAIDED.																															
Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...
Vizagapatam Hindu College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	615	537	...
Gódávari.																															
GOVERNMENT.																															
Rajahmundry College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	22	...
Bellary.																															
AIDED.																															
Bellary Protestant Orphanage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...

| | | |

APPENDIX M.

Statement showing the chief industries in each district and the subjects in which instruction is provided for.

Districts.	Chief local industries.	Industrial or technical schools.	Subjects taught in the schools.	Classes of community attending the schools.						
				Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas.	Others.
Ganjám ...	Cotton spinning and weaving. Silk-weaving. Mat-making. Metal work.	Chicacole Municipal High school.	Carpentry	...	1	3	14	20	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	Cotton spinning and weaving. Mat-making. Metal work. Ivory and horn work. Lacquer work. Sandalwood work.	Vizagapatam Municipal Drawing class.	Drawing	...	2	5	8	14	...	...
		Vizagapatam L.M. Special class.	Engineering subjects	...	...	...	15	4	...	...
		Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' school.	Carpentry, blacksmith's work	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam Hindu College ...	Carpentry	...	...	5	24	12	...	...
Gódávari ...	Cotton spinning and weaving. Carpet-weaving. Lacquer work.	Tallapudi Industrial school ...	Lace-making, hand-knitting	...	14	6	1	6	...	...
		Rajahmundry College ...	Carpentry	...	...	...	19	12	...	...
Kistna	Printed cottons. Silk-weaving. Carpet-weaving. Mat-making. Metal work. Lacquer work.	Bezwada Industrial school ...	Carpentry, drawing, blacksmith's work ...	...	9	7	...	14	5	...
		Guntúr Industrial school for Muhammadan women.	Indian embroidery	...	3	24	...	...	...	...
		Masulipatam Native Music class for boys.	Music	...	...	...	18	26	...	...
		Masulipatam Native Music class for girls.	Do.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
Kurnool ...	Cotton-weaving. Printed cottons. Silk-weaving. Carpet-weaving. Lacquer work. Metal work. Dyeing.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX M—*continued.*

Statement showing the chief industries in each district and the subjects in which instruction is provided for—continued.

Districts.	Chief local industries.	Industrial or technical schools.	Subjects taught in the schools.	Classes of community attending the schools.						
				Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas.	Others.
Bellary	Painted cloths. Silk-weaving. Carpet-weaving.	Bellary Wardlaw College Short-hand class.	Short-hand	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Anantapur ...	Printed cottons. Painted cloths. Silk-weaving.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	Cotton spinning and weaving. Painted cloths.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	Cotton spinning and weaving. Metal work. Dyeing. Mat-making.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	Cotton spinning and weaving. Painted cloths. Mat-making. Metal work.	Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-ala-i-Islam.	Carpentry, wood-turning, drawing, cotton-weaving, embroidery.	...	...	257	...	...	...	...
		Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial school.	Engineering and commercial subjects ...	...	...	...	30	68	...	...
		School of Arts	Drawing, painting, wood-engraving, jeweller's work, cabinet-making, carpet-weaving, pottery and porcelain.	39	55	28	23	398	3	...
		Young Men's Christian Association.	Commercial subjects	6	17	3	18	39	...	16
		Vepery Presentation Convent Music class.	Music	42	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Black Town Convent Music class.	Do.	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Black Town Convent Drawing class.	Drawing	184	5	...	...	...	...	...
		Black Town Convent Singing class.	Music	136	9	...	...	...	...	...
		Madras School of Music ...	Do.	52	...	...	...	2	...	...

APPENDIX M—*continued.*

Statement showing the chief industries in each district and the subjects in which instruction is provided for—continued.

Districts.	Chief local industries.	Industrial or technical schools.	Subjects taught in the schools.	Classes of community attending the schools.						
				Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas.	Others.
Madras—*cont.* ...		Government Press Technical class.	Printing, book-binding, &c.	8	6	1	9	66	2	...
		School of Engineering	Engineering subjects	1	4	...	85	80	...	...
		Madras Industrial school ...	Carpentry	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage.	Drawing, compositor's work	...	...	...	...	56	...	...
		Vepery Presentation Convent First school.	Drawing	124	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Vepery Presentation Convent Second school.	Do.	58	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Egmore Civil Female Orphan Asylum.	White embroidery, hand-knitting	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Military Female Orphan Asylum.	Dress-making	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Probert's Telegraph Training Institution.	Electrical engineering and practical telegraphy.	12	13	3	4	25	...	...
		Washermenpet H. B. Grigg's Commercial Night class.	Commercial subjects	...	...	...	4	18	...	...
		Thousand Lights Native Ragged Industrial school.	Carpentry	...	9	...	...	...	12	...
Chingleput ...	Cotton spinning and weaving. Metal work. Paper-making. Dyeing.	St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar.	Mensuration, carpentry, book-keeping, drawing, tailoring, and music.	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Teachers' College Special Drawing class.	Drawing	...	...	3	2	6	...	...
		Teachers' College Gymnasium.	Do.	...	5	3	17	4	...	...
		Reformatory school, Chingleput.	Wood-turning, cabinet-making, blacksmith's work, cotton-weaving, tape-making, tailoring.	...	2	23	4	92	16	14

APPENDIX M—*continued.*

Statement showing the chief industries in each district and the subjects in which instruction is provided for—continued.

Districts.	Chief local industries.	Industrial or technical schools.	Subjects taught in the schools.	Classes of community attending the schools.						
				Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas.	Others.
North Arcot ...	Cotton spinning and weaving. Printed cottons. Carpet-weaving. Mat-making. Metal work. Ornamental fitting.	Arni Industrial school ...	Carpentry, compositor's work, blacksmith's work, cotton-weaving, tailoring.	...	62	4	...	1	...	...
		Tirupati H.L.G. Mission school.	Mensuration, book-keeping, commercial correspondence.	...	1	...	7	5	...	...
South Arcot ...	Cotton spinning and weaving. Mat-making.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	Cotton spinning and weaving. Silk-weaving and silk dyeing. Printed cottons. Painted cloths. Carpet-weaving. Mat-making. Metal work. Pith goods. Gold and silver jewellery. Silver inlaid work.	Kumbakónam Art class ...	Drawing subjects	...	3	1	43	42	2	...
		Kumbakónam Chakrapani Sannadhi A.-V. school.	Drawing	...	...	1	110	13	...	...
		St. Joseph's College special classes.	Engineering and commercial subjects, drawing, compositor's work.	...	32	...	56	27	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	Cotton spinning and weaving. Printed cottons. Painted cloths. Metal work. Ivory and horn work. Cigar-making. Gold and silver jewellery. Shoe-making.	Puttúr S.P.G. Boys' Industrial school.	Carpentry, drawing, tailoring	...	20	1	...	13	...	...
		A.V.T. Institute, Trichinopoly.	Engineering and commercial subjects, drawing.	...	9	43	93	66	...	...
		Srírangam Municipal Drawing class.	Drawing	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
		Puttúr S.P.G. Women's Industrial school.	Lace-making	...	27	...	...	...	...	...
		Srírangam Gymnastic class ...	.....	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
		Irungalúr S.P.G. Industrial school.	Lace-making	...	13	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX M—*continued.*

Statement showing the chief industries in each district and the subjects in which instruction is provided for—continued.

Districts.	Chief local industries.	Industrial or technical schools.	Subjects taught in the schools.	Classes of community attending the schools.						
				Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas.	Others.
Madura	Cotton spinning and weaving.	Madura Technical Institute ...	Engineering, agriculture, drawing, wood work and metal work.	1	18	56	50	146	14	...
	Painted cloths.	Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial school.	Book-binding, compositor's work	...	27	...	...	...	...	...
	Metal work.	Manamadurai Industrial school.	Carpentry	...	5	...	...	1	...	...
	Soap-making.	Madura Native College Short-hand class.	Short-hand	...	1	1	29	5	...	...
	Lace-making.	Nazareth Art Industrial school for boys.	Drawing, carpentry, fitter's work, type-writing, cabinet-making, blacksmith's work, textile fabrics, tailoring.	...	136	...	1	11	1	...
Tinnevelly ...	Cotton-weaving.	Nazareth Art Industrial school for girls.	Drawing, lace-making, Indian embroidery...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...
	Mat-making.	Tuticorin S.P.G. Music class ...	Music	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaggery-making.	Tinnevelly Industrial school ...	Carpentry, blacksmith's work, rattan work.	...	3	12	...	30	1	...
	Metal work.	Kudankulam Industrial school.	Lace-making	...	29	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	Cotton spinning and weaving.	Karúr Wesleyan Mission Industrial school.	Carpentry, blacksmith's work, rattan work, cotton-weaving.	...	89	...	...	2	2	...
	Printed cottons.									
	Painted cloths.									
	Silk-weaving.									
	Carpet-weaving.									
	Metal work.									
	Leather-tanning and leather work.									
	Jaggery-making.									
	Mat-making.									
	Rope-making.									
Salem	Cotton spinning and weaving.	Salem London Mission school...	Carpentry	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Printed cottons.									
	Mat-making.									
	Metal work.									

APPENDIX M—*continued.*

Statement showing the chief industries in each district and the subjects in which instruction is provided for—continued.

Districts.	Chief local industries.	Industrial or technical schools.	Subjects taught in the schools.	Classes of community attending the schools.						
				Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas.	Others.
Nilgiris	.....	Ootacamand Lawrence Asylum.	Carpentry, music, boot and shoe making ...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	Mat-making. Metalwork. Cotton-weaving.	School of Commerce, Calicut ...	Commercial subjects	2	2	1	19	19	...	1
South Canara ...	Cotton-weaving (ordinary). Metalwork (goldsmith's). Brick and tile making. Printing. Book-binding. Engineering.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX N.

Public upper secondary or high schools for girls for 1897–98.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March														Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1897.							1898.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.				Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	ENGLISH.																						
	Aided.																						
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam Fort Catholic School ...	2	1	2	5	6	14	122	2	4	4	5	8	13	144	...	2	...	1	4	3	1	2
	Total ...	2	1	2	5	6	14	122	2	4	4	5	8	13	144	...	2	...	1	4	3	1	2
	Unaided.																						
Gódávari.	Cocanada Timpany Memorial Boarding School	...	...	2	7	5	7	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
	Total ...	...	...	2	7	5	7	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
	Aided.																						
Bellary ...	Bellary St. Philomena's Convent School	3	1	4	4	5	7	43	4	4	4	8	4	8	50	7	3	3	1	4	9	1	4
	Total ...	3	1	4	4	5	7	43	4	4	4	8	4	8	50	7	3	3	1	4	9	1	4
	Government.																						
Madras.	Practising section attached to the Presidency Training Institution for Mistresses, Egmore	5	5	6	12	8	7	100	8	3	7	10	9	9	114	3	3	...	1	4	11	...	8
	Aided.																						
	Black Town Presentation Convent Pay School	14	6	14	15	23	21	18	11	4	15	25	21	25	29	8	10	4	6	23	9	20	9
	Vepery Presentation Convent Special School	11	7	13	12	12	6	61	10	6	11	15	5	13	67	11	8	4	2	11	14	7	8

APPENDIX N—*continued.*

Public upper secondary or high schools for girls for 1897-98—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March													Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1897.							1898.													
		Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.				Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.				Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	ENGLISH—*cont.*																						
	Aided—cont.																						
Madras —*cont.*	Vepery Doveton School	11	7	6	5	11	16	57	13	7	6	11	12	8	55	4	6	3	...	6	5	2	3
	Mylapore European Convent School ...	4	2	1	6	4	18	77	4	...	1	7	15	13	57	1	3	...	...	2	6	...	...
	Practising section of the Madras Christian Female Training School ...	...	...	3	13	10	3	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...
	Rayapet Wesleyan Mission School ...	2	2	5	14	6	12	59	3	5	1	17	7	13	68	1	...	...	...	9	3	5	...
	Practising section of the F.C.M. Boarding Training School, Cassimode.	5	3	6	16	16	15	86	5	5	6	19	13	19	93	7	...	1	...	16	7	5	...
	Vepery London Mission Boarding School	2	3	3	18	14	8	61	3	2	6	15	12	9	75	4	2	1	1	9	10	5	6
	Bishop Corrie's School	6	3	11	15	18	21	115	6	8	7	14	19	17	93	2	4	2	1	12	13	6	11
	Vepery Collegiate School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	9	25	26	24	162	...	4	...	1	...	10	...	10
	Unaided.																						
	Vepery Collegiate School	6	8	15	15	21	28	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	5	...
	Total ...	66	46	83	141	143	155	830	74	48	69	158	139	150	813	44	40	16	12	105	88	56	55
	Aided.																						
North Arcot.	St. John's School, Vellore	...	...	5	...	3	5	36	...	4	...	2	4	2	48	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
	Total ...	...	...	5	...	3	5	36	...	4	...	2	4	2	48	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
	Unaided.																						
Madura ...	Madura American Mission School ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX N—*continued.*

Public upper secondary or high schools for girls for 1897–98—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March													Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1897.							1898.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.				Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.
	ENGLISH—*cont.*																						
	Aided.																						
Tinnevelly.	Palamcottah Sarah Tucker School ...	12	10	12	...	...	...	...	14	11	13	...	...	...	...	6	9	3	3	...	...	...	...
	Nazareth St. John's School	3	9	7	...	...	...	...	11	11	7	[3] ...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	15	19	19	...	...	...	...	25	22	20	...	...	...	...	9	12	4	3	...	...	...	...
	Aided.																						
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore Stanes' Day School ...	5	2	2	12	11	12	45	4	3	10	8	17	20	55	3	6	2	2	3	5	2	...
	Total ...	5	2	2	12	11	12	45	4	3	10	8	17	20	55	3	6	2	2	3	5	2	...
	Government.																						
Nilgiris.	Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum (Female Branch)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...
	Aided.																						
	Ootacamund Nazareth Convent School	...	2	3	4	3	14	39	...	1	4	1	6	10	21	...	...	...	...	4	5	2	2
	Total ...	...	2	3	4	3	14	39	...	1	4	1	6	10	21	...	...	...	...	10	5	3	2

APPENDIX N—*continued.*

Public upper secondary or high schools for girls for 1897-98—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength on 31st March													Matriculation Examination.				Lower Secondary Examination.			
		1897.							1898.							Examined.		Passed.		Examined.		Passed.	
		Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.				Upper secondary.			Lower secondary.											
		Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	Sixth Form.	Fifth Form.	Fourth Form.	Third Form.	Second Form.	First Form.	Primary.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	ENGLISH—*cont.*																						
	Aided.																						
Malabar.	Calicut St. Joseph's European Convent School	5	...	6	11	9	19	84	3	4	7	8	17	13	91	4	5	3	2	9	7	3	3
	Total ...	5	...	6	11	9	19	84	3	4	7	8	17	13	91	4	5	3	2	9	7	3	3
	Aided.																						
South Canara.	Mangalore St. Ann's Convent School	4	7	5	23	27	26	149	8	4	12	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	15	18	4	14
	Total ...	4	7	5	23	27	26	149	8	4	12	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	15	18	4	14
	Grand total of English Girls' Schools.	100	78	135	207	212	259	1,382	120	98	135	190	195	216	1,222	68	71	29	24	157	135	74	80
	VERNACULAR.																						
	Aided.																						
Madras ...	Black Town F.C.M. Day School ...	3	4	4	13	9	16	256	3	2	1	17	11	10	264	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	1
	Total ...	3	4	4	13	9	16	256	3	2	1	17	11	10	264	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	1
	Total of Vernacular Girls' Schools ...	3	4	4	13	9	16	256	3	2	1	17	11	10	264	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	1
	Grand total ...	103	82	139	220	221	275	1,638	123	100	136	207	206	226	1,486	68	71	29	24	165	141	74	81
		2,678							2,484														

APPENDIX O.

Statement showing the number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans for 1897-98.

Classes of institutions.		Number of schools on the 31st March		Strength on the 31st March 1897.			Strength on the 31st March 1898.		
		1897.	1898.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Arts colleges for boys.	Aided ...	3	3	34	8	42	38	6	44
	Total ...	3	3	34	8	42	38	6	44
Secondary schools for boys—									
Upper secondary.	Board ...	1	1	80	...	80	71	...	71
	Aided ...	9	9	1,595	38	1,633	1,592	46	1,638
	Total ...	10	10	1,675	38	1,713	1,663	46	1,709
Lower secondary.	Government.	1	1	304	...	304	298	...	298
	Aided ...	20	21	1,067	413	1,480	1,156	418	1,574
	Total ...	21	22	1,371	413	1,784	1,454	418	1,872
Secondary schools for girls—									
Upper secondary.	Aided ...	11	12	207	996	1,203	263	1,257	1,520
	Unaided ...	2	...	70	230	300	...	...	...
	Total ...	13	12	277	1,226	1,503	263	1,257	1,520
Lower secondary.	Government.	1	1	...	71	71	...	67	67
	Aided ...	24	23	400	1,226	1,626	351	1,232	1,583
	Unaided ...	1	2	10	14	24	28	71	99
	Total ...	26	26	410	1,311	1,721	379	1,370	1,749
Total of secondary schools ...		70	70	3,733	2,988	6,721	3,759	3,091	6,850
Primary schools for boys.	Aided ...	6	7	231	171	402	236	159	395
	Total ...	6	7	231	171	402	236	159	395
Primary schools for girls.	Aided ...	6	8	62	199	261	116	240	356
	Unaided ...	1	1	4	8	12	...	11	11
	Total ...	7	9	66	207	273	116	251	367
Total of primary schools ...		13	16	297	378	675	352	410	762
Schools for special education.	Aided ...	7	7	35	518	553	113	412	525
	Total ...	7	7	35	518	553	113	412	525
Total of ...	Government.	2	2	304	71	375	298	67	365
	Board ...	1	1	80	...	80	71	...	71
	Aided ...	86	90	3,631	3,569	7,200	3,865	3,770	7,635
	Unaided ...	4	3	84	252	336	28	82	110
Grand total ...		93	96	4,099	3,892	7,991	4,262	3,919	8,181

APPENDIX P.

Statement showing the number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans for 1897-98.

Classes of institutions.	Number of schools on the 31st March		Strength on the 31st March					
			1897.			1898.		
	1897.	1898.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								
Secondary schools.								
For boys—								
Upper secondary schools, English. Government	1	1	205	...	205	190	...	190
Upper secondary schools, English. Aided	1	1	210	...	210	230	...	230
Upper secondary schools, English. Total	2	2	415	...	415	420	...	420
Lower secondary schools, English. Board	...	1	...	...	...	179	...	179
Lower secondary schools, English. Unaided	1	1	49	...	49	34	...	34
Lower secondary schools, English. Total	1	2	49	...	49	213	...	213
Lower secondary schools, Vernacular. Government	1	1	90	...	90	71	...	71
Lower secondary schools, Vernacular. Board	2	1	237	...	237	69	...	69
Lower secondary schools, Vernacular. Aided	2	1	327	...	327	115	...	115
Lower secondary schools, Vernacular. Unaided	...	1	...	...	...	65	...	65
Lower secondary schools, Vernacular. Total	5	4	654	...	654	320	...	320
For girls—								
Lower secondary schools, Vernacular. Government	3	3	...	219	219	...	222	222
Lower secondary schools, Vernacular. Aided	1	1	...	35	35	...	80	80
Lower secondary schools, Vernacular. Total	4	4	...	254	254	...	302	302
Total of secondary schools	12	12	1,118	254	1,372	953	302	1,255
Primary schools.								
For boys—								
Government	16	15	670	...	670	630	...	630
Board	455	476	18,523	3,319	21,842	18,901	3,408	22,309
Aided	360	334	12,184	2,338	14,522	12,014	2,159	14,173
Unaided	193	178	5,533	1,167	6,700	5,299	883	6,182
Total	1,024	1,003	36,910	6,824	43,734	36,844	6,450	43,294
For girls—								
Government	26	26	89	1,178	1,267	81	1,163	1,244
Board	6	5	...	156	156	...	180	180
Aided	84	70	108	2,509	2,617	81	2,176	2,257
Unaided	11	22	40	221	261	71	398	469
Total	127	123	237	4,064	4,301	233	3,917	4,150
Total of primary schools	1,151	1,126	37,147	10,888	48,035	37,077	10,367	47,444
Schools for special education.								
Training schools for masters. Government	2	2	50	...	50	48	...	48
Training schools for masters. Board	1	1	11	...	11	10	...	10
Training schools for mistresses. Government	1	1	...	13	13	...	13	13
Technical and industrial schools. Aided	2	2	208	26	234	257	27	284
Total of special schools	6	6	269	39	308	315	40	355
Total of public schools. Government	50	49	1,104	1,410	2,514	1,020	1,398	2,418
Total of public schools. Board	464	484	18,771	3,475	22,246	19,159	3,588	22,747
Total of public schools. Aided	450	409	13,037	4,908	17,945	12,697	4,442	17,139
Total of public schools. Unaided	205	202	5,622	1,388	7,010	5,469	1,281	6,750
Total	1,169	1,144	38,534	11,181	49,715	38,345	10,709	49,054
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.								
Advanced schools for boys	35	46	2,181	99	2,280	2,193	100	2,293
Elementary schools for boys	831	875	19,761	4,723	24,484	20,530	4,923	25,453
Elementary schools for girls	48	43	78	988	1,066	59	982	1,041
Total	914	964	22,020	5,810	27,830	22,782	6,005	28,787
Grand total	2,083	2,108	60,554	16,991	77,545	61,127	16,714	77,841

APPENDIX Q.

Statement showing the number and strength of schools wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas for 1897–98.

Classes of institutions.	Number of schools on the 31st March		Strength on the 31st March					
			1897.			1898.		
	1897.	1898.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.								
Secondary schools.								
For boys—								
Lower secondary schools, English. Aided	3	...	378	9	387	...	...	...
Lower secondary schools, English. Unaided.	1	...	52	7	59	...	...	...
Total	4	...	430	16	446	...	...	...
Lower secondary schools, Vernacular. Aided	7	8	331	95	426	666	95	761
For girls—								
Lower secondary schools, Vernacular. Aided	10	7	51	871	922	6	502	508
Total of secondary schools	21	15	812	982	1,794	672	597	1,269
Primary schools.								
For boys—								
Government	7	6	261	21	282	239	19	258
Board	303	320	8,965	785	9,750	9,340	840	10,180
Aided	1,294	1,449	24,129	6,368	30,497	26,726	6,728	33,454
Unaided	781	666	11,359	2,678	14,037	9,749	2,086	11,835
Total	2,385	2,441	44,714	9,852	54,566	46,054	9,673	55,727
For girls—								
Government	1	1	...	25	25	...	31	31
Aided	29	24	270	715	985	203	690	893
Unaided	4	12	12	58	70	35	156	191
Total	34	37	282	798	1,080	238	877	1,115
Total of primary schools	2,419	2,478	44,996	10,650	55,646	46,292	10,550	56,842
Schools for special education.								
Training schools for masters—								
Government	1	1	18	...	18	26	...	26
Total	1	1	18	...	18	26	...	26
Total of public schools. Government	9	8	279	46	325	265	50	315
Total of public schools. Board	303	320	8,965	785	9,750	9,340	840	10,180
Total of public schools. Aided	1,343	1,488	25,159	8,058	33,217	27,601	8,015	35,616
Total of public schools. Unaided	786	678	11,423	2,743	14,166	9,784	2,242	12,026
Total	2,441	2,494	45,826	11,632	57,458	46,990	11,147	58,137
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.								
Elementary schools for boys	27	23	403	33	436	357	28	385
Total	27	23	403	33	436	357	28	385
Grand total	2,468	2,517	46,229	11,665	57,894	47,347	11,175	58,522

APPENDIX R.

Return of expenditure on scholarships in other than training institutions during 1897-98.

Institutions.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
I.—Colleges, General.						
Government.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency College	2,517	...	...	...	908	3,425
Kumbakónam do.	390	...	...	...	312	702
Rajahmundry do.	170	...	...	434	200	804
Mangalore do.	238	...	...	...	60	298
Total	3,315	...	...	434	1,480	5,229
Board.						
Tellicherry Brennen College	336	...	...	...	162	498
Total	336	...	...	...	162	498
Aided.						
Kallikota College, Berhampur	499	...	...	...	222	721
Vizagapatam Hindu College	140	...	...	...	204	344
Masulipatam Noble College	520	...	...	...	...	520
Bellary Wardlaw College	59	...	...	...	...	59
Ongole A.B.M. College	...	...	...	...	94	94
Madras Christian College	* 1,547 1,063	...	...	...	5,250	7,880
Pachaiyappa's College	20	...	...	...	...	20
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission College	84	...	...	439	272	795
Church of Scotland Mission College	* 344	...	...	...	720	1,064
Doveton Protestant College	126	...	...	...	206	332
Cuddalore Town College	84	...	...	...	...	84
Cuddalore St. Joseph's College	* 112 70	...	...	...	252	434
Tanjore St. Peter's College	98	...	...	...	...	98
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College	* 537	...	...	...	1,476	2,013
Trichinopoly S.P.G. College	* 451 218	...	...	...	901	1,570
Madura Native College	911	...	...	...	...	911
Pasumalai American Mission College	116	...	...	...	...	116
Tinnevelly Hindu College	252	...	...	...	...	252
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker College	157	...	...	...	74	231
Coimbatore College	140	...	...	...	276	416
Coimbatore St. Michael's College	58	...	...	...	162	220
Mangalore St. Aloysius' College	338	...	...	...	370	708
Total	7,964	...	...	439	10,479	18,882
Unaided.						
Parlákimedi Rajah's College	184	...	...	...	550	734
Vizianagram Maharajah's College	377	...	...	...	615	992
Total	561	...	...	...	1,165	1,726
Total, Colleges, General	12,176	...	...	873	13,286	26,335
II.—Colleges, Professional.						
Government.						
Madras Law College	403	...	...	...	245	648
College of Engineering	2,848	...	...	...	...	2,848
College of Agriculture	3,295	...	...	...	...	3,295
Total, Colleges, Professional	6,546	...	...	...	245	6,791
III.—Schools, General.						
Government.						
Government S.B. School, Lavanyakota	18	...	...	...	...	18
Do. do. Koipuram	30	...	...	...	...	30
Do. do. Rayagada	24	...	...	...	...	24
Do. do. Gyba	12	...	...	...	...	12
Do. do. Serango	9	...	...	...	...	9
Do. do. Onagha	27	...	...	...	...	27
Do. do. Chaligodu	24	...	...	...	...	24
Do. do. Jaltar	72	...	...	...	...	72

* Grants-in-aid.

APPENDIX R—*continued.*

Return of expenditure on scholarships in other than training institutions during 1897-98—continued.

Institutions.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
III.—Schools, General—*continued.*						
Government—continued.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government S.R. School, Ragada	60	...	...	...	...	60
Gunupur Hill Schools	130	...	...	...	...	130
Rajahmundry Training College (Practising section)	71	...	...	...	...	71
Government Hindu Girls' School, Kasimkota.	3	...	...	...	...	3
Government Girls' School, Anakapalle ...	26	...	...	...	...	26
Do. do. Suryaraupet ...	22	...	...	...	...	22
Do. do. Peddapur ...	24	...	...	...	...	24
Do. do. Samarlakota ...	26	...	...	...	...	26
Do. do. Ongole	36	...	...	...	...	36
Do. do. Ranganayakspet.	95	...	...	...	...	95
Do. do. Mulapet	12	...	...	...	...	12
Government Madrasa-i-azam	503	...	...	...	45	548
Government Muhammadan S.R. Schools, Madras	496	...	...	...	...	496
Muhammadan Branch Training School ...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Government Girls' School, Cuddalore ...	63	...	...	...	...	63
Do. do. Tiruvendipuram...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Do. do. Villupuram ...	12	...	...	...	...	12
Do. do. Kumbakónam ...	23	...	...	...	...	23
Do. do. Pollachi	36	...	...	...	...	36
Do. do. Salem	35	...	...	...	...	35
Do. do. Námakkal ...	28	...	...	...	...	28
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum	...	...	...	...	180	180
Government Girls' School, Kanathur ...	132	...	...	...	...	132
Do. do. Tiruvangod ...	131	...	...	...	...	131
Do. do. Lakshminarayanapuram	6	...	...	...	...	6
Government Town Girls' School, Tellicherry.	75	...	...	...	...	75
Total ...	2,269	...	...	...	225	2,494
Board.						
Tekkali Board Middle School	30	...	...	...	...	30
Chicacole Municipal High School	240	...	...	...	120	360
Rajahmundry Municipal Middle School ...	23	...	...	...	...	23
Pittapur Board School	17	...	...	...	...	17
Cuddapah Municipal High School	62	...	...	...	...	62
Bellary do.	100	...	...	...	...	100
Tiruvalur Board High School	202	...	...	...	...	202
Máyavaram Municipal High School ...	89	...	...	...	...	89
Trichinopoly Municipal Muhammadan Middle School	192	...	...	...	...	192
Perambalúr Board Girls' School	...	57	...	...	...	57
Pollachi Board Middle School	48	...	...	...	...	48
Dharapuram Board High School	138	...	...	...	...	138
Salem Municipal College	473	...	...	...	...	473
Tiruppattúr Municipal High School ...	58	...	...	...	...	58
Námakkal Board High School	58	...	...	...	...	58
Ootacamund Breek's Memorial School ...	...	...	...	20	...	20
Palghat Victoria College	94	...	...	...	...	94
Tellicherry Brennen High School	435	...	...	...	...	435
Cannanore Municipal High School	94	...	...	...	...	94
Tiruvangod Municipal Middle School ...	24	...	...	...	...	24
Manjeri Board Middle School	60	...	...	...	...	60
Angádipuram do.	56	...	...	...	...	56
Betatnad do.	36	...	...	...	...	36
Calicut Municipal Tali Girls' School	36	...	...	...	...	36
Total ...	2,565	57	...	20	120	2,762
Aided.						
Onslow Institution, Chatrapur	...	...	...	...	102	102
Mandesa Sri Rajah's Middle School	96	...	...	...	...	96
Vizagapatam Hindu College	53	...	...	...	...	53
Vizagapatam London Mission High School ...	129	...	...	72	...	201
Bobbili Rajah's High School	128	...	...	...	...	128
Bobbili Lower Secondary Girls' School ...	18	...	...	...	...	18
Pithápuram Rajah's College, Cocanada ...	82	...	...	...	497	579
Ellore C.M.S. High School	60	...	...	...	...	60
Bezwada do.	387	...	...	...	420	807
Masulipatam Hindu High School	...	...	...	...	222	222
Masulipatam C.M.S. do.	33	...	...	...	...	33
Bellary Wardlaw College	44	...	...	...	...	44
Ongole A.B.M. College	...	...	...	...	137	137
Nellore F.C.M. High School	58	...	...	...	...	58

APPENDIX R—*continued.*

Return of expenditure on scholarships in other than training institutions during 1897-98—continued.

Institutions.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
III.—Schools, General—*continued.* *Aided*—continued.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ongole A.B.M. Boarding Girls' School ...	* 573	...	...	...	1,146	1,719
Nellore do. do. ...	* 243	...	...	...	528	771
Nellore Venkatagiri Rajah's High School ...	34	...	...	...	...	34
Madras Christian College	70	...	...	...	...	70
Pachaiyappa's College	100	...	...	...	...	100
Church of Scotland Mission College ...	138	...	...	...	906	1,044
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission College	184	...	...	...	...	184
Doveton Protestant College	311	...	...	...	...	311
St. Mary's College	168	...	...	...	...	168
St. Thomé College	60	...	...	...	...	60
Rayapet Harris High School	893	...	...	...	390	1,283
Triplicane Ariyan High School	148	...	...	...	...	148
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	* 32	...	...	...	1,240	1,272
Mailapur Native Middle School	24	...	...	...	...	24
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding School	192	...	...	...	...	192
Madras Wesleyan Mission Girls' Schools ...	180	...	...	18	...	198
Madras London Mission Girls' Schools.	* 108 372	...	...	216	...	696
Rayapuram F.C.M. Girls' School	111	...	...	...	...	111
Black Town Maharajah's Girls' School ...	12	...	...	...	42	54
Madurántakam Hindu High School ...	72	...	...	...	...	72
Cuddalore St. Joseph's College	48	...	...	...	...	48
Pánganúru American Mission Hindu Girls' School	* 96	...	...	...	192	288
Chittoor American Mission Training School for Mistresses	27	...	...	...	...	27
Cuddalore R.C. Girls' School	20	...	...	...	...	20
Tiruvadi Central High School	58	...	...	...	222	280
Kumbakónam Native High School	58	...	...	...	...	58
Kalyanasundaram High School	58	...	...	...	...	58
Kumbakónam Chakrapáni Sannadhi Middle School	24	...	...	...	...	24
Tanjore St. Peter's Girls' School	78	...	...	...	44	122
Tanjore S.P.G. Lady Napier's High Caste Girls' School	149	...	...	...	...	149
Negapatam Wesleyan Mission Perumal Covil Street Girls' School	12	...	...	...	...	12
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College	173	...	...	...	...	173
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's Branch Schools ...	46	...	...	...	...	46
Trichinopoly S.P.G. College	339	...	...	...	...	339
Trichinopoly S.P.G. Branch Schools	54	...	...	...	...	54
Ariyalúr Rajah's Lower Secondary School...	24	...	...	...	...	24
Puthur S.P.G. Girls' Boarding School ...	58	...	...	...	...	58
Madura American Mission Training School for Mistresses	192	...	...	...	...	192
Madura American Mission Practising School.	* 70 58	...	...	...	140	268
Tinnevelly Hindu College	82	...	...	...	...	82
Tinnevelly C.M.S. College	58	...	...	...	...	58
Palamcottah C.M.S. High School	94	...	...	...	...	94
Megnanapuram C.M.S. High School ...	147	...	...	...	...	147
Palamcottah St. Xavier's High School ...	62	...	...	...	...	62
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker High School.	* 252 804	...	...	...	396	1,452
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Practising School.	* 306 196	...	...	...	612	1,114
Nazareth St. John's Girls' High School ...	348	...	...	...	...	348
Nazareth St. John's Practising School ...	603	...	...	...	...	603
Palamcottah C.M.S. Girls' Boarding School.	* 244 114	...	...	...	490	848
Nallur C.M.S. Girls' Boarding School ...	* 54	...	...	...	108	162
Tenkási C.M.S. Hindu Girls' School ...	24	...	...	...	...	24
Coimbatore College	...	...	...	...	261	261
Coimbatore European Convent Girls' School.	48	...	...	...	...	48
Coimbatore Stanes' High School	...	...	...	...	174	174
Coimbatore All Souls' School	...	...	...	...	18	18
Coonoor St. Joseph's High School	58	...	...	...	...	58
Coonoor St. Antony's Middle School ...	78	...	...	...	...	78
Ootacamund C.E.Z.M. Hobart Girls' School...	* 54	...	...	...	108	162
Palghat B.G.M. Middle School	116	...	...	...	...	116
Calicut St. Joseph's European Convent Girls' School	178	...	...	...	...	178
Calicut St. Joseph's Native Convent Girls' School	150	...	...	...	...	150

* Grants-in-aid.

APPENDIX R—*continued.*

Return of expenditure on scholarships in other than training institutions during 1897-98—continued.

Institutions.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
III.—Schools, General—*continued.*						
Aided—continued.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tellicherry School of the Sacred Heart ...	130	...	...	...	...	130
Cannanore St. Teresa's School	150	...	...	...	...	150
Tellicherry B.G.M. School	48	...	...	...	...	48
Mangalore St. Aloysius' College	...	...	...	...	17	17
Canara High School, Mangalore	238	...	...	...	...	238
Bantval B.G.M. Middle School	7	...	...	...	...	7
Mangalore B.G.M. Middle School	22	...	...	...	...	22
Mangalore St. Ann's Girls' School	485	...	...	...	...	485
Mangalore St. Ann's Practising School ...	193	...	...	...	...	193
Mangalore B.G.M. Balmatta Girls' School ...	109	...	...	...	123	232
Mangalore B.G.M. Girls' School	24	...	...	...	...	24
Kasaragod do.	30	...	...	...	...	30
Anjengo St. Joseph's Middle School ...	29	...	...	...	...	29
Mangalore Victoria Girls' School	66	...	...	...	...	66
Udipi B.G.M. Primary School	24	...	...	...	...	24
Total ...	12,380	...	...	306	8,535	21,221
Unaided.						
Parlákimedi Rajah's College	100	...	...	...	...	100
Vizianagram Maharajah's College	60	...	...	...	...	60
Total ...	160	...	...	...	...	160
Total, Schools, General ...	17,374	57	...	326	8,880	26,637
IV.—Schools, Special.						
Government.						
School of Arts	2,248	402	...	...	...	2,650
School of Engineering	* 193 568	...	...	...	156	917
Madras Medical School	† 8,148	...	...	...	...	8,148
Calicut School of Commerce	468	...	...	...	...	468
Total ...	11,625	402	...	...	156	12,183
Board.						
Bezwada Industrial School	...	1,668	...	...	...	1,668
Tanjore Prince of Wales' Medical School ...	...	1,772	...	...	...	1,772
Madura Technical Institute	* 1,137 300	2,640	...	...	...	4,077
Tinnevelly do.	...	1,442	...	...	...	1,442
Total ...	1,437	7,522	...	...	...	8,959
Aided.						
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High School.	* 774 245	...	...	...	...	1,019
The Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.	* 1,050 16	...	...	...	...	1,066
The Anjuman-i Mufid-i-Ala-i Islam, Madras	...	...	...	...	1,325	1,325
Madras School of Music	144	...	...	...	396	540
Madras Short-hand Writer's Association ...	70	...	...	...	...	70
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College	* 996	...	...	...	...	996
Puthur S.P.G. Boys' Industrial School ...	55	36	...	...	...	91
Puthur S.P.G. Girls' Industrial School.	* 118 71	...	...	...	...	189
Trichinopoly Albert Victor Technical Institute.	* 609 668	...	...	...	198	1,475
Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial School	...	...	...	...	906	906
Madura Native College	* 276	...	...	...	...	276
Madura American Mission High School.	* 294 119	...	...	...	...	413
Nazareth Art Industrial School for Boys.	* 975 1,104	...	...	...	...	2,079
Nazareth Art Industrial School for Girls ...	* 630	...	...	...	...	630
Karúr Wesleyan Mission Industrial School.	* 732 748	...	60	...	...	1,540
Total ...	9,694	36	60	...	2,825	12,615
Total, Schools, Special ...	22,756	7,960	60	...	2,981	33,757
Grand total ...	58,852	8,017	60	1,199	25,392	93,520

* Grants-in-aid. † Excludes stipends paid to Burma and Madras-Burma pupils.

APPENDIX S.

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1897-98.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Ganjám.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Reading Room, Parlákimedi.	Intellectual and literary improvement of members.	...	...	158 9 6	158 9 6	31	...	...	31	No ...	1882.
Utkal Hiteshini Samáj ...	Improvement of social and political condition of Uriyas.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	No ...	1884.
Madras Uriya Educational Committee.	Furtherance of education among Uriyas.	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	No ...	1891.
Raja's College Boys' Library.	Improvement of education of the pupils of the College.	...	...	237 3 0	237 3 0	...	...	459	459	No ...	20th July 1886.
Raja's College Students' Society.	Intellectual and moral improvement of members.	...	...	48 3 2	48 3 2	5	...	47	52	No ...	8th Mar. 1890.
Utkal Vidyá Vardhani Samáj.	Improvement of education of Uriyas.	...	4 8 0	21 15 0	26 7 0	7	...	13	20	No ...	5th June 1893.
The Chicacole Students' Association.	Moral and intellectual improvement of the members.	...	...	19 0 0	19 0 0	54	...	...	54	No ...	1891.
Kallikóta Rájah's Club ...	This Club is purely recreative Club.	...	...	About 500 0 0 yearly.	About 500 0 0	About 40	...	...	About 40	No ...	About 1894.
Chicacole Town Hall Association Club.	To secure a good management of the building and its property and to make the best use of the Hall, for the improvement of the Chicacole Committee and also of the public at large in political, social, physical, intellectual, religious and general matters by such means as getting newspapers, starting library, delivering lectures, &c., and sports and games.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	37	...	...	37	No ...	1894.
Reading Room, Chatrapur ...	Paper circulation ...	...	...	124 0 0	124 0 0	13	...	...	13	No ...	.....
Vaisya Sangham, Berhampur.	Mental and moral improvement, religious learnings and looking after the social disabilities.	...	8 13 9	32 2 2	40 15 11	12	...	1	13	No ...	8th Mar. 1896.
Vizagapatam.											
Reading Room, Yellamanchili.	For improvement of the members.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	Feb. 1893.
Hindu Reading Room, Narsapatam.	Do.	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	Nov. 1893.
Sri Venkata Anaudini Sabha, Kasimkota.	Do.	...	...	45 12 0	45 12 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	Sept. 1896.
Reading Room, Chodavaram.	For bodily exercise ...	...	...	50 4 0	50 4 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	1891.
K. Ramalinga Sastri Tennis Club, Chodavaram.	Do ...	...	...	29 0 0	29 0 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	1896.
Reading Room, Srungavarapukota.	For improvement of the members.	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	29	...	...	29	No ...	14th Mar. 1897.
Young Men's Association, Vizianagram.	To study and discuss moral, social, religious and political subjects and to obtain a knowledge of the state of agriculture.	...	31 8 0	10 14 0	42 6 0	17	...	5	22	No ...	1st May 1895.
The Victoria Jubilee Club, Parvatipur.	Mutual improvement of members.	...	...	127 12 0	127 12 0	32	...	...	32	No ...	1887.
Reading Room, Bimlipatam.	Public use	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	1893.
Hindu Reading Room, Vizagapatam.	To enable and enlarge the mind by general reading, &c.	...	108 5 6	369 8 0	477 13 6	51	...	...	51	No ...	1860.
Vizagapatam Club	Do.	...	...	459 0 0	459 0 0	44	...	...	44	No ...	1894.
Hindu College Students' Association.	To cultivate and improve the faculty of reasoning and the power of expression by occasional debates and essays.	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	110	No ...	1891.
London Mission High School Excelsior Institute.	Do.	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	...	...	100	100	No ...	1894.
Consulting Library, Vizianagram.	Mutual improvement of members.	...	...	40 6 0	40 6 0	...	...	...	...	No ...	.....
Gódávari.											
Teachers' Association, Rajahmundry.	Improvement of the professional and intellectual qualifications of teachers in Girls' schools.	...	...	33 14 0	33 14 0	44	1	...	45	No ...	11th Mar. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Ellore.	Do.	...	...	...	...	20	2	...	22	No ...	16th Mar. 1895.
The Rajahmundry College Teachers' Association.	The improvement of the members and the promotion of spirit of union among them.	...	...	13 8 0	13 8 0	27	...	...	27	No ...	Aug. 1896.
The Metcalfe Young Mens' Literary Association.	Mutual improvement of members by means of debates, essays, &c.	...	58 0 0	84 0 0	142 0 0	52	...	...	52	No ...	Mar. 1896.

APPENDIX S—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1897–98—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Gódávari—cont.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
The Metcalfe Junior Union ...	Mental, moral and social improvement of its members.	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	42	...	...	42	No ...	Aug. 1895.
The Jubilee Public Library and Reading Room, Rajahmundry		33 6 0	...	621 15 0	655 5 0	72	...	...	72	Yes ...	14th Sept. 1894.
Literary Association, Cocanada.		...	...	400 0 0	400 0 0	60	...	...	60	No ...	1877.
Mutual improvement Society, Peddapur.		...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	Feb. 1898.
Peddanna Sholapuramma Town Hall and Reading Room, Narsapuram.		...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	5th Mar. 1897.
Students' Debating Society...		...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	28	...	...	28	No ...	26th Mar. 1897.
Kopella Humes' Association.		...	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	120	...	...	120	No ...	10th Mar. 1895.
Yenamadurru Balasamajam.		...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	20	...	15	35	No ...	18th Jan. 1897.
Ganapavaram Banerji Association.		...	...	...	...	23	...	...	23	No ...	1895.
Undi Navaroji Association ...		...	...	...	...	53	...	...	53	No ...	1893.
Bondada People's Association.		...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	90	...	...	90	No ...	1st Feb. 1894.
Gunupudi Sarada N. Balasamajam.		...	...	...	...	6	...	15	21	No ...	16th Feb. 1894.
Kistna.											
Vijayavada Sabha, Bezwada.	To cultivate good habits and promote literary knowledge.	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	70	No ...	1886.
C.M.S. High School Literary Society, Bezwada.	Do.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	50	50	No ...	1886.
Social Club, Bezwada ...	Do.	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1891.
Buckinghampeta Reading Room, Bezwada.	Do.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	50	...	...	50	No ...	1894.
Durvurthinasana Samajam ...	Do.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1896.
Teachers' Association, Guntúr.	For the improvement of primary education.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	No ...	1891.
Mission Association, Guntúr.	Do.	...	...	8 12 0	8 12 0	31	14	7	52	No ...	1892.
Teachers' Association, Bapatla.	Do.	...	...	17 7 3	17 7 3	15	...	...	15	No ...	1896.
Newspaper Club, Bapatla ...	To promote literary knowledge.	...	...	174 8 0	174 8 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1896.
The Kistna Club, Masulipatam.	Advancement of intellectual and debating faculties.	...	...	480 0 0	480 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1893.
Boys' Association, Masulipatam.	Do.	...	6 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1895.
Pupils' Association, Masulipatam.	Intellectual and moral improvement.	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	1892.
Boys' Association, Tenali ...	Do.	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	5	...	45	50	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Guntúr.	Improvement of teaching.	...	...	8 12 0	8 12 0	37	22	...	59	No ...	Established in Nov. 1892.
C.E.Z.M. Teachers' Association, Masulipatam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	37	No ...	Established on 7th Aug. 1897.
Kurnool.											
Reading Room, Kurnool ...	General improvement in reading.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1st Jan. 1896.
Reading Room, Nandyal ...	Do.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	35	...	...	35	No ...	1887.
Bellary.											
Students' Reading Room, Bellary.	To improve mental, moral and spiritual condition of the people.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	40	40	No ...	Mar. 1886.
Sarasavinódhini Sabha, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	60	...	20	80	No ...	April 1886.
Native Club, Bellary ...	Do.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	1880.
Reading Room, Collector's Office, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1885.
Progressive Union, Bellary ...	Do.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	60	...	...	60	No ...	1885.
Young Men's Debating Club, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	30	30	No ...	1888.
Debating Club Reading Room, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	20	...	...	20	Yes ...	1st Jan. 1889.
Sanmárga Samáj, Bellary ...	Do.	...	...	400 0 0	400 0 0	150	...	...	150	No ...	6th April 1887.
Congress of Telugu Poets, Bellary.	Do.	...	600 0 0	30 0 0	630 0 0	60	...	...	60	No ...	April 1897.
Wardlaw College Dialectic, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	18 8 0	18 8 0	...	15	...	15	No ...	July 1895.
Diamond Jubilee Reading Room, Adóni.	Do.	...	...	328 8 0	328 8 0	155	6	6	167	No ...	22nd June 1897.
Reading Room, Yemmiganur.	Do.	...	...	42 0 0	42 0 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	1st Feb. 1898.
Reading Room, Hospet ...	Do.	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	24	...	...	24	No ...	1887.
Reading Room, Harpanahalli.	Do.	...	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1889.
Reading Room, Hadagalli ...	Do.	...	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	1889.
Reading Room, Kampti ...	Do.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	6	...	...	6	No ...	1891.

APPENDIX S—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1897–98—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Anantapur.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Anantapur Reading Room ...	To improve mental, physical and social condition of the people.	...	...	177 5 8	177 5 8	44	...	...	44	No ...	1884.
Penukonda Reading Room ...	Do.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	29th Mar. 1892.
Nicholson's Reading Room, Madakasira.	Do.	...	25 12 0	12 12 0	38 8 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	20th Feb. 1896.
Teachers' Association, Penukonda.	Do.	...	...	22 14 6	22 14 6	8	...	...	8	No ...	9th Mar. 1895.
Cuddapah.											
The Cuddapah Literary Association.	Do.	...	...	492 8 0	492 8 0	72	...	...	72	No ...	1882.
The Proddatur Reading Club.		...	...	130 8 0	130 8 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1885.
Pulivendla Literary Society...		...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	1893.
Kadiri Mutual Improvement Society.		...	...	18 3 0	18 3 0	17	...	...	17	No ...	1896.
Madanapalle Reading Room.		...	200 0 0	480 0 0	680 0 0	15	...	5	20	No ...	1878.
Madanapalle Hindu Association.		...	...	168 0 0	168 0 0	24	...	...	24	No ...	1892.
Vayalpad American Mission Reading Room.		...	...	...	...	325	...	...	325	No ...	1890.
Nellore.											
The Mulapet Reading Room.	Reading papers	...	...	17 0 0	17 0 0	31	...	...	31	No ...	Aug. 1896.
Officers' Association, Udayagiri.	Mutual benefit	...	...	87 2 6	87 2 6	20	...	...	20	No ...	Feb. 1897.
Teachers' Association, Kandukur.	For improvement generally.	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	40	...	...	40	No ...	Mar. 1897.
The Reading Club and Library, Nellore.	Literary and general improvement.	...	...	139 3 7	139 3 7	27	...	8	35	No ...	Aug. 1895.
Reading Room and Library, Ongole.	Newspapers and general reading and innocent indoor and outdoor games.	...	...	165 10 0	165 10 0	28	1	...	29	No ...	1st Mar. 1891.
The Literary Union, Ongole...	Mental, moral and intellectual advance.	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	35	No ...	28th Mar. 1897.
Teachers' Association attached to the Government Training School, Ongole.	Improvement of the professional qualifications of the teachers.	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	No ...	1st Feb. 1898.
Reading Room, Kanigiri ...	Intellectual improvement.	...	...	8 12 0	8 12 0	9	...	...	9	No ...	Oct. 1897.
Teachers' Association, Juvvalapalem, Ongole Taluk.	General improvement of the teachers.	...	...	2 1 3	2 1 3	10	...	...	10	No ...	30th Nov. 1896.
Teachers' Association, Inamanamallur, Ongole Taluk.	Do.	...	...	0 5 6	0 5 6	11	...	...	11	No ...	28th Feb. 1897.
Teachers' Association, Chennakurti, Ongole Taluk.	Do.	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	24th Mar. 1897.
Teachers' Association, Maddulur.	Do.	...	...	2 11 0	2 11 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	28th Mar. 1897.
The Nellore District Teachers' Association.	To improve the methods of instruction and to promote social intercourse among teachers.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	19	1	...	20	No ...	April 1897.
The Branch Teachers' Association, Nellore.	Do.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	18	4	...	22	No ...	May 1897.
Reading Room and Maclean's Library, Nellore.	Mutual and moral improvement.	...	...	47 8 0	47 8 0	50	...	...	50	No ...	About 1863–64.
Madras.											
The Triplicane Literary Society,	Mental, moral and physical improvements of all connected with it and the social and political improvement of the people.	...	...	674 4 3	674 4 3	87	...	...	87	No ...	1860.
The Christian Literature Society,	Educational	...	...	540 14 2	540 14 2	...	...	...	...	No ...	1858.
Religious Tract and Book Society.	To supply religious literature.	...	1,040 3 6	1,300 15 1	2,341 2 7	...	...	...	...	No ...	1818.
The Elephant Gate Association, Madras.	Mental, moral and social improvement.	...	...	72 6 4	72 6 4	13	...	6	19	No ...	Sept. 1896.
Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	Scientific and literary ...	...	...	6,473 10 9	6,473 10 9	278	...	...	278	Yes ...	1818.
The Madras Progressive Union.	Moral and mental culture, social and literary improvement, &c.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	35	...	...	35	Yes ...	1880.
The Madras Teachers' Guild	The improvement of method of teaching and the discussion of educational questions. The promotion of social intercourse between teachers.	...	...	581 4 0	581 4 0	221	42	...	263	No ...	2nd Nov. 1895.
Muhammadan Public Library.	For public benefit ...	420 0 0	575 0 0	241 12 0	1,236 12 0	1,82	...	59	1,881	Yes ...	1850.

APPENDIX S—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1897–98—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Madras—cont.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
The Debating Society, Nungambakam.	Mental, moral and social improvement of the members.	...	4 0 3	14 2 0	18 2 3	21	...	...	21	No ...	1st Jan. 1897.
The Theistic Library of the Southern India Brahma Samáj, Madras.	For the spread of knowledge on theism and on useful general subjects.	...	...	...	...	89	3	...	92	No ...	20th Mar. 1864.
The Madras Moral Juvenile Association of the Brahmo Ragged School.	For the improvement of the morals of children.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No ...	Nov. 1889.
Pachaiyappa's College Literary Society.	Literary improvement by writing essays holding debates, &c.	...	50 0 0	5 8 0	55 8 0	33	...	...	33	No ...	1880.
Madras Short-hand Writers' Association.	Cultivation and advancement of Sir Isaac Pitman's short-hand system.	...	...	112 0 0	112 0 0	21	...	14	35	No ...	Feb. 1893.
The Young Men's Hindu Association.	To impart instruction in Hinduism to its members to afford facilities for their moral, mental and physical improvement, &c.	...	...	About 800 0 0	About 800 0 0	50	...	10	60	No ...	Aug. 1894.
Vanniyakula Kshatrya Maha Sangam, Madras.	To educate the Vanniya caste boys. To deal with questions affecting the status of the Vanniyas and the improvement of their social and moral position and all matters incidental or conducive thereto. To form a library for the collection of such works as throw light on their former position, grandeur sway and influence over the community. To disseminate by means of texts and mission agents or knowledge of the proper position of the Vanniyas, their privileges and the position occupied by their ancestors. To form a fund for carrying out the objects of the sangam and to consider how to expend it best in the interest of the association.	...	983 12 0	3,554 4 7	4,538 0 7	221	...	...	221	Yes ...	April 1888.
Progressive Union and Free Reading Room and Library, Komaleswaranpet.	Moral, mental and social improvement of members and diffusion of useful knowledge among masses.	...	...	130 0 0	130 0 0	25	6	...	31	No ...	April 1885.
Muhammadan Association, Rayapetta.	To promote moral, mental and social interest.	...	...	87 12 0	87 12 0	58	...	...	58	No ...	1888.
Muhammadan Literary Society, Madras.	The mental, moral, social and religious improvement of the members and the amelioration of the condition of the Muhammadan community in general.	...	...	178 14 0	178 14 0	53	...	...	53	No ...	May 1896.
The Purasawakam Christian Literary Society.	To promote the spiritual edification and the intellectual, moral and religious improvements of its members.	...	...	24 10 0	24 10 0	14	...	...	14	No ...	1891.
Pachaiyappa's College Reading Room.	Intended for the use of professors, lecturers, &c.	...	...	580 2 0	580 2 0	925	...	...	925	No ...	Feb. 1886.
Rayapet Free Reading Room.	For the use of the poor ...	...	...	32 0 0	32 0 0	4,898	...	...	4,898	No ...	Mar. 1888.
South Indian Branch of British Medical Association.	Advancement of medical science.	...	...	2,424 0 0	2,424 0 0	100	1	...	101	Incorporated under Companies Act 1874.	1884.
The Madras Debating Society.	Mental and moral improvement.	...	...	20 8 0	20 8 0	28	...	...	28	Yes ...	1877.
The Christian College Literary Society.	Do.	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	29	...	...	29	No ...	1877.
The History Students' Union.	Promotion of historical knowledge.	...	...	12 14 0	12 14 0	29	...	...	29	No ...	1887.
The Philosophical Association.	Promotion of philosophical knowledge.	...	...	5 14 0	5 14 0	21	...	...	21	No ...	1887.
Dravida Bhashabhivirthi Sangam.	Encouragement of Tamil literature.	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1887.
Andrabhashabhiranjani ...	Encouragement of Telugu literature.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	41	...	...	41	No ...	1887.
The Rejan Society	Mental and moral improvement.	...	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	40	...	...	40	No ...	1892.
Association of Women Teachers, Madras.	To stimulate interest in, and to promote a knowledge of, the art of teaching. To encourage sociability and co-operation among the members of the teaching staff.	...	...	230 8 0	230 8 0	...	76	...	76	Yes ...	2nd Nov. 1889.

APPENDIX S—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1897-98—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Chingleput.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A P.	RS. A. P.						
The Best Library and Reading Room, Chingleput.	To promote the study of law and general literature.	...	...	324 0 0	324 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	Aug. 1893.
Tennis Club, Chingleput ...	Sport	...	...	126 0 0	126 0 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	Nov. 1893.
The Native High School Literary Society, Chingleput.	Mental, moral and social improvement.	...	...	51 11 9	51 11 9	26	...	36	62	No ...	April 1894.
The Free Church Mission Literary Society, Chingleput.	Do.	...	...	13 12 0	13 12 0	...	...	24	24	No ...	July 1896.
The Hindu Young Men's Association, Madurantakam.	Do.	...	7 0 0	14 8 0	21 8 0	34	...	...	34	No ...	Jan. 1892.
Teachers' Association, Uttaramerur.	Improvement of teachers.	...	...	3 0 6	3 0 6	37	...	...	37	No ...	Oct. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Conjeeveram.	Do.	...	...	12 1 6	12 1 6	35	...	...	35	No ...	Nov. 1896.
English Branch N.B. and Reading Room, Conjeeveram.	Benefit of the members ...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	27	...	...	27	No ...	Mar. 1898.
The Conjeeveram Pachaiyappa's Literary Society.	To promote mental, moral and social culture.	...	...	27 8 6	27 8 6	...	...	100	100	No ...	Sept. 1897.
Reading Room, Conjeeveram.	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	42 14 10	42 14 10	6	...	...	6	No ...	15th Feb. 1894.
North Arcot.											
The North Arcot Teachers' Association.	Improvement of method of teaching and discussion of questions affecting education and teachers and the promotion of social intercourse among them.	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	29	...	...	29	No ...	1898.
Vellore Bar Reading Room...	Improvement of legal and general knowledge.	...	...	167 0 0	167 0 0	14	...	...	14	No ...	1892.
Vellore Union Club	Physical, intellectual and moral advancement of members constituting it.	...	...	376 8 3	376 8 3	27	...	...	27	No ...	1895.
Vellore American Mission Reading Room.	For general information and improvement.	...	...	62 11 6	62 11 6	9,360	...	1,952	11,312	No ...	1878.
Punganuru American Mission Reading Room.	General diffusion of knowledge.	...	115 0 0	36 0 0	151 0 0	4,601	...	...	4,601	No ...	1891.
Gudiyattam Coholo Reading Room.	Do.	...	...	135 0 0	135 0 0	3,086	...	...	3,086	No ...	1896.
The High School Literary Society, Chittoor.	Mental and moral improvement.	...	...	5 14 0	5 14 0	19	...	...	19	No ...	1888.
Chittoor Grimspet Literary Venus Society.	Do.	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	22	...	...	22	No ...	1897.
Students' Literary Society, Chittoor.	Do.	...	...	1 6 0	1 6 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1898.
G.S. Young Men's Literary Society, Chittoor.	Intellectual and moral improvement.	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	15	...	73	88	No ...	1894.
The Mission High School Union, Tirupati.	Intellectual and moral improvement of the school.	...	...	19 0 6	19 0 6	...	...	25	25	No ...	1887.
The Mission High School Reading Room, Tirupati.	Do.	...	...	56 8 0	56 8 0	2,046	...	23,250	25,296	No ...	1889.
The Mission High School Athletic Club, Tirupati.	Physical improvement of teachers and pupils.	...	...	2 6 5	2 6 5	...	..	57	57	No ...	1893.
Reading Room and Library, Tirupati.	Social, mental and moral improvement.	...	...	400 0 0	400 0 0	88	...	...	88	No ...	1894.
American Arcot Mission Reading Room, Walajanagar.	Newspaper reading ...	...	65 10 0	33 14 0	99 8 0	2,172	...	1,950	4,122	No ...	1884.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Ranipettai.	Social, mental and moral improvement.	...	...	195 0 0	195 0 0	1,825	...	...	1,825	No ...	1887.
Theosophical Society Branch, Sholinghur.	For religious and philosophical discussion.	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	1891.
Union Club, Sholinghur ...	Cultivation and acquisition of knowledge, general and legal.	...	...	19 0 0	19 0 0	7	...	...	7	No ...	1898.
The Jubilee Memorial Reading Room, Sholinghur.	Newspaper reading ...	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	21	...	...	21	No ...	1890.
Madras Railway Literary Association, Arkonam.	For the mental culture of its members by obtaining newspapers, periodicals, literary, scientific and other particulars.	...	...	478 15 0	478 15 0	73	3	...	76	No ...	1869.
Timiri Teachers' Association.	Improvement of method of teaching and discussion of questions affecting education and teachers.	...	...	0 14 0	0 14 0	9	...	...	9	No ...	1898.
Kalavai Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	0 15 0	0 15 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	1898.
Ketur Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	No ...	1898.
Punganuru Thrilinga Bhasha Poshini Sangham.	Mental, moral, social, literary and political improvement.	...	...	16 4 0	16 4 0	29	...	...	29	No ...	1893.
Teachers' Association, Vellore.	Improvement of teachers.	...	18 9 0	39 5 4	57 5 4	13	8	...	21	No ...	20th July 1895.

APPENDIX S—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1897-98—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
South Arcot.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Union Club, Cuddalore ...	The social advancement and well-being of its members.	...	...	960 0 0	960 0 0	72	...	...	72	No ...	1879.
Union Club, Tirukkóyilur ...	Mental, moral and spiritual improvement.	...	...	126 8 0	126 8 0	18	...	...	18	No ...	1883.
The Danish Mission Reading Room, Kallakurichi.	Do.	...	...	81 4 0	81 4 0	24	...	...	24	No ...	1896.
Teachers' Association, Cuddalore Municipality.	Improvement of primary education.	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	76	...	...	76	No ...	1898.
Jubilee Reading Room, Chidambaram.	Moral, intellectual and physical advancement of the members.	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	21	...	...	21	No ...	1887.
Recreation Club, Chidambaram.	Physical and intellectual improvement of the members.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	5	...	15	20	No ...	1892.
Union Club, Vriddhachalam.	Reading newspapers and journals and tennis play.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1890.
Union Club, Tindivanam ...	Social, intellectual and athletic improvement.	...	...	192 0 0	192 0 0	26	...	...	26	No ...	1893.
Teachers' Association, Tindivanam.	To effect improvement in the method of teaching and to impart instruction in Educational Rules and Grant-in-Aid Code.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Gingee.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Avalurpettai.	Do.	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Villuparam.	Do.	...	...	0 2 0	0 2 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Vikravandi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Valudavur.	Do.	...	...	1 1 0	1 1 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Mandagapattu.	Do.	...	...	1 2 0	1 2 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Chengam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	18	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Pennathur.	Do.	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	1897.
Tanjore.											
Tanjore Teachers' Association.	To improve the knowledge of the teachers of primary schools.	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	90	...	...	90	No ...	1885.
Thirukattupalli Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	35	...	...	35	No ...	1889.
Aiyempettai Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	0 10 0	0 10 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	1897.
Pattukotai Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	96	...	...	96	No ...	1897.
Siriyalur (Patukota Taluk) Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	27	...	...	27	No ...	1897.
Pattukotai Reading Room ...	Newspaper reading	...	...	124 2 0	124 2 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	1878.
Arantangi Reading Room ...	Do.	...	...	94 0 0	94 0 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	1896.
Rajamadam Reading Room ...	Do.	...	...	16 1 0	16 1 0	35	...	...	35	No ...	1897.
Mayavaram Reading Room ...	For mental improvement and diffusion of knowledge.	...	...	169 15 0	169 15 0	35	...	...	35	No ...	1891.
Kumbakónam Reading Room.	Do.	...	...	780 12 0	780 12 0	46	...	...	46	No ...	1885.
Tranquebar Reading Room ...	Do.	...	...	131 0 0	131 0 0	132	...	...	132	Yes ...	1879.
Mayavaram Teachers' Association.	To improve the knowledge of the teachers of primary schools.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	No ...	1896.
Papanasam Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	35	No ...	1892.
Valangiman Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	No ...	1894.
Adathurai Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	48	No ...	1894.
Tranquebar Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	0 11 0	0 11 0	23	...	...	23	No ...	1897.
Reading Room and Literary Association, Negapatam.	Circulation of newspapers and periodicals, formation of a library and to discuss important questions of the day.	...	...	749 10 3	749 10 3	40	...	...	40	Yes ...	1872.
Victoria Club, Negapatam ...	The promotion of friendly intercourse among members and their general improvement to be sought by the club serving the purpose of a reading room.	...	...	394 12 0	394 12 0	97	...	...	97	No ...	1897.

APPENDIX S—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1897-98—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Tanjore—cont.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Literary Club, Mannargudi ...	To feed and foster public opinion in all matters of public interest and improve literary knowledge and physical exercise.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	1895.
Reading Room, Tiruvalur ...	Moral, social and literary improvement of the members.	...	...	140 6 0	140 6 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1883.
Teachers' Association, Peralam.	To improve the knowledge of the teachers of primary schools.	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Tediyúr	Do.	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	18	...	...	18	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association of Muhammadan Schools, Tanjore District.	Do.	...	...	6 7 6	6 7 6	28	...	...	28	No ...	1896.
Trichinopoly.											
Trichinopoly Town Hall Club.	Diffusion of useful knowledge and the maintenance of a reading room and library.	57 12 6	34 0 0	404 8 0	556 4 6	61	...	...	61	Yes ...	1892.
Tennore Club	To read newspapers and to play at lawn tennis.	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	32	...	...	32	No ...	1894.
Swami Vivekananda Society.	To increase knowledge in Hindu religion.	...	...	74 4 0	74 4 0	22	...	...	22	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Trichinopoly.	Promotion of science, literature and diffusion of knowledge.	100 0 0	55 0 0	115 8 0	270 8 0	27	...	...	*27	Yes ...	1890.
The Srirangam Club	Physical, intellectual and social improvement.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	40	...	...	40	No ...	1883.
House of Indian Student, Srirangam.	Intellectual improvement.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1891.
Young Students' Association, Srirangam.	Improvement of literary knowledge.	...	...	12 6 0	12 6 0	...	...	17	17	No ...	1896.
Hindu Students' Literary Society, Srirangam.	Do.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	...	...	30	30	No ...	1895.
Mullikarambúr Teachers' Association.	General and technical improvement of teachers.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	No ...	1896.
Kuvalakudi Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	No ...	1896.
Lalgudi Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	No ...	1894.
Mannachanattur Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	No ...	1889.
Kulittalai Board Reading Room.	Intellectual improvement of the Board Middle School, Kulittalai.	19 8 0	...	231 8 0	251 0 0	38	...	...	38	Yes ...	1890.
Kulittalai Teachers' Association.	Improvement of primary school teachers.	...	...	3 7 0	3 7 0	13	...	...	13	No ...	1894.
Lalapettai Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	1893.
Nannapuram Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	7	...	...	7	No ...	1895.
Manapparai Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	1 3 0	1 3 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1893.
Thuvarankurichi Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1896.
Chintamanipettai Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1894.
Perambalur Teachers' Association.	To improve the system of teaching among village schoolmasters.	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0	21	...	...	21	No ...	1892.
Jayankondasolapuram Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	1 11 0	1 11 0	22	...	...	22	No ...	1898.
Kilappalur Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	No ...	1893.
Madura.											
Diamond Jubilee Reading Room, Tirumangalam.	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	180 2 11	180 2 11	30	...	...	30	No ...	1896.
American Mission High School Reading Room, Madura.	For the use of the teachers and boys.	...	...	27 15 0	27 15 0	22	...	178	200	No ...	1884.
Setupathi High School Reading Room, Madura.	Improvement of students	...	...	71 7 0	71 7 0	27	...	30	57	No ...	1895.
Native College Students' Debating Society, Madura.	Promotion of literary, historical and scientific knowledge and the cultivation of the art of public speaking.	...	...	14 13 9	14 13 9	56	...	...	56	No ...	1892.
Mutual Improvement Society Technical Institute, Madura.	General improvement of the teachers and pupils.	...	...	33 14 0	33 14 0	94	...	...	94	No ...	1897.
Reading Room, Technical Institute, Madura.	Do.	...	...	38 0 0	38 0 0	21	...	...	21	No ...	1897.
Jubilee Lodge, Paramagudi...	Moral, intellectual and mutual improvement.	...	...	19 2 6	19 2 6	15	...	...	15	No ...	1897.
Reading Room, Devacottah.	Do.	...	...	143 0 0	143 0 0	18	...	...	18	No ...	1898.

* Includes three Honorary Members.

APPENDIX S—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1897-98—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Madura—cont.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Reading Room, Kanadukathan.	Moral, intellectual and mutual improvement.	...	...	168 0 0	168 0 0	6	...	...	6	No ...	1893.
Technical Institute Madura Teachers' Association.	Giving instruction in methods of teaching for the pupil teachers and their general improvement.	...	...	7 2 0	7 2 0	32	...	...	32	No ...	1892.
Mela Gopuram Madura Town Teachers' Association.	Reading newspapers and magazines.	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	23	No ...	1897.
Sholavandan Teachers' Association.	Discussing important educational matters.	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	No ...	1898.
Dindigul Teachers' Association.	Mutual improvement, reading educational journals and discussion of educational questions.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	35	...	...	35	No ...	1857.
Palni Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	No ...	1896.
Kalayambuthur Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	35	No ...	1897.
Melnangalam Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	No ...	1897.
Chinnamanur Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	No ...	1897.
Uthamapalayam Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	No ...	1897.
Periyakulam Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	9 13 6	9 13 6	19	...	...	19	No ...	1896.
Manamadura Teachers' Association.	Moral, intellectual and mutual improvement.	...	...	3 13 6	3 13 6	11	...	...	11	No ...	1896.
Tirupuvanam Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	7 9 0	7 9 0	11	...	...	11	No ...	1897.
Tiruppathur Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	1897.
Karaikudi Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	5 13 0	5 13 0	14	...	...	14	No ...	1897.
Ramnad Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	1897.
Tondi Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	10 8 0	10 8 0	14	...	...	14	No ...	1897.
Tinnevelly.											
Tinnevelly Club at Vannarapet.	Promotion of science, literature and politics.	...	...	96 8 0	96 8 0	89	...	...	89	No ...	1888.
Palamcottah Vidya Vilasa Library and Reading Room.	Do.	...	...	47 0 0	47 0 0	28	...	...	28	No ...	1896.
Srivilliputtur Reading and Lawn Tennis Club.	Do.	...	100 0 0	494 0 0	594 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1891.
Srivilliputtur Public Library.	Do.	...	84 0 0	...	84 0 0	200	...	50	250	No ...	1879.
Nanguneri Reading Room ...	Physical, moral and intellectual improvement.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	1895.
Ambasamudram Reading Room.	Do.	...	...	453 0 0	453 0 0	39	...	...	39	No ...	1887.
Alwarkurichi Reading Room.	Do.	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	9	...	...	9	No ...	1893.
Shermadevi Tennis Club ...	Do.	...	...	87 0 0	87 0 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	1897.
Tenkasi Reading Room ...	Do.	...	...	101 10 0	101 10 0	600	...	...	600	Yes ...	1887.
Nanguneri Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	1897.
Tirukkarangudi Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	13	...	...	13	No ...	1897.
Pathamadai High School Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	369 14 9	369 14 9	54	...	...	54	No ...	1889.
Kallidakurichi Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	0 15 0	0 15 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	1897.
Viravanallur Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	13	...	...	13	No ...	1897.
Shermadevi Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	4 10 6	4 10 6	16	...	...	16	No ...	1897.
Tenkasi Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	1 2 6	1 2 6	32	...	...	32	No ...	1897.
Tuticorin Teachers' Association.	For the improvement of teachers.	...	...	16 8 0	16 8 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1897.
Pudukottai Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	No ...	1897.
Pannikulam Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1897.
Ettiyapuram Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	4 2 0	4 2 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	1897.
Vilathikulam Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	No ...	1897.
Alwartirunagari Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	5 2 0	5 2 0	27	...	...	27	No ...	1898.
Satankulam Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	No ...	1898.
Tachanallur Teachers' Association.	To discuss important educational matters and to thus cultivate the mind of teachers of primary schools.	...	...	4 3 6	4 3 6	13	...	...	13	No ...	1897.

APPENDIX S—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1897-98—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Tinnevelly—cont.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Pattamadai Teachers' Association.	To discuss important educational matters and to thus cultivate the mind of teachers of primary schools.	...	...	7 11 6	7 11 6	21	...	...	21	No ...	1897.
Sivagiri Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	No ...	1897.
Srivilliputtúr Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	1 14 0	1 14 0	35	...	...	35	No ...	1897.
Rajapalayam Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	1 11 9	1 11 9	25	...	...	25	No ...	1897.
Coimbatore.											
Students' Literary Association, Coimbatore.	Mental, moral and physical advancement.	140 0 0	...	540 0 0	680 0 0	78	...	79	157	Yes ...	26th July 1894.
Teachers' Association, Coimbatore.	Improvement of teachers.	...	...	32 0 0	32 0 0	35	...	...	35	No ...	Aug. 1896.
Students' Union, Coimbatore.	Mental, moral and physical advancement.	...	189 6 0	157 11 0	347 1 0	43	...	29	72	No ...	June 1884.
Komatti Street, Coimbatore.	Do.	...	...	14 8 0	14 8 0	14	...	5	19	No ...	Jan. 1893.
Kollegal Reading Room ...	Intellectual, moral and social advancement.	...	...	225 13 3	225 13 3	38	...	...	38	No ...	June 1895.
Teachers' Association, Ramaparam.	Improvement of teachers.	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Kamagarai.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1897.
Gopichettipalayam Reading Room.	Literary and moral improvement.	...	...	128 0 0	128 0 0	42	...	...	42	No ...	Sept. 1897.
Satyamangalam Reading Room.	Do.	...	...	54 0 0	54 0 0	22	...	...	22	No ...	Jan. 1898.
Teachers' Association, Erode.	For improvement of teachers.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	No ...	Revived 29th Jan. 1898.
Teachers' Association, Karúr.	Do.	...	...	1 10 0	1 10 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	26th Feb. 1898.
Erode Reading Room	Intellectual, social, physical and general advancement.	...	...	297 12 0	297 12 0	57	...	...	57	Yes ...	11th Nov. 1878.
Kangayam Reading Room ...	Do.	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	Feb. 1895.
Ripon Memorial Association, Udumalpet.	Reading of newspapers, &c., tennis play and other recreations.	...	...	163 2 0	163 2 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1884.
Pollachi Club	Physical and intellectual improvement.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	9	1	...	10	No ...	1891.
Teachers' Association, Udumalpet.	Improvement of teachers.	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	No ...	July 1894.
Teachers' Association, Dhárápuram.	Do.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	24	...	...	24	No ...	1895.
Idegarai Young Men's Association (Coimbatore Taluk).	General improvement ...	...	...	22 8 0	22 8 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	May 1893.
Salem.											
Literary Society, Salem ...	Intellectual, social, physical and general advancement.	58 5 0	...	688 11 9	747 0 9	100	...	10	110	Yes ...	1853.
Free Reading Room, Salem..	Spread of Christian education.	...	...	...	...	15	...	7	22	No ...	1860.
Teachers' Association (Secondary and Collegiate), Salem.	Improvement of teachers.	...	...	61 13 0	61 13 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1895.
Teachers' Association (Primary), Salem.	Do.	...	...	18 10 0	18 10 0	65	...	...	65	No ...	1897.
Tiruppattúr Reading Room...	Mental improvement ...	..	...	228 14 0	228 14 0	42	1	...	43	No ...	1877.
Yercaud Victoria Lending Library.	Reading of books, periodicals, Indian and English newspapers.	...	...	1,250 10 10	1,250 10 10	22	10	...	32	No ...	1875.
Remount Depot Library, Mattigiri.	Mental improvement of the residents.	...	...	85 0 0	85 0 0	7	5	...	12	No ...	1882.
The Dharmapuri Debating Society.	Improvement of general education.	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1898.
Námakkal Literary Institute.	The intellectual, social, physical and general advancement.	...	...	136 14 0	136 14 0	40	...	...	40	No ...	1877.
Nilgiris.											
The Nilgiri Library, Ootacamund.	Maintenance of a library and reading room.	...	...	7,660 2 0	7,660 2 0	...	...	...	290	Yes ...	1859.
Kaity Basel German Mission Society.	Promotion of religious and secular knowledge.	...	...	125 0 0	125 0 0	27	...	...	27	No ...	1832.

APPENDIX S—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1897-98—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Malabar.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Brennen College Reading Room.	General improvement ...	...	...	171 0 11	171 0 11	93	...	...	93	No ...	22nd Jan. 1895
Students' Reading Room (Government Upper Secondary Training School), Calicut.	Do. ...	...	...	Not known.	...	40	...	...	40	No ...	Jan. 1895.
Heerjee Reading Room, Cannanore Municipality.	Do. ...	...	40 0 0	110 0 0	150 0 0	16	...	2	18	No ...	1895.
Primary School Teachers' Branch Association, Cannanore Municipality.	To improve methods of teaching.	...	...	11 10 0	11 10 0	24	...	...	24	No ...	1896.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room (Taliparamba, Chirakkal Taluk).	Improvement	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	18	...	...	18	No ...	1889.
Edakkad Teachers' Association, Chirakkal Taluk.	To develop a professional spirit and improve the teaching in schools taught by village teachers.	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	37	No ...	1896.
Teachers' Association, Kannamkulam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	33	No ...	1896.
Teachers' Association, Mavilayi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	No ...	1896.
Teachers' Association, Chempilodu (North).	Do.	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	No ...	1896.
Teachers' Association, Taliparamba.	Do.	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	52	No ...	1896.
Tali Union Reading Room, Calicut.	Self improvement ...	...	...	204 0 0	204 0 0	38	...	...	38	No ...	1st Aug. 1889.
Union Club, Calicut	Do. ...	...	...	720 0 0	720 0 0	54	...	...	54	No ...	1st Oct. 1890.
Teachers' Association, Badagara.	Do. ...	...	...	17 0 0	17 0 0	35	...	...	35	No ...	5th July 1897.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Palghat Municipality.	Do. ...	...	...	509 0 0	509 0 0	33	...	...	33	No ...	1894.
Rozario Law Library, Palghat Municipality.	Do. ...	...	...	180 8 0	180 8 0	28	...	...	28	No ...	1892.
Young Men's Library Union, Cochin Municipality.	Do. ...	...	...	22 8 0	22 8 0	10	...	22	32	No ...	1890.
Jubilee Samaj, Guruvayur, Ponnani.	Do. ...	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	7	...	...	7	No ...	1897.
Walluvanad Mappilla Teachers' Association.	Do. ...	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	68	2	...	70	No ...	Nov. 1896.
South Canara.											
Kasaragod Teachers' Association.	To develop a professional spirit and improve the teaching in schools taught by village schoolmasters.	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0	40	...	...	40	No ...	5th June 1897.
Badiyadaka Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	No ...	8th Oct. 1897.
Nilesvar Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	No ...	29th Oct. 1897.
Mangesvar Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	14	...	...	14	No ...	17th July 1897.
Puthur Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1st Nov. 1896.
Vittal Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	22	...	...	22	No ...	31st July 1897.
Bettari Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	No ...	20th June 1897.
Hosamatta Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	No ...	21st Nov. 1897.
Bettangadi Teachers' Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	No ...	1st Dec. 1897.
Mangalore Catholic Circulating Library.	Mental, moral and general improvement.	...	...	247 0 0	247 0 0	46	...	8	54	No ...	1878.
The Students' Literary and Debating Society, Mangalore.	Do.	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	17	...	...	17	No ...	1892.
Mangalore Literary Society.	Do.	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	80	...	...	80	No ...	1896.
Juvenile Circulating Library, Mangalore.	Do.	...	120 0 0	35 0 0	155 0 0	5	...	11	16	No ...	1895.
Reading Club, Bantval ...	Mutual, moral and general improvements.	...	...	39 12 0	39 12 0	4	...	...	4	No ...	1895.
Newspaper Club, Mudabidri.	Do.	...	...	46 0 0	46 0 0	7	...	...	7	No ...	1896.
Mulki Reading Society ...	Do.	...	...	61 12 0	61 12 0	9	...	...	9	No ...	1896.
Reading Room, Udipi ...	Do.	...	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1892.
Reading Club, Coondapoor ...	Do.	...	...	63 0 0	63 0 0	9	...	...	9	No ...	1886.
Canara High School Old Students' Union.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	41 8 0	41 8 0	49	...	...	49	No ...	1895.
Senior Debating Society ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	38	No ...	1891.
Beginners' Debating Society.	Do. ...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	18	...	...	18	No ...	1895.
Junior Debating Society ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	37	No ...	1892.

APPENDIX T.

Statement showing the number of schools and scholars in municipalities in 1897–98.

Municipalities.	Population.		Population of school age.		Number of schools in 1897–98.	Pupils.		Percentage of pupils to population of school age.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Berhampur	12,397	13,256	1,859	1,988	35	1,251	194	67·3	9·8
Chicacole	8,479	9,762	1,272	1,464	22	921	230	72·4	15·7
Parlákimedi	7,725	8,665	1,159	1,300	24	1,112	204	95·9	15·7
Vizagapatam	16,702	17,785	2,505	2,668	42	2,478	846	98·9	31·7
Bimlipatam	4,705	5,122	706	768	12	409	81	57·9	10·5
Anakápalle	8,489	8,521	1,273	1,278	15	574	105	45·1	8·2
Vizianagram	14,882	15,999	2,232	2,400	41	2,194	413	98·3	17·2
Cocanada	20,328	20,225	3,049	3,034	44	1,954	622	64·1	20·5
Rajahmundry	13,934	14,463	2,090	2,170	37	2,222	496	106·3	22·9
Ellore	14,287	15,095	2,143	2,264	43	1,460	392	68·1	17·3
Masulipatam	18,601	20,208	2,790	3,031	71	2,833	1,033	101·5	34·1
Guntúr	11,753	11,606	1,763	1,741	49	2,234	569	126·7	32·7
Bezwada	11,404	9,337	1,711	1,401	21	913	213	53·4	15·2
Kurnool	11,671	12,705	1,751	1,906	29	1,287	347	73·4	18·2
Bellary	30,244	29,223	4,537	4,383	83	3,116	750	68·7	17·1
Ádóni	13,252	12,991	1,988	1,949	35	1,261	150	63·4	7·7
Anantapur	3,482	3,512	522	527	9	547	66	104·8	12·5
Cuddapah	8,685	8,694	1,303	1,304	34	1,116	303	85·6	23·2
Nellore	14,310	15,026	2,146	2,254	39	1,937	495	90·3	21·9
Ongole	5,438	5,422	816	813	29	1,168	612	143·1	75·3
Madras	225,817	226,701	33,873	34,005	561	29,983	9,997	88·5	29·4
Chingleput	3,199	2,981	479	447	24	1,072	257	223·8	57·5
Conjeeveram	20,615	21,933	3,092	3,290	50	2,599	434	84·1	13·2
Vellore	21,285	23,640	3,193	3,546	78	3,699	883	115·8	24·9
Gudiyáttam	9,226	9,521	1,384	1,428	26	987	96	71·3	6·7
Tirupati	6,874	7,368	1,031	1,105	21	935	141	90·7	12·8
Walajanagar	4,943	5,542	741	831	19	734	195	99·1	23·4
Cuddalore	23,197	24,158	3,479	3,624	66	3,190	632	91·7	17·4
Chidambaram	9,079	9,561	1,362	1,434	38	1,647	192	120·9	13·4
Tiruvannámalai	5,976	6,179	896	927	19	587	139	65·5	15·0
Tanjore	25,945	28,445	3,892	4,267	91	4,836	1,087	124·3	25·5
Kumbakónam	26,471	27,836	3,971	4,175	76	4,125	748	103·9	17·9
Mannárgudi	9,706	10,689	1,456	1,603	28	1,249	284	85·8	17·7
Negapatam	27,041	32,180	4,056	4,827	90	3,906	865	96·3	17·9
Máyavaram	11,534	12,231	1,730	1,835	48	2,058	334	119·0	18·2
Trichinopoly	44,080	46,529	6,612	6,979	122	8,614	1,519	130·3	21·8
Srírangam	10,238	11,394	1,536	1,709	28	1,104	246	71·9	14·4
Madura	43,880	43,548	6,582	6,532	98	6,328	1,160	96·1	17·8
Dindigal	10,027	10,176	1,504	1,526	25	1,639	153	109·0	10·0
Palni	8,080	8,860	1,158	1,329	17	734	138	63·4	10·4
Periyakulam	7,718	8,645	1,212	1,297	12	532	69	43·9	5·3
Tinnevelly	11,759	13,009	1,764	1,951	43	2,083	320	118·1	16·4
Palamcottah	8,845	9,841	1,327	1,476	37	1,666	848	125·5	57·5
Tuticorin	13,713	11,394	2,057	1,709	30	1,695	495	82·4	29·0
Srívilliputtúr	10,448	11,000	1,567	1,650	21	977	152	62·3	9·2
Coimbatore	22,238	24,145	3,336	3,622	65	4,132	1,029	123·9	28·4
Erode	6,123	6,207	918	931	15	899	123	97·9	13·2
Karúr	5,162	5,588	774	838	19	908	307	118·6	36·6
Salem	32,860	34,850	4,929	5,228	68	3,179	1,192	64·5	22·8
Vániyambádi	6,988	8,850	1,048	1,328	18	1,162	32	110·9	2·4
Tirupputtúr	7,740	8,759	1,161	1,314	21	1,248	95	107·5	7·2
Ootacamund	7,912	7,141	1,187	1,071	25	1,061	575	89·4	53·7
Coonoor	3,211	2,838	482	426	9	525	188	108·9	44·1
Calicut	34,507	31,571	5,176	4,736	59	3,285	944	63·5	19·9
Cochin	9,379	8,222	1,407	1,233	19	1,058	528	75·2	42·8
Palghat	19,128	20,353	2,869	3,053	59	3,151	659	109·8	21·6
Tellicherry	13,403	13,793	2,010	2,069	44	2,088	805	138·8	38·9
Cannanore	13,273	14,145	1,991	2,122	53	1,856	894	93·2	42·1
Mangalore	21,357	19,565	3,203	2,935	44	3,217	965	100·4	32·9
Total ...	1,053,745	1,087,005	158,060	163,051	2,900	145,735	37,841	92·2	23·2

APPENDIX U.

Statement of Salary and rent grants from provincial funds for 1897–98.

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1898. College department.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1898. School department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1897–98. College department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1897–98. School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.			Rs.	Rs.
(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.				
Ganjám.				
Kallikota College, Berhampur	30	250	929	403
Onslow Institution, Chatrapur	...	109	...	958
Sri Rajah's Middle School, Mandasa	...	60	...	260
Total ...	30	419	929	1,621
Vizagapatam.				
Hindu College, Vizagapatam	30	316	1,374	668
London Mission High School, Vizagapatam ...	...	466	...	1,887
St. Aloysius' High School, Vizagapatam ...	...	205	...	2,040
Sanskrit School, Bobbili	...	34	...	40
Total ...	30	1,021	1,374	4,633
Gódávari.				
Pithápuram Rajah's College, Cocanada ...	42	435	339	240
Taylor High School, Narsapur	...	312	...	709
C.M.S. High School, Ellore	...	218	...	1,666
A.E.L.M. High School, Peddapur	...	164	...	700
Total ...	42	1,129	339	3,315
Kistna.				
Noble College, Masulipatam	71	269	3,796	706
A.E.L.M. College, Guntúr	27	477	1,209	296
Hindu High School, Masulipatam	...	300	...	1,408
C.M.S. High School, Bezwada	...	180	...	550
Sanskrit High School, Guntúr	...	262	...	600
A.B.M. Primary Schools, Palnad and Vinukonda divisions	...	...	...	43
Sanskrit School, Kollur	...	13	...	80
C.M.S. Preparandi Training Institution, Masulipatam	...	42	...	468
A.B.M. Training Institution, Bápatla	...	12	...	710
A.E.L.M. Training Institution, Guntúr ...	...	12	...	140
Total ...	98	1,567	5,005	5,001
Kurnool.				
S.P.G. High School, Nandyal	...	161	...	1,755
Church Mission Mixed Day School, Kurnool ...	...	14	...	200
Total ...	...	175	...	1,955
Bellary.				
Wardlaw College, Bellary	22	422	1,636	746
Sanskrit Bashamanjari Patasala	...	28	...	132
Sarada Sanskrit Patasala, Siruguppa	...	16	...	307
Sanmarga Samaj Free Sanskrit School	...	27	...	110
Total ...	22	493	1,636	1,295
Anantapur.				
Sanskrit School, Malayanur	...	...	...	60
Total ...	...	...	...	60
Cuddapah.				
High School, Madanapalle	...	106	...	1,000
A.M. Middle School, Madanapalle	...	92	...	263
Do. do. Vayalpad	...	66	...	360
Total ...	...	264	...	1,623
Nellore.				
A.B.M. College, Ongole	15	311	277	983
Venkatagiri Rajah's High School, Nellore ...	...	269	...	878
F.C.M. High School, Nellore	...	308	...	808
Rajah's High School, Venkatagiri	...	210	...	398
A.B.M. Primary Schools, Ongole and Addanki divisions	...	...	...	65
A.B.M. Primary Schools, Podili and Darsi divisions	...	...	...	65
Total ...	15	1,098	277	2,697

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1898. College department.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1898. School department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1897–98. College department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1897–98. School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			Rs.	Rs.
(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Madras.				
Madras Christian College	574	1,015	27,907	...
Pachaiyappa's College	188	562	8,086	...
Doveton Protestant College	20	176	5,137	3,582
Wesleyan Mission College, Rayapet	29	538	1,830	1,438
Church of Scotland Mission College	113	797	2,134	1,701
St. Mary's College	13	184	1,057	871
Harris' High School, Rayapet	...	230	...	2,738
S.P.G. High School, Vepery	...	329	...	1,244
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	...	241	...	2,655
Black Town High School	...	251	...	928
St. Thomé College, Mailapur	14	239	...	687
Hindu Middle School, Pudupet	...	170	...	99
Civil Male Orphan Asylum	...	75	...	1,475
Peddunayakspet Middle School	...	270	...	524
Govinda Nayakar's Middle School	...	826	...	1,370
Roman Catholic Boys' School, New Town ...	...	58	...	423
St. Francis Xavier's Boys' School, Black Town.	...	132	...	929
St. Mathia's Boys' School, New Town ...	...	65	...	420
St. Anthony's Poor European Boys' School, Pudupet	...	99	...	662
Tondamandalam Anglo-Vernacular School ...	...	816	...	196
Saiyid Kareem's Upper Primary School, Black Town	...	...	...	48
Madras Industrial School	...	9	...	2,580
Anjuman-i-Mufud-i-Ala-i-Islam	...	257	...	1,348
Primary Schools, Madras Municipality (Rent Grants)	...	...	...	77
Tamil Mission Ragged School, Popham's Broadway	...	147	...	48
Tamil Mission Ragged School, Periamet ...	...	...	...	12
English Boys' Primary School, Purasaippakum.	...	...	...	420
Luthern Mission do. do. ...	...	441	...	564
St. George's Cathedral Boys' School	...	67	...	240
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School.	...	98	...	710
Young Men's Christian Association	...	99	...	230
Total ...	948	8,191	44,151	28,194
Chingleput.				
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar	...	63	...	3,454
St. Joseph's School, Perambúr	...	...	...	213
Railway School, Perambúr	...	...	...	726
Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeeveram ...	...	355	...	728
Wesleyan Mission Middle School, Madurántakam	...	59	...	274
Wesleyan Mission High School, Tiruvallúr ...	...	177	...	814
F.C.M. High School, Conjeeveram	...	139	...	287
Do. do. Chingleput	...	199	...	526
Hindu High School Madurántakam	...	145	...	349
Wesleyan Mission, Middle School, St. Thomas' Mount	...	114	...	504
Sanskrit School, Sriperumbúdúr	...	62	...	247
Native Primary School, Chingleput	...	...	...	28
F.C.M. Primary School, Big Conjeeveram ...	...	...	...	16
Do. do. Walajabad	...	...	...	16
Total ...	...	1,295	...	8,179
North Arcot.				
American Mission College, Vellore	8	896	100	1,889
H.L.G. Mission High School, Tirupati	...	201	...	547
American Mission High School, Punganúru ...	...	80	...	744
American Arcot Mission Industrial School, Arni.	...	67	...	920
Church of Scotland Mission Middle School, Arkonam	...	104	...	518
Church of Scotland Mission Middle School, Sholinghur	...	63	...	327
Church of Scotland Mission Primary School, Arkonam	...	...	...	32
Church of Scotland Mission Primary School, Sholinghur	...	...	...	20
Total ...	8	1,411	100	4,997
South Arcot.				
St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore	71	648	2,754	848
Town College, Cuddalore	34	248	461	326
Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram ...	...	285	...	871
Total ...	105	1,181	2,615	2,045

APPENDIX U—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent grants from provincial funds for 1897-98—continued.

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1898. College department.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1898. School department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1897-98. College department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1897-98. School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			Rs.	Rs.
(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Tanjore.				
St. Peter's College, Tanjore	132	257	5,860	680
Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam ...	...	209	...	667
Native High School, Kumbakónam	...	382	...	1,545
Town High School, Kumbakónam	...	482	...	1,845
Lutheran Mission Central School, Shiyáli ...	...	119	...	1,098
St. Antony's High School, Negapatam ...	...	250	...	548
Wesleyan Mission College, Mannárgudi ...	10	257	...	409
E.L.M. Lower Secondary School, Poraiyar ...	...	80	...	320
Aryan Lower Secondary School, Tiruvadamarudur	...	56	...	192
Mahajana Sabha Middle School, Nannilam ...	...	53	...	72
Central Primary School, Tiruvádi	...	...	...	24
Central High School, Tiruvádi	...	216	...	832
Balasamvarthani Sanskrit School, Injikollai (closed)	...	...	...	80
Sanskrit School, Thukili	...	18	...	71
E.L.M. Training School, Poraiyar	...	27	...	516
Wesleyan Mission Schools, Negapatam (Supervisor)	...	...	...	60
Total ...	142	2,406	5,860	8,959
Trichinopoly.				
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	287	1,414	1,1127	389
S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly	230	512	6,981	...
S.P.G. Branch Schools, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	113
St. Joseph's European Branch School, Trichinopoly	...	61	...	488
St. Joseph's Branch Schools, Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	120
Boys' Boarding School, Trichinopoly	...	32	...	660
S.P.G. Middle School, Musiri	...	12	...	18
S.P.G. Industrial School for boys, Puthur ...	...	34	...	320
Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly	...	211	...	1,200
Total ...	517	2,276	18,108	3,248
Madura.				
Native College, Madura	102	771	648	1,852
American Mission College, Pasumalai	50	68	316	610
S.P.G. High School, Ramnad	...	255	...	1,413
American Mission High School, Madura ...	...	245	...	826
S.P.G. Primary School, Pámban	...	...	...	240
English Primary School, Paramakudi	...	175	...	90
American Mission Training Institution, Pasumalai	...	32	...	1,542
Setupati High School, Madura	...	578	...	398
S.P.G. Industrial School, Ramnad	...	27	...	348
American Mission Industrial School, Manamadurai	...	6	...	53
Total ...	152	2,157	964	7,372
Tinnevelly.				
Hindu College, Tinnevelly	85	458	1,377	2,755
C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly	53	380	2,482	...
Caldwell High School, Tuticorin	...	129	...	811
C.M.S. High School, Megnanapuram	...	178	...	243
St. Xavier's High School, Palamcottah	...	333	...	470
Do. do. Tuticorin	...	67	...	300
C.M.S. High School, Palamcottah	...	239	...	536
Do. Schools, Tinnevelly District	...	...	...	136
S.P.G. Middle School, Sawyerpuram	...	146	...	399
Hindu High School, Srivilliputtúr	...	110	...	120
High School, Pattamadai	...	273	...	1,465
St. John's boys' Middle School, Nazareth ...	...	66	...	405
S.P.G. Training Institution, Tuticorin	...	24	...	1,590
C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah ...	...	36	...	679
Art and Industrial School for boys, Nazareth ...	...	149	...	1,891
Total ...	138	2,583	3,859	11,800
Coimbatore.				
Coimbatore College	82	556	2,708	1,803
St. Michael's College, Coimbatore	31	549	295	970
London Mission High School, Coimbatore ...	...	249	...	876
Town High School, Erode	...	135	...	162
Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karúr ...	...	93	...	2,610
Total ...	113	1,582	3,003	6,421

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1898. College department.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1898. School department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1897-98. College department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1897-98. School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			Rs.	Rs.
(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Nilgiris.				
St. Joseph's European Boarding Institution, Coonoor	...	83	...	2,697
B.G.M. Training Institution, Kaity	...	10	...	586
Do. Primary School, Karteri	...	...	...	45
St. Lewis Middle School, Gúdalúr	...	54	...	120
Stanes' European Day School, Coonoor ...	...	80	...	758
St. Agnes Parochial School, Ootacamund ...	...	...	...	300
Total ...	...	227	...	4,506
Salem.				
London Mission High School, Salem	...	144	...	661
Do. Industrial School, Salem ...	...	6	...	108
Total ...	...	150	...	769
Malabar.				
B.G.M. High School, Calicut	...	219	...	488
Do. Parsi High School, Tellicherry ...	...	200	...	584
Rajah's High School, Kollangod	...	223	...	401
B.G.M. Christian High School, Nettur ...	...	103	...	967
Santa Cruz High School, Cochin	...	303	...	1,046
St. Joseph's Poor European Boys' School, Calicut	...	178	...	539
Total ...	...	1,226	...	4,025
South Canara.				
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore	89	425	4,450	663
German Mission High School, Mangalore ...	...	228	...	256
Total ...	89	653	4,450	919
Total for boys' schools ...	2,449	31,504	92,670	1,13,634
(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.				
Vizagapatam.				
Fort Catholic Girls' School, Vizagapatam ...	...	180	...	1,280
Canadian Mission Girls' School, Bobbili ...	...	115	...	228
London Mission Girls' School, Chengalraupet.	...	...	...	250
Do. do. Kotapeta ...	...	100	...	256
Total ...	...	395	...	2,014
Gódávari.				
Trinity Church Girls' School, Rajahmundry ...	...	24	...	185
St. Joseph's Convent Girls' School, Cocanada.	...	54	...	300
C.E.Z.M. Caste Girls' School, Ellore	...	...	...	525
Women's Industrial School, Tallapúdi	...	27	...	42
Total ...	...	105	...	1,552
Kistna.				
Hindu Girls' School, Cloth Bazaar, Guntúr ...	...	...	...	24
Do. Rámachandrapuram Agraharam	...	...	...	24
Brahman Girls' School, Bápatla	...	...	...	20
A.E.L.M. Girls' Schools, Guntúr (Superintendent)	...	...	...	1,350
A.E.L.M. Boarding Girls' School, Guntúr ...	...	51	...	176
Hindu Caste Girls' School, Buttayapet	...	...	...	32
Atkinson's Girls' Day School, Bezwada... ...	...	30	...	240
St. Mary's Eurasian Girls' School, Masulipatam	...	30	...	240
A.E.L.M. Hindu Girls' School, Narasarowpet ...	...	...	...	5
A.E.L.M. Training Institution for Mistresses, Guntúr	...	9	...	454
C.M.S. Shurkey's Memorial Girls' Training School, Masulipatam	...	10	...	360
Industrial School for Muhammadan Women, Guntúr	...	27	...	673
Total ...	...	157	...	3,598

APPENDIX U—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent grants from provincial funds for 1897-98—continued.

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1898.		Amount of grant drawn in 1897-98.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
			RS.	RS.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*				
(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Bellary.				
St. Philomena's Girls' High School, Bellary	...	82	...	1,560
London Mission Telugu Girls' School, Bellary.	...	146	...	150
Do. Canarese Girls' School, Bellary.				171
Total	...	228	...	1,881
Cuddapah.				
American Mission Girls' School, Vayalpad	...	21	...	5
London Mission Caste Girls' School, Cuddapah.	...	97	...	72
Total	...	118	...	77
Nellore.				
Christ Church Girls' School, Nellore	...	28	...	320
A.B.M. Caste Girls' School, Kottapetta	...	49	...	8
Do. do. Turuppapalam	...	75	...	12
Do. do. Ongole Town	...	84	...	12
A.B.M. Training School for Mistresses, Ongole	...	16	...	420
A.B.M. Training School for Mistresses, Nellore	...	11	...	355
Total	...	260	...	1,127
Madras.				
F.C.M. Boarding Training Institution, Kassimode	...	20	...	2,818
F.C.M. Girls' Day School, Madras	...	308	...	1,571
Do. Balika Patasala, Black Town	...	185	...	227
Do. Chetty Girls' School, Black Town	...	196	...	727
Do. Girls' School, Black Town	...	144	...	1,020
Do. do. Rayapuram	...	162	...	527
Do. do. Mint Street	...	227	...	897
Do. Home Education Classes	...	27	...	575
Madras Christian Female Training Institution.	...	19	...	937
Presentation Convent Special School, Vepery.	...	127	...	1,310
Do. do. Second School, Vepery.	...	114	...	1,020
Do. do. Pay School, Black Town.	...	130	...	1,266
Do. Infant School, Black Town	...	...	...	610
Civil Female Orphan Asylum	...	54	...	993
Military Female Orphan Asylum	...	110	...	1,620
St. Mary's Orphanage	...	81	...	1,610
Home Education Classes, National Indian Association	...	31	...	1,287
Scottish Ladies' Association Hindu Girls' School, Virapillai Street	...	186	...	197
Scottish Ladies' Association Hindu Girls' School, Harington Road, Chetpet	...	70	...	104
Scottish Ladies' Association Hindu Girls' School, Triplicane	...	196	...	156
Scottish Ladies' Association Hindu Girls' School, Purasaippakkam	...	186	...	128
Maharajah's Girls' School, Mailapur	...			614
Maharajah's Girls' School, Chintadripet	...			413
Maharajah's Girls' School, Muthialpet	...	328	...	559
Maharajah's Girls' School, Triplicane	...			413
Maharajah's Girls' School, Black Town	...	137	...	570
Doveton Girls' School, Vepery	...	112	...	2,306
John Pereira's Union Girls' School	...	...	...	258
St. Peter's Girls' School, Royapuram	...	81	...	633
St. Ann's Girls' School, Royapuram	...	154	...	100
London Mission Boarding Girls' School, Vepery.	...	122	...	619
Do. Hindu Girls' School, Virapillai Street	...	...	...	277
London Mission Hindu Girls' School, Varadamuthiappan Street	...	...	...	227
London Mission Hindu Girls' School, Chulai	...	...	...	600
Do. do. Purasaippakkam	...	...	...	294
C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Moor Street				301
C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Mira Lubbai Street				304
C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Triplicane	...	341	...	292
C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Royapet				172

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1898.		Amount of grant drawn in 1897-98.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
			RS.	RS.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*				
(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Madras—continued.				
Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding School, Royapet	...	114	...	1,543
Wesleyan Mission Hindu Girls' School, Royapet	...	97	...	350
Wesleyan Mission Hindu Girls' School, Tiruvatisvaranpet	...	105	...	368
Wesleyan Mission Hindu Girls' School, Mirsahibpet	...	80	...	402
Wesleyan Mission Hindu Girls' School, Mailapur	...	...	...	287
Wesleyan Mission Hindu Girls' School, Egmore.	...	69	...	377
Roman Catholic Girls' School, Royapet	...	43	...	420
St. Francis Xavier's Girls' School, Black Town.	...	143	...	727
European Convent, Girls' School, Mailapur	...	97	...	280
St. Matthia's Girls' School	...	...	...	474
Tamil Mission Ragged School, Portuguese Church Street	...	...	...	25
Tamil Mission Ragged School, Konditope Paracheri.	..	...	...	15
Do. do. Periamet	...	...	...	21
Bishop Corrie's Girls' School	...	164	...	2,872
St. Andrew's Poor Girls' School, Egmore	...	...	...	219
Madras Collegiate School, Vepery	...	265	...	1,160
The Madras School of Music	...	54	...	2,300
Total	...	5,079	...	40,806
Chingleput.				
New School, Pallávaram	...	34	...	480
Wesleyan Mission Eurasian Girls' School, St. Thomas' Mount	...	47	...	608
Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Maduranta-kam	...	...	...	119
Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Tiruvallúr	...	...	...	314
F.C.M. Girls' School, Chingleput	...	98	...	696
Do. do. Central Conjeeveram	...	288	...	272
Do. do. Big Conjeeveram	...		...	305
Do. do. Little Conjeeveram	...		...	251
Do. do. Parthasatham	...	...	...	14
Do. do. Rajampet	...	...	...	12
Total	...	467	...	3,111
North Arcot.				
St. John's Girls' School, Vellore	...	66	...	519
American Mission Girls' School, Punganuru	...	97	...	16
Do. do. Circar Mundy.	...	294	...	20
Do. do. Arasamaram Street	...		...	28
Hindu Girls' School, Vellore	...	147	...	24
American Mission Training School, Chittoor	...	44	...	324
Church of Scotland Mission Girls' School, Sholinghur	...	...	...	150
Church of Scotland Mission Girls' School, Arkonam	...	...	...	156
Total	...	642	...	1,228
South Arcot.				
Hindu Caste Girls' School, Manjakuppam	...	...	...	117
S.P.G. Caste Girls' School, Cuddalore Old Town	...	58	...	197
Church of England Girls' School, Cuddalore	...	32	...	180
Home Education Classes, Cuddalore	...	11	...	180
R.C. Training School for Mistresses, Cuddalore	...	13	...	1,035
Total	...	114	...	1,709
Tanjore.				
Wesleyan Mission Girls' Schools, Negapatam (Supervisor)	...	...	...	500
Hindu Girls' School, Negapatam	...	...	...	26
Do. Velipalayam	...	82	...	13
Do. Tiruvidamarudur	...	...	...	5
Do. North Main Street, Tanjore	...	44	...	9
R.C. Girls' School, Kandamangalam	...	...	...	6
S.P.G. Girls' School, South Main Street, Tanjore.	...	54	...	12
Do. West Main Street, Tanjore.	...	...	...	29

APPENDIX U—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent grants from provincial funds for 1897-98—continued.

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1898. College department.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1898. School department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1897-98. College department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1897-98. School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.	RS.
(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Tanjore—continued.				
S.P.G. Lady Napier Caste Girls' School, Tanjore Fort	...	101	...	43
S.P.G. Lady Napier Caste Girls' School, Dabir-kulam Street	...	...	...	10
S.P.G. Lady Napier Caste Girls' School, Maha-nombuchavadi	...	...	...	2
Total	...	281	...	651
Trichinopoly.				
St. John's Vestry School, Trichinopoly	...	89	...	642
Presentation Convent Girls' School, Trichino-poly	...	56	...	220
Wesleyan Mission Girls' Schools, Trichinopoly (Supervisor)	...	...	...	600
Do. Lady Hobart Girls' School, Trichinopoly	...	70	...	28
Do. Girls' School, Bhimanaya-kanpalaiyam	...	...	...	10
Wesleyan Mission Muhammadan Girls' School, Anandapuram	...	68	...	18
S.P.G. Caste Girls' School, Andar Street	...	...	...	32
Do. do. Gujili Street	...	...	...	20
Do. do. Ariyalur	...	...	...	14
Do. do. Tennore	...	...	...	7
S.P.G. Training School for Mistresses, Puthur.	...	5	...	1,135
R.C. Girls' Training School, Trichinopoly Cantonment	...	14	...	631
S.P.G. Girls' Industrial School, Puthur	...	27	...	30
Total	...	329	...	3,387
Madura.				
S.P.G. Girls' School, Ramnad	...	...	...	480
American Mission Training Institution, Madura	...	26	...	1,785
Total	...	26	...	2,265
Tinnevelly.				
Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah	2	38	784	292
Caste Girls' School, Palamcottah	...	...	...	10
Do. Madacovil	...	...	...	6
Do. Kokkarikulam	...	...	...	14
Do. Puttagarathi	...	...	...	7
Do. Melapalaiyam	...	...	...	5
Do. Tachanallur	...	...	...	9
Sarah Tucker Training School, Palam-cottah	...	27	...	1,064
Poor Girls' School for Dumb and Deaf pupils, Palamcottah	...	...	...	99
Sarah Tucker Branch and C.E.Z.M. Schools, Palamcottah	...	...	...	525
St. John's Female Training School, Nazareth	...	19	...	561
St. John's High School, Nazareth	...	29	...	385
Art and Industrial School for Girls, Nazareth.	...	40	...	90
S.P.G. Girls' Middle School, Idaiyangudi	...	179	...	82
C.E.Z.M. Home Education Classes, Tinnevelly.	...	...	...	48
Total	2	332	784	3,797
Coimbatore.				
European Convent Girls' School, Coimbatore.	...	46	...	1,050
Stanes' Day Girls' School, Coimbatore	...	147	...	648
Home Education Classes, National Indian Association, Coimbatore	...	12	...	150
All Souls' School, Coimbatore	...	38	...	314
Total	...	213	...	2,162
Nilgiris.				
Nazareth Convent Girls' School, Ootacamund.	...	43	...	1,310
St. Mary's Girls' School, Coonoor	...	62	...	293
Girls' Seminary, Ootacamund	...	62	...	820
C.E.Z.M. Home Education Classes, Ootacamund.	...	11	...	120
C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Ootaca-mund	...	61	...	32
Total	...	239	...	2,575
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.	RS.
(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Salem.				
London Mission Caste Girls' School, Shevapet.	...	...	...	28
Home Education Classes, National Indian Association	...	10	...	195
Total	...	10	...	223
Malabar.				
St. Joseph's Poor European Convent Girls' School, Calicut	...	143	...	1,987
St. Joseph's Native Convent Girls' School, Calicut	...	95	...	506
St. Teresa's Convent Girls' School, Cannanore.	...	102	...	1,242
School of the Sacred Heart, Tellicherry	...	101	...	1,440
Mappilla Girls' School, Naminakad	...	...	...	12
Do. Manjeri Town	...	...	...	16
Total	...	441	...	5,213
South Canara.				
St. Ann's Girls' School, Mangalore	...	206	...	2,950
Victoria do. do.	...	133	...	1,280
B.G.M. Balmatta Girls' School, Mangalore	...	149	...	405
Total	...	488	...	4,635
Total for girls' schools	2	9,924	784	82,011
Total grants to aided schools	2,451	41,428	93,454	1,95,645
(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS.				
Ganjám.				
Board Middle School, Russellkonda	...	58	...	347
Total	...	58	...	347
Vizagapatam.				
Board Middle School, Yellamanchili	...	51	...	423
Do. Pârvatipur	...	101	...	138
Do. Kasimkóta	...	45	...	368
Do. Palkonda	...	41	...	508
Do. Chodavaram	...	70	...	432
Do. Narasapatam	...	41	...	884
Total	...	349	...	2,753
Gódávari.				
Board High School, Amalápuram	...	407	...	756
Board Middle School, Viravásaram	...	96	...	191
Do. Bhimavaram	...	83	...	60
Do. Dowlaishwaram	...	53	...	48
Total	...	639	...	1,055
Kistna.				
Board Middle School, Gudiváda	...	122	...	23
Do. Bápatla	...	126	...	381
Do. Tenali	...	103	...	22
Do. Répalle	...	85	...	63
Do. Kollur	...	73	...	110
Board Industrial School, Bezwada	...	35	...	863
Total	...	544	...	1,462
Bellary.				
Board High School, Harpanahalli	...	91	...	1,752
Board Middle School, Rayadrug	...	42	...	147
Do. Hospet	...	70	...	710
Board Primary School, Hospet	...			71
Do. Harpanhalli	...	553	...	90
Do. Kottura	...			79
Do. Hadagalli	...			71
Total	...	756	...	2,920

APPENDIX U—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent grants from provincial funds for 1897-98—continued.

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1898.		Amount of grant drawn in 1897-98.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
			Rs.	Rs.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*				
(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS—*continued.*				
Anantapur.				
Board Middle School, Penukonda	...	64	...	452
Total ...	...	64	...	452
Cuddapah.				
Board Middle School, Badvel	...	20	...	138
Do. Proddatur	...	85	...	429
Total ...	...	105	...	567
Nellore.				
Board Middle School, Kávali	...	100	...	232
Do. Kandukur	...	97	...	269
Total ...	...	197	...	501
North Arcot.				
Board High School, Chittoor	...	228	...	914
Board Middle School, Arcot	...	93	...	443
Do. Arni	...	147	...	355
Yeomiah School, Arcot	...	...	...	1,290
Muhammadan Orphan School, Arcot	...	...	...	1,272
Total ...	...	468	...	4,184
South Arcot.				
Board Middle School, Villupuram	...	54	...	308
Do. Vriddhachalam	...	70	...	342
Do. Porto Novo	...	43	...	124
Do. Tirukkóyilúr	...	62	...	316
Do. Panruti	...	47	...	207
Do. Kallakurchi	...	39	...	300
Total ...	...	315	...	1,504
Tanjore.				
Board High School, Tiruválúr	...	361	...	1,297
Board Middle School, Orattanádu	...	81	...	77
Total ...	...	442	...	1,374
Trichinopoly.				
Board Middle School, Kulittalai	...	99	...	410
Board High School, Lalgudi	...	88	...	302
Total ...	...	187	...	712
Madura.				
Technical Institute, Madura	...	285	...	3,204
Total ...	...	285	...	3,204
Tinnevelly.				
Board Training School, Tinnevelly	...	40	...	913
Govindappan Chatram Sanskrit School (Alwar Tirunagari)	...	24	...	60
Circle Gymnastic Instructor, Tinnevelly Taluk.	...	...	...	90
Do. do Sankaranayinárkóyil Taluk ...	...	...	...	90
Do. do. Srivilliputtúr Taluk	...	...	...	113
Primary Schools, Tenkási Taluk	...	...	...	171
Do. Ambásamudram Taluk ...	...	...	...	72
Total ...	...	64	...	1,508
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*				
(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS—*continued.*				
Coimbatore.				
Board High School, Udamalpet	...	153	...	989
Do. Dhárápuram	...	112	...	659
Board Middle School, Bhavani	...	161	...	203
Do. Pollachi	...	64	...	414
Do. Kollegal	...	156	...	116
Board Primary School, Udamalpet	...	535	...	90
Do. Pollachi				90
Total ...	...	1,181	...	2,511
Salem.				
Board High School, Námakkal	...	133	...	994
Board Middle School, Hosúr	...	75	...	626
Do. Dharmapuri	...	108	...	541
Do. Krishnagiri	...	132	...	299
Do. Tiruchengódu	...	127	...	318
Do. Raziptiram	...	161	...	169
Board Primary School, Séndamangalam (closed).	...	...	...	30
Do. Námakkal	...	238	...	101
Total ...	...	974	...	2,069
Malabar.				
Board Middle School, Angádipuram	...	90	...	278
Do. Betatrad	...	98	...	471
Do. Badagara	...	83	...	432
Do. Manjeri	...	103	...	351
Do. Cherpalcheri	...	68	...	324
Do. Kotayi	...	82	...	309
Do. Kotuvayur	...	124	...	438
Do. Alattur	...	169	...	480
Do. Chávakkát	...	136	...	443
Mappilla Schools, Ernad Taluk	...	...	...	370
Do. Walluvanad Taluk	...	...	...	1,205
Inspecting Schoolmasters, Malabar	...	...	...	768
Total ...	...	953	...	5,869
South Canara.				
Board High School, Coondapoor	...	159	...	880
Board Middle School, Kasaragod	...	94	...	362
Total ...	...	253	...	1,242
Total grants to local board schools ...	...	7,834	...	35,324
(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.				
Ganjám.				
Municipal High School, Chicacole	...	245	...	866
Total ...	...	245	...	866
Vizagapatam.				
Municipal Schools, Bimlipatam Municipality ...	...	70	...	60
Gymnastic Instructor, Vizianagram do. ...	...	...	...	96
Municipal Middle School, Anakápalle	...	54	...	80
Total ...	...	124	...	236
Gódávari.				
Primary Schools, Ellore Municipality	...	...	...	65
Do. Rajahmundry Municipality...	...	...	...	190
Do. Cocanada do. ...	...	...	...	29
Total ...	...	...	...	284
Kistna.				
Primary Schools, Masulipatam Municipality ...	...	...	...	251
Do. Bezwada Municipality ...	...	...	...	60
Do. Guntúr Municipality	...	...	...	149
Total ...	...	...	...	460

APPENDIX U—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent grants from provincial funds for 1897-98—continued.

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1898. College department.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1898. School department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1897-98. College department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1897-98. School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			Rs.	Rs.
(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS—*continued.*				
Kurnool.				
Primary Schools, Kurnool Municipality ...	...	...	...	48
Municipal High School, Kurnool	...	124	...	1,828
Total ...	...	124	...	1,876
Bellary.				
Municipal High School, Bellary	...	251	...	1,323
Total ...	...	251	...	1,323
Anantapur.				
Municipal High School, Anantapur	...	156	...	1,836
Total ...	...	156	...	1,836
Cuddapah.				
Municipal High School, Cuddapah	...	155	...	2,341
Primary Schools, Cuddapah Municipality ...	...	...	...	69
Total ...	...	155	...	2,410
Nellore.				
Primary Schools, Nellore Municipality ...	...	...	...	194
Total ...	...	...	...	194
Chingleput.				
Primary Schools, Conjeeveram Municipality ...	...	...	...	124
Total ...	...	...	...	124
North Arcot.				
Municipal High School, Walajapet	...	157	...	40
Do. Middle School, Gudiyattam	...	73	...	48
Primary Schools, Vellore Municipality	...	...	...	281
Do. Tirupati Municipality ...	...	...	...	65
Total ...	...	230	...	434
South Arcot.				
Primary Schools, Cuddalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	160
Total ...	...	...	...	160
Tanjore.				
Municipal High School, Mayavaram	...	438	...	849
Municipal Girls' School, Mayavaram	...	105	...	57
Primary Schools, Negapatam Municipality ...	...	...	...	242
Do. Mannargudi Municipality ...	...	...	...	173
Do. Mayavaram Municipality ...	...	...	...	130
Do. Kumbakonam Municipality.	...	...	...	250
Do. Tanjore Municipality ...	...	...	...	216
Total ...	...	543	...	1,917
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			Rs.	Rs.
(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS—*continued.*				
Trichinopoly.				
Primary Schools, Srirangam Municipality ...	...	...	...	115
Do. Trichinopoly Municipality ...	...	...	...	314
Total ...	...	...	...	429
Madura.				
Municipal High School, Dindigul	...	97	...	517
Primary Schools, Dindigul Municipality ...	...	...	...	48
Do. Madura Municipality ...	...	...	...	170
Do. Periyakulam Municipality ...	...	...	...	160
Total ...	...	97	...	895
Tinnevelly.				
Primary Schools, Tinnevelly Municipality ...	...	...	...	149
Do. Palamcottah Municipality ...	...	...	...	93
Do. Srivilliputtur Municipality...	...	...	...	45
Total ...	...	...	...	287
Coimbatore.				
Municipal High School, Karur	...	132	...	340
Primary Schools, Erode Municipality	...	...	...	90
Do. Coimbatore Municipality ...	...	...	...	115
Total ...	...	132	...	545
Nilgiris.				
Breeks' Memorial High School, Ootacamund ...	...	71	...	2,953
Primary Schools, Coonoor Municipality ...	...	...	...	80
Total ...	...	71	...	3,033
Salem.				
Municipal College, Salem	27	349	968	1,555
Municipal High School, Tiruppattur	...	182	...	525
Primary Schools, Salem Municipality	...	...	...	167
Total ...	27	531	968	2,247
Malabar.				
Victoria College, Palghat	69	378	2,168	1,872
Bernnen College, Tellicherry	36	215	1,311	1,416
Municipal High School, Cannanore ...	...	181	...	1,388
Primary Schools, Tellicherry Municipality ...	...	...	...	80
Do. Palghat Municipality ...	...	...	...	152
Do. Calicut Municipality ...	...	...	...	172
Do. Cannanore Municipality ...	...	...	...	72
Do. Cochin Municipality ...	...	...	...	75
Total ...	105	772	3,479	5,227
South Canara.				
Primary Schools, Mangalore Municipality ...	...	...	...	110
Total ...	...	...	...	110
Total, grants to Municipal Schools ...	132	3,431	4,447	24,893
Total, Salary and rent grants from provincial funds ...	2,583	52,693	97,901	2,55,862

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the number, the net cost, the assignment and the earnings of schools in which the total amounts earned exceeded the sanctioned assignment.

District.	Number of Schools.		Net Cost.		Assignment.		Earnings.	
	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjám	635	...	37,901	...	8,244	...	13,800	...
Vizagapatam	381	7	28,316	1,312	10,122	550	16,703	675
Gódávari	500	10	43,766	3,431	10,860	934	21,915	1,289
Kistna	665	23	61,376	6,647	15,628	2,305	29,242	3,437
Kurnool	204	3	11,982	426	4,067	165	7,495	254
Bellary	257	5	21,472	3,270	6,488	555	8,466	851
Anantapur	129	2	10,180	588	3,042	120	5,681	133
Cuddapah	230	6	22,602	2,772	5,351	545	8,916	749
Nellore	299	11	30,643	5,782	6,471	2,006	11,426	2,974
Madras	88	21	19,739	17,663	8,289	5,100	13,401	7,878
Chingleput	212	6	25,585	1,863	8,535	475	12,908	901
North Arcot	418	19	41,901	6,832	11,801	1,960	17,903	4,126
South Arcot	430	5	31,959	1,758	11,907	580	20,102	996
Tanjore	448	36	59,319	16,500	25,340	4,435	42,624	7,920
Trichinopoly	226	16	25,129	6,771	11,133	2,874	16,320	4,417
Madura	420	11	49,142	4,211	20,497	1,613	32,624	3,131
Tinnevelly	748	92	67,552	31,576	27,068	7,360	46,546	17,056
Coimbatore	391	11	33,373	3,721	10,575	1,345	18,118	1,982
Salem	316	11	20,185	5,346	5,994	1,400	11,509	2,261
Nilgiris	5	2	1,535	1,638	712	580	1,012	984
Malabar	564	9	76,576	5,095	29,115	2,640	47,464	3,021
South Canara	213	8	29,446	4,812	11,283	1,692	20,553	2,297
Total ...	7,779	314	7,49,680	1,32,014	2,52,522	39,234	4,24,728	67,332

APPENDIX W.

Statement showing the number, the net cost, the assignment and the earnings of schools in which the total amounts earned equalled the sanctioned assignment.

District.	Number of Schools.		Net Cost.		Assignment.		Earnings.	
	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjám	24	...	1,572	...	369	...	369	...
Vizagapatam	10	...	576	...	327	...	327	...
Gódávari	4	...	152	...	19	...	19	...
Kistna	16	...	1,439	...	327	...	327	...
Kurnool	3	...	118	...	25	...	25	...
Bellary	31	...	2,199	...	696	...	696	...
Anantapur	4	...	283	...	195	...	195	...
Cuddapah	4	...	184	...	30	...	30	...
Nellore	4	...	379	...	82	...	82	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	8	...	1,095	...	684	...	684	...
North Arcot	10	...	680	...	165	...	165	...
South Arcot	13	...	739	...	195	...	195	...
Tanjore	9	...	505	...	151	...	151	...
Trichinopoly	7	...	562	...	209	...	209	...
Madura	8	...	804	...	195	...	195	...
Tinnevelly	7	...	625	...	192	...	192	...
Coimbatore	9	...	531	...	138	...	138	...
Salem	4	...	290	...	109	...	109	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	3	...	349	...	40	...	40	...
South Canara	7	1	880	120	137	35	137	35
Total ...	185	1	13,962	120	4,285	35	4,285	35

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number, the net cost, the assignment and the earnings of schools in which the total amounts earned fell short of the sanctioned assignment.

District.	Number of Schools.		Net Cost.		Assignment.		Earnings.	
	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjám	430	6	24,506	734	9,492	265	5,539	143
Vizagapatam	467	19	27,160	2,140	10,275	850	5,708	478
Gódávari	361	27	29,577	3,757	5,745	1,543	3,198	641
Kistna	336	26	35,391	6,071	7,259	2,042	4,457	1,586
Kurnool	178	4	8,895	502	2,895	230	1,931	155
Bellary	281	6	25,662	474	8,946	220	6,146	90
Anantapur	122	3	8,910	654	4,259	220	3,018	163
Cuddapah	187	6	13,034	824	3,717	250	2,078	135
Nellore	400	13	44,055	1,605	9,678	568	5,037	186
Madras	77	14	18,730	6,378	7,744	1,862	5,212	1,241
Chingleput	384	21	52,229	5,373	17,212	1,865	10,761	1,363
North Arcot	438	13	41,929	3,621	13,096	1,275	8,352	833
South Arcot	470	4	37,188	760	12,155	380	7,162	141
Tanjore	382	37	32,101	10,569	11,745	4,285	7,703	2,683
Trichinopoly	220	31	17,761	6,036	6,831	3,022	4,585	1,778
Madura	345	16	30,265	3,559	13,670	2,308	9,250	1,247
Tinnevelly	309	52	32,631	12,916	9,025	4,088	5,925	2,493
Coimbatore	345	17	32,297	4,118	10,912	1,675	6,902	870
Salem	248	14	17,500	3,399	6,035	1,800	3,724	902
Nilgiris	11	4	1,835	1,524	833	770	484	390
Malabar	337	21	42,882	5,006	16,111	2,760	11,560	1,443
South Canara	206	...	20,634	...	7,129	...	4,141	...
Total ...	6,534	354	5,95,222	79,120	1,94,814	32,278	1,22,833	18,964

APPENDIX Y.

Statement showing the distribution of provincial grant-in-aid by districts.

Districts.	1896-97.					1897-98.				
	Institutions under			Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.	Institutions under			Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
	The management of local boards.	The management of municipal boards.	Private management.			The management of local boards.	The management of municipal boards.	Private management.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ganjám ...	2,310	1,046	6,595	9,951	1·61	1,452	918	5,130	7,500	1·16
Vizagapatam ...	4,895	320	17,832	23,047	3·73	5,191	236	17,990	23,417	3·61
Gódávari ...	6,476	222	9,541	16,239	2·63	5,725	414	11,971	18,110	2·79
Kistna ...	6,108	518	24,121	30,747	4·97	5,578	461	24,216	30,255	4·67
Kurnool ...	1,841	73	3,111	5,025	·81	1,890	48	3,791	5,729	·88
Bellary ...	2,879	1,879	5,794	10,052	1·62	3,691	1,713	6,730	12,134	1·87
Anantapur ...	2,274	2,015	2,830	7,119	1·15	1,696	1,836	2,653	6,185	·95
Guddapah ...	991	77	4,412	5,480	·89	1,632	106	4,449	6,187	·96
Nellore ...	3,020	112	10,415	13,547	2·19	2,516	296	12,920	15,732	2·43
Madras ...	...	...	1,41,127	1,41,127	22·81	...	...	1,60,224	1,60,224	24·70
Chingleput ...	521	69	24,164	24,754	4·00	497	163	25,010	25,670	3·96
North Arcot ...	9,619	410	15,656	25,685	4·15	6,863	547	14,784	22,194	3·42
South Arcot ...	5,540	260	10,402	16,202	2·62	4,119	286	10,166	14,571	2·25
Tanjore ...	7,208	2,687	30,294	40,184	6·50	5,331	2,817	33,216	41,364	6·38
Trichinopoly ...	2,554	549	36,487	39,590	6·40	2,660	601	36,905	40,166	6·19
Madura ...	6,720	1,061	19,525	27,306	4·41	8,247	991	21,571	30,809	4·75
Tinnevelly ...	3,674	451	50,145	54,270	8·77	4,127	453	51,376	55,956	8·63
Coimbatore ...	6,125	223	20,080	26,428	4·27	6,901	689	18,571	26,161	4·03
Salem ...	7,662	3,788	4,499	15,949	2·58	6,979	3,725	5,501	16,205	2·50
Nilgiris ...	58	3,290	8,571	11,919	1·93	77	3,106	10,912	14,095	2·17
Malabar ...	13,965	7,835	30,050	51,850	8·38	12,220	9,845	31,980	54,045	8·33
South Canara ...	4,455	163	17,531	22,149	3·58	5,566	187	16,126	21,879	3·37
Total ...	98,890	26,548	4,93,182	6,18,620	100·00	92,958	29,438	5,26,192	6,48,588	100·00

APPENDIX Z.

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels and boarding-houses for the official year 1897-98.

Name of Institution.	Number of boarders on 31st March 1898.							Classification according to race or creed of the boarders on 31st March 1898.								Expenditure on boarding and incidental charges only—from					
	College department.		Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Special or technical schools or departments.	Total.	Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.	Provincial revenues.	Local or municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Arts.	Professional.									Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Pañchamas or Paraiyas and kindred classes.								
I.—INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS.																RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(i) COLLEGES.																					
Government.																					
Teachers' College Hostel, Saidapet	...	27	5	1	1	13	47	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	1,536	...	1,736
Unaided.																					
Kallikota College, Berhampur	1	...	4	3	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	...	384
Madras Christian College	19	1	13	1	...	...	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,589	96	3,685
Arcot Mission College, Vellore	1	...	16	71	...	...	88	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	641	3,264	3,905
St. Peter's College, Tanjore	10	...	4	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	610	399	1,009
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly — Catholic Boarding-house	22	...	101	139	50	8	320	...	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,309	1,169	15,478
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly — Brahman Hostel ...	54	...	29	5	...	4	92	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,149	...	4,149
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly — Sudra Hostel	4	...	7	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	...	132
S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly	71	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	25	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,309	...	3,309
American Mission College and Training School, Pasumalai—Boarding-house	6	...	48	117	15	10	196	...	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,143	3,468	5,611
American Mission College and Training School, Pasumalai—South Fold Hostel	23	...	4	2	...	6	35	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,638	...	1,638
St. Michael's College, Coimbatore	5	...	14	62	104	...	185	...	174	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	2,520	5,820	8,340
Total ...	216	1	240	400	169	28	1,054	...	837	...	189	20	8	...	...	...	...	...	33,424	14,216	47,640
Total of colleges ...	216	28	245	401	170	41	1,101	...	837	...	236	20	8	...	...	200	...	...	34,960	14,216	49,376
(ii) SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																					
Government.																					
Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund (Male branch).	...	...	17	107	186	...	310	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,680	...	...	...	60,736	92,416
Aided.																					
St. Aloysius' Boarding and Orphanage, Vizagapatam	...	...	7	48	53	...	108	101	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	300	3,000	3,900	8,700
Civil Male Orphan Asylum, Madras	...	...	...	33	44	29	106	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 750 800	...	2,778	...	4,022	8,350

* Grants-in-aid.

APPENDIX Z—*continued.*

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels and boarding-houses for the official year 1897-98—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number of boarders on 31st March 1898.							Classification according to race or creed of the boarders on 31st March 1898.								Expenditure on boarding and incidental charges only—from					
	College department.		Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Special or technical schools or departments.	Total.	Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.	Provincial revenues.	Local or municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Arts.	Professional.									Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas or Pariyas and kindred classes.								
I.—INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*cont.*																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(ii) Secondary Schools—*cont.*																					
Aided—cont.																					
St. Thomé Orphanage, Madras	...	...	2	10	28	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 713	...	...	263	4,124	5,100
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar	...	...	10	45	72	...	127	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2,850	...	1,322	...	7,258	11,430
St. Joseph's European Boarding Institution, Coonoor	...	...	20	23	15	...	58	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1,052 240	...	...	2,820	5,988	10,100
Total ...	...	...	39	159	212	29	439	432	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,905	...	4,400	6,083	25,292	43,680
Unaided.																					
A.E.L.M. Boarding School, Rajahmundry ...	...	...	...	54	76	...	130	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	70	3,913	4,031
A.B.M. Boarding School, Vinukonda	...	...	...	7	40	...	47	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	845	930
Noble College, Masulipatam	...	...	1	2	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	368	446
A.B.M. Boarding School, Narasarowpet ...	...	...	...	18	10	...	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	1,116	1,200
A.E.L.M. Boarding House, Guntúr	...	...	11	55	58	6	130	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374	7,564	7,938
American Mission School, Madanapalli ...	...	...	...	20	16	...	36	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	795	436	29	1,260
S.P.G. Mission School, Kalasapad	...	...	...	9	47	...	56	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1,915	1,944
A.B.M. School, Karnool	...	...	...	23	32	...	55	...	53	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,640	1,640
L.M. Boarding School, Gooty	...	...	...	76	36	...	112	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,278	3,278
A.B.M. College, Ongole	...	...	32	83	...	...	115	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,983	102	...	4,085
A.B.M. Lower Secondary School, Ongole ...	...	...	...	11	72	...	83	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,569	83	...	3,652
Do. do. Nellore ...	...	...	...	22	16	...	38	...	37	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	975	1,309
Tamil Mission Orphan Home, Tondiarpet ...	...	...	...	16	57	...	73	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,688	197	...	2,885
Wesleyan Mission College, Rayapet	...	...	13	29	25	...	67	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	1,161	633	1,968
F.C.M. Boys' Boarding School, Chingleput ...	...	...	...	21	13	...	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	1,565	1,623
Wesleyan Mission Boarding School, Maduranthakam	...	...	...	5	28	...	33	...	32	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1,702	...	...	1,702
H.L.G. Mission High School, Tirupati	...	...	5	12	12	...	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	950	950
Danish Mission Lower Secondary School, Kilur	...	...	...	15	46	...	61	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,150	62	...	1,212

* Grants-in-aid.

APPENDIX Z—*continued.*

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels and boarding-houses for the official year 1897-98—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number of boarders on 31st March 1898.							Classification according to race or creed of the boarders on 31st March 1898.								Expenditure on boarding and incidental charges only—from					
	College department.		Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Special or technical schools or departments.	Total.	Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.	Provincial revenues.	Local or municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Arts.	Professional.									Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas or Paraiyas and kindred classes.								
I.—INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*cont.*																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(ii) SECONDARY SCHOOLS—*cont.*																					
Unaided—cont.																					
American Mission Boarding House, Tindivanam	...	...	...	14	56	...	70	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	1,853	2,039
E.L.M. Training School, Tranquebar	...	...	...	6	44	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,680	1,680
E.L.M. Boarding School, Poraiyar	...	...	...	46	29	...	75	...	32	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	2,658	...	2,658
Setupati High School, Madura	...	...	39	26	2	...	67	...	...	...	55	12	...	...	...	...	...	3,059	1,521	...	4,580
St. John's Middle School, Nazareth	...	...	...	45	...	...	45	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,890	...	...	1,890
C.M.S. Boarding School, Dhonavúr	...	...	...	18	18	...	36	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	436	548	984
Do. Surandai	...	...	...	64	...	...	64	...	61	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	769	698	1,467
The Christian High School, Udipi	...	...	12	45	...	...	57	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	3,117	3,317
Total	...	...	113	742	734	6	1,595	...	1,478	1	55	14	47	...	...	...	...	19,058	8,923	32,687	60,668
Total of secondary schools	...	...	169	1,008	1,132	35	2,344	742	1,485	1	55	14	47	...	...	39,585	...	23,458	15,006	1,18,715	1,96,764
(iii) PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																					
Board.																					
Jeppu Panchama Board Primary School, Mangalore	...	...	...	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	501	...	...	...	501
Unaided.																					
C.M.S. Boys' Boarding House, Raghavapuram.	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	308
A.B.M. Boarding School, Bestwarpét	...	...	...	...	86	...	86	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,620	1,620
S.P.G. Mission School, Muthyálpet	...	...	...	...	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	993	61	...	1,054
A.B.M. School, Ramayyapatnam	...	...	...	...	56	...	56	...	43	...	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	44	730	774
Lutheran Mission School, Semmandalam	...	...	...	...	25	...	25	...	4	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	582	582
L.M. Boys' Boarding School, Madura	...	...	...	...	28	...	28	...	23	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	636	936
A.M. Boys' Boarding School, Tirumangalam	...	...	...	...	54	...	54	...	47	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	397	23	420	840
A.M. Boarding School, Manamadura	...	...	...	...	29	...	29	...	28	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	884	884
Do. Palni	...	...	...	...	37	...	37	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	888	1,008

APPENDIX Z—*continued.*

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels and boarding-houses for the official year 1897-98—**continued.**

Name of Institution.	Number of boarders on 31st March 1898.							Classification according to race or creed of the boarders on 31st March 1898.								Expenditure on boarding and incidental charges only—from					
	College department.		Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Special or technical schools or departments.	Total.	Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.	Provincial revenues.	Local or municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Arts.	Professional.									Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans caste Hindus.	Panchamas or Parayas and kindred classes.								
I.—INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*cont.*																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(iii) PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*cont.*																					
Unaided—cont.																					
A.M. Boarding School, Batlagundu ...	...	...	...	...	52	...	52	...	50	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	196	1,325	1,521
Blind Boys' Boarding School, Palamcottah ...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	266	...	121	387
Boarding School for Deaf and Dumb pupils, Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	2	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	120	...	111	231
Boarding School, Nagalapuram	...	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	619	72	...	691
St. John's Primary School, Nazareth	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	828	...	...	828
Boarding School, Sawyerpuram	...	...	...	...	46	...	46	...	45	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	170	...	1,370
Do. Pudukkóttai	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	17	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	500	90	...	590
Blind Boarding School, Pannaivilai	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	1	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	266	...	35	301
C.M.S. Boarding School, Nallur	...	...	...	...	41	...	41	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	622	281	903
Wesleyan Mission Junior Boys' Boarding School, Karúr	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	556	556
St. Louis Middle School, Cudalore	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	23	29
Boarding School, Parapperi	...	...	...	...	129	...	129	...	125	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	2,400
B.G.M. Boarding School, Udipi	...	...	...	...	94	..	94	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,790	2,790
Total ...	...	...	...	...	831	...	831	3	722	1	...	20	78	7	...	...	...	5,189	1,704	13,710	20,603
Total of primary schools ..	...	...	...	...	863	...	863	3	722	1	...	20	110	7	...	...	501	5,189	1,704	13,710	21,104
(iv) SPECIAL SCHOOLS.																					
Aided.																					
Madras Industrial School	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*730	...	1,003	277	...	2,010
Unaided.																					
Arcot Mission Industrial School, Arni	...	...	...	...	...	62	62	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	738	2,566	3,304
S.P.G. Industrial School, Puthur	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396	396

* Grants-in-aid.

APPENDIX Z—*continued.*

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels and boarding-houses for the official year 1897–98—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number of boarders on 31st March 1898.							Classification according to race or creed of the boarders on 31st March 1898.								Expenditure on boarding and incidental charges only—from					
	College department.		Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Special or technical schools or departments.	Total.	Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.	Provincial revenues.	Local or municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Arts.	Professional.									Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas or Pariahs and kindred classes.								
I.—INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS—*cont.*																RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(iv) SPECIAL SCHOOLS—*cont.*																					
Unaided—cont.																					
Art Industrial School, Nazareth	...	...	...	...	...	166	166	...	165	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7,968	...	...	7,968
Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karúr ...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,476	1,708	3,184
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	318	318	...	317	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7,968	2,214	4,670	14,852
Total of special schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	327	327	9	317	...	...	...	1	...	...	730	...	8,971	2,491	4,670	16,862
Total, boys' schools ...	216	28	414	1,409	2,165	403	4,635	754	3,361	2	291	54	166	7	...	40,515	501	37,618	54,161	1,51,311	2,84,106
II.—INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS.																					
(i) COLLEGES.																					
Unaided.																					
Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	90	67	215
(ii) SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																					
Government.																					
Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund (Female Branch)	...	...	...	25	40	...	65	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,164	...	...	...	2,672	14,836
Aided.																					
St. Mary's Orphanage, Madras	...	...	10	23	85	...	118	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1,980 240	...	1,322	2,411	1,988	7,941
Civil Female Orphan Asylum	...	...	...	15	21	2	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 450	...	1,274	...	2,525	4,249

* Grants-in-aid.

APPENDIX Z—*continued.*

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels and boarding-houses for the official year 1897-98—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number of boarders on 31st March 1898.							Classification according to race or creed of the boarders on 31st March 1898.								Expenditure on boarding and incidental charges only—from					
	College department.		Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Special or technical schools or departments.	Total.	Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.	Provincial revenues.	Local or municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Arts.	Professional.									Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas or Paraiyas and kindred classes.								
II.—INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*cont.*																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(ii) SECONDARY SCHOOLS—*cont.*																					
Aided—cont.																					
St. John's Vestry School, Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	13	16	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*702	...	1,053	107	551	2,413
European Convent Girls' School, Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	9	25	...	34	33	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	*435	...	...	2,226	1,596	4,257
Nazareth Convent Girls' School, Ootacamund.	...	...	4	14	14	...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*139	...	...	5,165	1,332	6,636
Total ...	...	...	14	74	161	2	251	250	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,946	...	3,649	9,909	7,992	25,496
Unaided.																					
Canadian Baptist Mission Boarding Girls' School, Cocanada	...	...	...	11	68	...	79	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	...	1,424	1,679
Timpany Memorial Boarding and Day School, Cocanada	...	...	...	9	8	2	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,493	...	2,493
A.E.L.M. Girls' Boarding School, Rajahmundry.	...	...	...	9	41	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	1,536	1,831
C.M.S. Girls' Boarding School, Tangallámudi.	...	...	...	5	23	...	28	...	27	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	863	66	...	929
St. Joseph's Convent Girls' School, Cocanada..	...	...	...	4	8	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	747	...	822
C.M.S. Boarding Girls' School, Masulipatam ...	...	...	...	16	6	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	558	116	...	674
A.E.L.M. Boarding Girls' School, Guntúr ...	...	...	...	27	24	...	51	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,056	1,056
St. Ann's Boarding Girls' School, Phirangipuram	...	...	...	26	95	...	121	...	119	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,608	4,608
St. Philomena's Girls' School, Bellary	...	...	8	5	6	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,682	...	2,682
L.M.A.V. Girls' School, Bellary...	...	...	...	10	33	...	43	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,323	16	...	1,339
St. Ann's Tamil Girls' School, Bellary ...	...	...	...	1	18	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	738	...	...	738
L.M. Caste Girls' School, Cuddapah	...	...	...	5	35	...	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,340	60	...	2,400
A.M. Boarding Girls' School, Madanapalli ...	...	...	...	18	16	...	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	892	1,213
S.P.G. Girls' School, Jammalamadugu ...	...	...	...	3	9	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	65	...	327
A.B.M. Boarding Girls' School, Nellore ...	...	...	...	29	14	...	43	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,112	113	...	2,225
Do. do. Ongole ...	...	...	...	93	26	...	119	...	114	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4,214	...	...	4,214
Presentation Convent Special School, Vepery..	...	...	4	7	13	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,795	...	3,795

* Grants-in-aid.

APPENDIX Z—*continued.*

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels and boarding-houses for the official year 1897-98—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number of boarders on 31st March 1898.							Classification according to race or creed of the boarders on 31st March 1898.								Expenditure on boarding and incidental charges only—from					
	College department.		Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Special or technical schools or departments.	Total.	Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.	Provincial revenues.	Local or municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Arts.	Professional.									Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas or Parayas and kindred classes.								
II.—INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*cont.*																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(ii) SECONDARY SCHOOLS—*cont.*																					
Unaided—cont.																					
European Convent Girls' School, St. Thomé	...	...	4	17	17	...	38	37	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	1,360	3,452	5,492
F.C.M. Girls' Boarding School, Kassimode	...	...	9	43	69	...	121	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,640	2,536	...	4,176
Do. Training Class, Kassimode	...	...	1	4	11	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	696	...	696
Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding School, Rayapet	...	...	7	34	51	...	92	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	487	1,134	410	2,031
London Mission Girls' Boarding School, Vepery.	...	...	6	23	50	...	79	...	78	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2,369	1,238	...	3,607
Scottish Ladies' Association Girls' Boarding School, Kilpak	...	...	...	41	36	...	77	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	1,937	2,417
American Mission Girls' Boarding School, Chittoor	...	...	...	54	...	10	64	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	1,487	1,715
St. Peters' Girls' Boarding House, Tanjore	...	...	...	28	31	...	59	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	64	1,239	1,553
S.P.G. Boarding Girls' School, Puthur	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	310
A.M. High School, Madura	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	246
A.M. Practising School, Madura	...	...	...	89	31	...	120	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,702	3,702
Sarah Tucker High School, Palamcottah	...	...	28	...	...	...	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	638	209	940	1,787
Do. Practising High School, Palamcottah	...	...	...	88	105	...	193	...	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,235	1,073	1,611	4,919
C.M.S. Girls' Boarding School, Palamcottah	...	...	...	58	42	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,203	315	...	2,518
Victoria Girls' School, Tuticorin	...	...	...	36	56	...	92	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,135	212	...	2,347
S.P.G. Girls' School, Idayankudi	...	...	...	52	38	...	90	...	86	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	695	2,037	2,732
Practising School, Nazareth	...	...	...	50	33	...	83	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,984	...	...	3,984
Elliot Tuxford Boarding School, Megnanapuram	...	...	...	55	73	...	128	...	126	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3,323	336	...	3,659
S.P.G. Boarding School, Sawyerpuram	...	...	...	26	...	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	725	780
C.M.S. Boarding School, Nallur	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	128	225	580
C.M.S. Boarding School, Sakshiapuram	...	...	...	8	26	...	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	483	186	...	669
S.P.G. Boarding School, Pudiyamputhur	...	...	...	5	23	...	28	...	27	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	650	686
Do. Kudankulam	...	...	...	15	35	...	50	...	49	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,176	76	...	1,252

APPENDIX Z—*continued.*

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels and boarding-houses for the official year 1897-98—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number of boarders on 31st March 1898.							Classification according to race or creed of the boarders on 31st March 1898.									Expenditure on boarding and incidental charges only—from					
	College department.		Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Special or technical schools or departments.	Total.	Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.		Provincial revenues.	Local or municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Arts.	Professional.									Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas or Paraiyas and kindred classes.									
II.—INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*cont.*																	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(ii) SECONDARY SCHOOLS—*cont.*																						
Unaided—cont.																						
Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding School, Karur	...	...	...	32	42	...	74	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	823	1,436	2,259
B.G.M. Girls' Orphanage and Day School, Chombala	...	...	...	7	84	...	91	1	85	...	...	5	...	...	...		...	...	...	159	2,846	3,005
Total ...	...	...	75	1,074	1,296	12	2,457	112	2,323	...	...	20	2	...	...		...	...	34,070	23,308	32,769	90,147
Total of secondary schools ...	...	...	89	1,173	1,497	14	2,773	427	2,324	...	...	20	2	...	...		16,110	...	37,719	33,217	43,433	1,30,479
(iii) PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																						
Unaided.																						
C.B.M. Boarding Girls' School, Akividu ...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	720	...	...	720
C.M.S. Practising School, Bandar	...	...	...	...	32	...	32	...	30	...	...	...	2	...	...		...	...	890	90	...	980
A.E.L.M. Practising School, Guntúr	...	...	...	...	47	...	47	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	926	926
C.M.S. Girls' School, Raghavapuram	...	...	...	...	24	...	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	857	...	...	857
A.B.M. Boarding Girls' School, Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	509	509
A.B.M. Practising School, Nellore	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	585	...	...	585
Do. do. Ongole	...	...	...	...	32	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1,874	...	...	1,874
European Convent Vernacular Girls' School, St. Thomé	...	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	120	...	1,392	1,512
F.C.M. Boarding School, Chingleput	...	...	...	...	39	...	39	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	26	852	878
Wesleyan Mission Boarding School, Ikkadu-cheri	...	...	...	...	34	...	34	...	1	...	...	...	33	...	...		...	...	...	...	757	757
Wesleyan Mission Boarding School, St. Thomas' Mount	...	...	...	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	557	557

APPENDIX Z—*continued.*

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels and boarding-houses for the official year 1897-98—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number of boarders on 31st March 1898.							Classification according to race or creed of the boarders on 31st March 1898.									Expenditure on boarding and incidental charges only—from					
	College department.		Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Special or technical schools or departments.	Total.	Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local or municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Arts.	Professional.									Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas or Paraiyas and kindred classes.									
II.—INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS—*cont.*																	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
(iii) PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*cont.*																						
Unaided—cont.																						
Danish Mission Boarding School, Tiruvannamalai	...	...	...	...	51	...	51	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	883	...	36	919
American Mission Girls' Boarding School, Ranipettai	...	...	...	...	77	...	77	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	1,680	1,855
S.P.G. Practising School, Puthur	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518	518
Lutheran Mission Boarding School, Madura	...	...	...	...	42	...	42	...	40	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	905	1,405
Girls' Boarding School, Aruppukottai	...	...	...	...	71	...	71	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,463	1,463
Blind Girls' School, Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	9	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	266	...	221	487
Deaf and Dumb Girls' School, Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	9	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	323	...	57	380
C.M.S. Girls' School, Surandai	...	...	...	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	416	326	1,195
Do. do. Suviseshapuram	...	...	...	...	49	...	49	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	200	403	884
S.P.G. Girls' School, Pudukkottai	...	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	19	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	550	610
B.G.M. Girls' Orphanage, Kotagiri	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	756	792
B.G.M. Girls' School, Mulki	...	...	...	...	55	...	55	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1,930	1,930
Total of primary schools	...	...	...	...	796	...	796	...	748	...	...	6	41	...	1	...	...	...	7,252	1,503	13,838	22,593
(iv) SPECIAL SCHOOLS.																						
Unaided.																						
C.M.S. Training School, Bandar	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	39	...	306
A.E.L.M. Training School, Guntúr	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	180
S.P.G. Training School, Puthur	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	172
S.P.G. Industrial School, Puthur	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	932	932
A.M. Training School, Madura	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	676	676
Art Industrial School, Nazareth	...	...	...	...	...	69	69	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,898	...	...	2,898
Sarah Tucker Training School, Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	561	631	1,034	2,226
St. John's Training School, Nazareth	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	912	...	...	912
Total of special schools	...	...	...	5	...	181	186	...	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,638	670	2,994	8,302
Total, girls' schools	1	...	89	1,178	2,293	195	3,756	427	3,259	...	...	26	43	...	1	16,110	...	49,667	35,480	60,332	1,61,589	

GENERAL TABLES.

(1)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in the*

Area and population.				Public			
				University education.		School education, general.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
141,350	Towns ... 214 Villages ... 56,889 Total ... 57,103	Males ... 17,619,395 Females ... 18,011,045 Total ... 35,630,440	Institutions — For males ...	38	6	524	19,826
			Institutions — For females.	1	...	206	851
			Institutions — Total ...	39	6	730	20,677
			Scholars — Males ...	3,349	895	71,788	527,795
			Scholars — Females ...	15	1	20,249	89,806
			Scholars — Total ...	3,364	896	92,037	617,601

(2)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For male scholars	6,34,590	2,37,991	16,00,061	18,88,365	1,57,160	2,79,477	49,47,644
Institutions ... For female scholars	2,893	.....	5,12,198	2,64,888	52,473	17,407	8,49,859
Total ...	6,37,483	2,37,991	21,12,259	21,03,253	2,09,633	2,96,884	55,97,503
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	13·40	8·37	20·04	13·94	7·86	6·80	70·41
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	4·04	72·03	2·88	3·93	82·88
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	·38	.....	17·42	61·13	·30	8·18	87·41
(*d*) Percentages on total expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	9·24	3·45	30·62	30·49	3·04	4·31	81·15
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in— Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	246 14 0	190 11 0	19 4 11	7 8 11	122 7 11	88 0 10	33 9 6
Government institutions. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	0 0 2	.....	.....	0 13 10	34 2 7	1 14 2
Total cost ...	328 14 2	279 0 1	33 8 3	7 13 11	124 6 9	145 8 8	46 9 9
Local Fund schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	2 12 9	0 6 7	15 4 6	8 1 7	0 10 8
Local Fund schools. Cost to Local Funds ...	.....	.....	2 12 10	3 4 9	93 8 7	17 4 0	3 7 7
Total cost ...	.....	.....	16 7 2	4 8 11	108 15 10	56 10 1	5 14 6
Municipal schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	33 3 0	.....	4 16 7	0 6 10	.....	1 0 0	1 8 8
Municipal schools. Cost to Municipal Funds ...	6 10 5	.....	0 13 3	4 9 9	.....	8 14 0	3 13 8
Total cost ...	109 6 9	.....	25 9 11	6 2 8	.....	11 10 0	10 14 2
Institutions in Native States ... ... Total cost ...	.....	.....	15 8 11	.....	.....	.....	15 8 11
Aided institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	38 13 9	.....	3 8 6	0 5 9	81 6 10	9 9 5	1 3 0
Aided institutions... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 11 0	0 13 10	1 4 5	.....	0 13 3
Total cost ...	156 13 1	.....	24 14 2	3 6 9	163 5 7	45 0 3	7 15 0
Unaided institutions ... ... Total cost ...	177 0 9	.....	18 3 8	1 15 5	216 12 0	30 12 4	3 1 2
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	77 8 2	190 11 0	4 7 0	0 7 3	96 0 11	35 0 6	1 15 7
All institutions ... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	0 4 3	0 0 2	0 13 7	1 4 6	15 10 7	13 12 10	1 4 9
Total cost ...	189 9 10	279 0 1	24 1 0	3 8 5	131 13 6	78 10 8	8 1 0

Madras Presidency for the official year 1897-98.

institutions.			Private institutions.				
School education, special.		Total of public institutions.			Grand Total.	Percentage of	
Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
60	37	20,491	206	5,139	25,836	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	45·25
19	12	1,089	...	43	1,132		1·98
79	49	21,580	206	5,182	26,968		47·23
1,440	3,298	608,565	4,720	94,462	707,747	Male scholars to male population of school age.	26·78
307	636	111,014	107	9,692	120,813	Female scholars to female population of school age.	4·47
1,747	3,934	719,579	4,827	104,154	828,560		15·50

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1897-98.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,65,130	60,980	4,04,323	93,520	3,10,220	20,672	2,45,307	13,00,152	68,97,655
1,65,130	60,980	4,04,323	93,520	3,10,220	20,672	2,45,307	13,00,152	68,97,655
.....	3·14	14·84	3·02	7·09	·82	·68	29·59	100·00
.....	.....	12·10	·95	3·80	·27	.....	17·12	100·00
.....	.....	6·14	·02	4·40	1·10	·98	12·59	100·00
2·39	·88	5·86	1·36	4·50	·30	3·56	18·85	100·00

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in t*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.												Under priva			
	Under public management.															
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
University education.																
Arts Colleges.																
English ... ... for boys	4	630	659	591	3	132	134	122	...	...	...	...	28	2,449	2,403	2,170
English ... ... for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	630	659	591	3	132	134	122	...	...	...	...	29	2,451	2,405	2,172
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.																
Law	1	612	582	466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	81	76	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	86	93	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	2	68	58	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	49	44	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	896	853	723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.																
Secondary schools.																
For boys — High schools, English ...	4	973	982	887	25	4,931	4,506	3,947	...	...	...	...	98	28,423	27,067	23,250
For boys — Middle schools, English ...	8	1,005	1,000	802	85	7,770	7,542	6,497	1	84	86	75	150	14,893	14,199	11,925
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	4	345	339	273	28	2,764	2,737	2,347	...	...	...	...	61	4,628	4,425	3,840
For girls — High schools, English ...	1	160	144	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2,007	1,836	1,646
For girls — High schools, Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	308	297	226
For girls — Middle schools, English ...	1	67	71	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	3,520	3,422	3,014
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	44	4,282	4,142	3,070	1	212	201	167	...	...	...	...	97	8,728	8,393	6,617
Total ...	62	6,832	6,678	5,207	139	15,677	14,986	12,958	1	84	86	75	457	62,507	59,639	50,608
Primary schools.																
For boys	188	7,000	6,681	5,205	2,993	134,118	131,909	112,717	...	...	...	...	10,825	318,891	307,548	258,624
For girls	112	6,323	6,140	4,724	23	1,307	1,305	939	...	...	...	...	569	24,970	23,648	18,581
Total ...	300	13,323	12,821	9,929	3,016	135,425	133,214	113,656	...	...	...	...	11,394	343,861	331,196	277,205
School education, special.																
Schools for special instruction.																
Training schools for masters	32	957	880	803	18	259	251	235	...	...	...	...	9	216	176	165
Do. for mistresses	4	98	89	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	209	186	179
Schools of Art	1	546	563	368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1	385	389	384	1	47	42	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	1	170	152	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	48	43	34
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	1	46	45	42	...	...	...	...	26	1,959	1,852	1,504
Other schools	3	146	155	118	4	352	341	276	...	...	...	...	54	2,432	2,257	1,882
Total ...	42	2,302	2,228	1,900	24	704	679	594	...	...	...	...				
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	414	23,983	23,239	18,350	3,182	151,938	149,013	127,330	1	84	86	75	11,934	411,251	395,497	331,867
Private institutions.																
1. Advanced, teaching—																
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental classic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching—																
A vernacular only or mainly—																
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Quran—																
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—																
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	414	23,983	23,239	18,350	3,182	151,938	149,013	127,330	1	84	86	75	11,934	411,251	395,497	331,867

Madras Presidency for the official year 1897-98.

Management.						Number of scholars on 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.						
Unaided.															
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
3	151	164	141	38	3,362	3,251	867	2,304	45	265	2,979	68	5	13	...
...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	151	164	141	39	3,364	3,253	867	2,306	45	267	2,979	68	5	13	...
...	...	...	...	1	612	612	...	...	4	31	571	5	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	81	81	...	...	11	22	44	4	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	1	86	86	...	...	10	1	75	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	68	68	...	...	1	9	58	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	49	49	...	...	...	1	46	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	896	896	...	...	26	64	794	11	1	1	...
18	4,221	3,811	3,386	140	38,548	38,265	6,660	32,563	1,375	4,061	31,016	2,060	36	84	...
22	1,481	1,431	1,202	266	25,238	23,497	1,460	22,990	1,699	2,997	19,292	1,170	75	933	...
25	846	761	663	118	8,583	5,812	201	8,557	2	1,395	6,440	744	2	647	...
1	9	9	9	20	2,176	2,176	444	717	1,484	565	119	...	8	...	300
...	...	...	...	1	308	210	...	308	...	5	303	...	...	...	...
2	99	104	78	40	3,686	3,503	11	2,027	1,595	1,844	289	2	6	...	568
3	281	277	235	145	13,503	2,728	...	13,580	29	3,578	9,497	368	31	...	220
71	6,937	6,393	5,573	739	92,037	76,189	8,776	80,742	6,184	14,445	66,906	4,344	158	1,664	1,088
5,820	121,362	116,214	100,478	19,826	581,371	64,619	23,641	585,655	484	39,503	477,047	60,595	3,742	55,100	...
147	3,630	3,464	2,804	851	36,230	1,833	1,824	35,732	372	5,177	26,379	4,227	75	...	1,524
5,967	124,992	119,678	103,282	20,677	617,601	66,452	25,465	621,387	856	44,680	503,426	64,822	3,817	55,100	1,524
1	8	8	8	60	1,440	183	...	1,334	...	343	984	104	9	...	...
...	...	...	...	19	307	53	...	254	32	238	19	18	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	546	151	...	395	39	55	424	28	...	16	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	432	432	...	...	96	66	228	33	9	30	...
...	...	...	...	1	170	126	...	44	1	4	165	...	...	...	...
4	119	111	85	* 9	213	9	...	204	9	79	107	18	...	...	...
3	116	81	57	† 36	2,573	1,549	...	1,024	527	547	1,072	410	17	...	41
8	243	200	150	128	5,631	2,503	...	3,255	704	1,332	2,999	611	35	46	41
6,040	132,323	126,435	109,146	21,580	719,579	149,298	35,108	707,690	7,815	60,788	577,104	69,856	4,016	56,824	2,653
...	...	...	...	46	2,273	20	2,427	424	...	...	...	2,273	...	100	...
...	...	...	...	160	2,554	...	2,554	156	...	...	2,553	1	...	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,289	78,249	59	153	77,657	...	2,401	73,491	2,289	68	3,718	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	850	24,864	...	23,620	4,426	...	...	29	24,835	...	4,992	...
...	...	...	...	43	1,041	...	963	304	...	...	...	1,041	...	...	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5,388	108,981	79	29,727	82,967	...	2,401	76,073	30,439	68	8,817	59
6,049	132,323	126,435	109,146	26,968	828,560	149,372	64,835	790,657	7,815	63,189	653,177	100,295	4,084	65,641	2,712

* Of these, three are for girls with 69 pupils.

† Of these, 9 are for girls with 521 girls and 41 boys.

(3a)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars for Europeans*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University education. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	44	38	33
University education. Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	44	38	33
Secondary schools.																
School education, general. For boys... High schools, English	...	...	...	...	1	71	75	64	...	...	...	...	9	1,638	1,590	1,431
School education, general. For boys... Middle schools. English	1	298	303	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1,574	1,548	1,319
School education, general. For girls... High schools. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1,520	1,399	1,239
School education, general. For girls... Middle schools. English	1	67	71	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1,583	1,522	1,303
Total	2	365	374	316	1	71	75	64	...	...	...	...	65	6,315	6,059	5,292
Primary schools.																
School education, general. For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	395	390	348
School education, general. For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	356	345	286
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	751	741	634
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	9	9
School education, special. Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	516	510	425
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	525	519	434
Total of public institutions	2	365	374	316	1	71	75	64	...	...	...	...	90	7,635	7,357	6,393
Private institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	2	365	374	316	1	71	75	64	...	...	...	...	90	7,635	7,357	6,393

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1897-98.

management.															
Unaided.				Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on 31st March according to race or creed.					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	3	44	44	29	15	24	2	17	1	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	44	44	29	15	24	2	17	1	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	10	1,709	1,709	753	1,060	1,218	232	210	40	9	46	...
...	...	...	...	22	1,872	1,872	...	686	1,604	120	120	12	16	418	...
...	...	...	...	12	1,520	1,520	444	105	1,438	49	25	...	8	...	263
2	99	84	78	26	1,749	1,749	11	124	1,567	113	65	...	4	...	379
2	99	84	78	70	6,850	6,850	1,208	1,975	5,827	514	420	52	37	464	642
...	...	...	...	7	395	395	...	37	395	...	...	...	...	159	...
1	11	11	9	9	367	367	...	10	360	7	...	...	...	...	116
1	11	11	9	16	762	762	...	47	755	7	...	...	...	159	116
...	...	...	...	1	9	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	* 6	516	516	...	...	498	16	2	...	...	...	41
...	...	...	...	7	525	525	...	...	507	16	2	...	...	...	41
3	110	95	87	96	8,181	8,181	1,237	2,037	7,113	539	439	53	37	629	799
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	110	95	87	96	8,181	8,181	1,237	2,037	7,113	539	439	53	37	629	799

* Of these, 5 are for girls with 412 girls and 41 boys.

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction*

Objects of expenditure.	Public										
	Under public										
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and			
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — *Arts colleges*—											
English { for boys	1,62,692	...	...	52,173	...	(a)1,771	2,16,636	4,447	...	891	8,776
English { for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—											
Law	...	...	...	(b)51,344	...	26	51,370	...	...	...	...
Medicine	62,342	...	...	7,830	...	279	70,451	...	...	...	...
Engineering	43,566	...	...	6,804	...	2,612	52,982	...	...	...	...
Teaching	26,932	...	(c) 10	400	...	247	27,589	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	29,818	...	...	558	...	5,223	35,599	...	...	...	...
Total	3,25,350	...	10	1,19,109	...	10,158	4,54,627	4,447	...	891	8,776
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*—											
For boys... High schools	18,022	...	...	15,006	...	1,072	34,100	(d) 28,131	...	...	(e)1,04,525
For boys... Middle { English	(f) 39,155	...	...	1,394	...	(f1) 72,209	(f2)1,12,758	18,937	18,300	2,468	88,756
For boys... Middle { Vernacular.	3,728	...	...	77	...	...	3,805	2,588	11,475	532	6,254
For girls... High schools { English	10,692	...	...	895	...	24	11,611	...	...	...	...
For girls... High schools { Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle { English	(g) 16,320	...	...	...	...	(g1) 2,672	(g2)18,992	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle { Vernacular.	41,007	...	...	1,261	16	284	42,568	355	...	588	35
Total	1,28,924	...	...	18,633	16	76,261	2,23,834	50,011	29,865	3,588	1,99,570
Primary schools—											
For boys	50,481	...	...	2,065	...	1,228	53,774	53,004	3,81,701	72,550	1,16,584
For girls	46,431	...	...	712	4	...	47,147	2,303	2,869	3,674	198
Total	96,912	...	...	2,777	4	1,228	1,00,921	55,307	3,84,570	76,224	1,16,782
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*—											
Training schools for masters	1,02,237	(h) 259	(h1)577	451	...	439	1,04,023	4,551	23,477	129	10
Do. for mistresses	16,402	...	...	140	...	...	16,542	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	30,882	...	...	1,700	...	5,195	37,777	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	52,349	26,344	16,368	7,727	...	...	1,02,788	...	...	1,020	1,565
Engineering and Surveying schools.	14,451	...	...	4,918	...	2,100	21,469	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	2,975	...	...
Other schools	(i) 13,174	...	300	887	...	(i1) 6,840	(i2)21,201	2,971	3,718	1,355	187
Total	2,29,555	26,603	17,245	15,823	...	14,574	3,03,800	7,733	30,170	2,504	1,762
Buildings	(j) 99,285	...	...	...	...	...	99,285	5,480	30,459	8,637	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,622	...	...	...
Total	99,285	...	...	...	...	...	99,285	7,102	30,459	8,637	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction	8,80,026	26,603	17,255	1,56,342	20	1,02,221	11,82,467	(d)1,24,600	4,75,064	91,844	(e)3,26,880

(a) Non-departmental, Rs. 652.
(b) Surplus fees (Law college), *Rs.* 8,223.
(c) Non-departmental.
(d) Net cost of Kurnool and Cuddapah High schools, Rs. 4,169.
(e) Surplus fees to local and municipal boards, Rs. 5,698.
(f) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 29,781.
(f1) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 72,199.
(f2) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, total cost, Rs. 1,01,980.
(g) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Provincial grant.
(g1) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Miscellaneous receipts.
(g2) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, total cost.
(h) Non-departmental.
(h1) Non-departmental.
(i) Lawrence Asylum, Technical classes, Provincial grant, Rs. 1,899.
(i1) Lawrence Asylum, Technical classes, Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 4,603.
(i2) Lawrence Asylum, Technical classes, total cost, Rs. 6,502.
(j) Cost of buildings borne by the Public Works Department.

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1897-98.

institutions.																
management.										Under private management.						
Municipal Boards.			Maintained by Native States.							Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
500	49	14,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,671	...	...	1,23,271	32,090	1,26,223	3,74,255
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	783	...	...	...	59	2,051	2,893
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	49	14,663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,454	...	...	1,23,271	32,149	1,28,274	3,77,148
...	1,473	1,34,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,997	192	18,386	4,64,570	22,916	1,62,061	7,52,122
181	1,555	1,30,287	...	...	...	417	...	921	1,338	34,931	2,160	13,947	1,03,608	11,607	79,295	2,45,548
10	1	20,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,196	1,429	4,607	11,287	7,883	25,292	55,694
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,315	...	...	42,299	15,625	60,324	1,40,563
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,571	...	...	1,139	2,888	...	5,598
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,462	129	...	23,325	23,494	76,634	1,52,044
...	...	978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,195	120	23	8,700	23,409	66,257	1,32,704
191	3,035	2,86,260	...	...	...	417	...	921	1,338	2,10,667	4,030	36,963	6,54,928	1,07,822	4,69,863	14,84,273
31	503	6,24,373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,955	2,19,825	65,897	2,82,946	24,390	2,85,218	9,41,531
144	1	9,189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,860	672	189	9,077	18,514	1,08,664	1,91,976
175	504	6,33,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,815	2,20,497	66,086	2,91,323	42,904	3,93,882	11,33,507
...	34	28,201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,251	462	...	29	...	9,460	23,202
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,228	...	...	...	5,355	14,548	35,931
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,735	6,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	709	3,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,493	...	...	...	28	1,906	4,427
...	3,991	12,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,680	...	...	11,975	5,922	47,300	80,877
...	8,469	50,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,652	462	...	12,004	11,305	73,014	1,44,437
...	...	44,576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,016	1,486	1,612	...	3,403	1,25,418	1,64,935
...	...	1,622	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,233	2,260	2,557	...	...	...	19,050
...	...	46,198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,249	3,746	4,169	...	3,403	1,25,418	1,83,985
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
866	12,057	10,31,321	...	...	...	417	...	921	1,338	5,17,837	2,28,735	1,07,218	10,31,526	1,97,583	11,90,451	33,23,350

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1897-98—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*cont.*				Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under private management—*cont.*									
	Unaided.									
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — *Arts colleges*— English (for boys)	5,251	...	23,785	29,036	2,59,810	...	891	1,89,471	1,84,418	6,34,590
English (for girls)	...	...	...	...	783	...	...	...	2,110	2,893
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,344	26	51,370
Medicine	...	...	...	...	62,342	...	...	7,830	279	70,451
Engineering	...	...	...	...	43,566	...	...	6,804	2,612	52,982
Teaching	...	...	...	...	26,932	...	10	400	247	27,589
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	29,818	...	...	558	5,223	35,599
Total	5,251	...	23,785	29,036	4,23,251	...	901	2,56,407	1,94,915	8,75,474
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For boys — High schools	62,832	1,044	18,887	82,763	1,30,150	192	18,386	6,46,933	2,07,459	10,03,120
For boys — Middle — English	10,661	21	9,783	20,465	93,023	20,550	16,415	2,04,836	1,75,572	5,10,396
For boys — Middle — Vernacular.	4,181	240	1,765	6,186	11,512	12,904	5,139	21,799	35,191	86,545
For girls — High schools — English	7	...	2,175	2,202	33,007	...	...	43,221	78,148	1,54,376
For girls — High schools — Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	1,571	...	...	1,139	2,888	5,598
For girls — Middle — English	502	2,703	531	3,736	44,782	129	...	23,827	1,06,034	1,74,772
For girls — Middle — Vernacular.	24	...	1,178	1,202	75,557	120	611	10,029	91,144	1,77,452
Total	78,227	4,008	34,319	1,16,554	3,89,602	33,895	40,551	9,51,775	6,96,436	21,12,259
Primary schools— For boys	1,32,106	7,425	79,156	2,18,687	1,67,440	6,01,526	1,38,447	5,33,001	3,97,951	18,38,365
For girls	732	2,373	13,471	16,576	1,03,594	3,541	3,863	10,719	1,43,171	2,64,888
Total	1,32,838	9,798	92,627	2,35,263	2,71,034	6,05,067	1,42,310	5,43,720	5,41,122	21,03,253
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	...	...	1,734	1,734	1,20,099	24,198	706	490	11,667	1,57,160
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	32,630	...	...	140	19,703	52,473
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	30,882	...	...	1,700	5,195	37,777
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	52,349	26,344	17,388	9,292	3,735	1,09,108
Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	14,451	...	...	4,918	2,100	21,469
Industrial schools	...	...	3,357	3,357	2,704	2,975	...	...	6,090	11,769
Other schools	699	...	1,852	2,551	31,825	3,718	1,655	13,748	65,815	1,16,761
Total	699	...	6,943	7,642	2,84,940	57,235	19,749	30,288	1,14,305	5,06,517
Buildings	...	...	1,424	1,424	1,37,781	31,945	10,249	...	1,30,245	3,10,220
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	15,855	2,260	2,557	...	...	20,672
Total	...	...	1,424	1,424	1,53,636	34,205	12,806	...	1,30,245	3,30,892
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*k*) 1,44,682	20,448	1,65,130
Direction	...	...	...	...	60,980	...	...	...	...	60,980
Inspection	...	...	...	...	(*l*) 2,88,397	1,01,630	14,296	...	...	4,04,323
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	12,176	...	...	...	14,159	26,335
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	6,546	...	...	...	245	6,791
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	15,992	...	...	...	8,990	24,982
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	1,382	57	...	...	216	1,655
Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	(*m*) 22,756	7,960	60	...	2,981	33,757
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	13,287	...	2,140	1,44,509	85,371	(*n*) 2,45,307
Total	...	...	...	...	4,21,516	1,09,647	16,496	2,89,191	1,32,410	9,69,260
Total expenditure on public instruction	2,17,015	13,806	1,59,098	3,89,919	(*o*) 19,43,979	8,40,049	2,32,813	20,71,381	18,09,433	68,97,655

(*k*) Surplus fees (University), Rs. 38,657.
(*l*) Grants to Mappilla Inspecting Schoolmasters, Malabar, Rs. 768.
(*m*) Government Scholarships in Medical School, Rs. 8,148. Excludes stipends paid to Burma and Madras-Burma pupils.
(*n*) Expenditure on Private Schools (fees, Rs. 1,35,132; other sources, Rs. 76,088; and total, Rs. 2,11,220).
(*o*) Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department, Rs. 4,623; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,147; grants to Eleemosynary schools, Rs. 221.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 23 (Rs. 11,32,467 + 1,24,600 + 5,17,837)		18,24,904
Add—Indirect charges—		
Direction	60,980	
Inspection	2,88,397	
Scholarships	58,852	
Miscellaneous	23,717	4,31,946
		22,56,850
Deduct—Cost of Medical College and School	1,31,387	
Lawrence Asylum Charges	1,27,474	
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department	4,623	
Charges met from non-departmental receipts	1,498	
Building charges met from Public Works Funds	99,285	4,14,267
Balance		18,42,583 as per Accountant-General's statement.

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1897–98.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions.																				
	Under public management.																				
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.						
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education. *Arts colleges*—																					
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys. High schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,965	...	1,675	2,512	...	1,085	8,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys. Middle schools, English ...	29,781	...	...	...	...	72,199	1,01,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls. High schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls. Middle schools, English ...	16,320	...	...	...	...	2,672	18,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	46,101	...	...	...	..	74,871	1,20,972	2,965	...	1,675	2,512	...	1,085	8,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	1,899	...	...	...	...	4,603	6,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,899	...	...	...	...	4,603	6,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	180	180	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on European schools ...	48,000	...	...	...	...	79,654	1,27,654	3,026	...	1,675	2,512	20	1,085	8,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1897-98—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*continued.*											Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under private management.																
	Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education. — *Arts colleges*—																	
English	4,194	...	...	1,321	120	10,730	16,365	...	...	...	...	4,194	...	...	1,321	10,850	16,365
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,194	...	...	1,321	120	10,730	16,365	...	...	...	...	4,194	...	...	1,321	10,850	16,365
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For boys. High schools, English	22,711	...	...	31,465	2,313	51,529	1,08,018	...	...	...	...	25,676	...	1,675	33,977	54,927	1,16,255
For boys. Middle schools, English	15,737	...	137	8,470	9,508	21,429	55,341	...	...	...	...	45,518	...	137	8,470	1,03,196	1,57,321
For girls. High schools, English	16,353	...	...	36,978	6,927	48,941	1,09,199	...	...	...	...	16,353	...	...	36,978	55,868	1,09,199
For girls. Middle schools, English	19,594	...	...	14,155	6,729	47,011	87,489	502	2,703	531	3,736	35,914	...	...	14,657	59,646	1,10,217
Total	74,395	...	137	91,068	25,537	1,68,910	3,60,047	502	2,703	531	3,736	1,23,461	...	1,812	94,082	2,73,637	4,92,992
Primary schools— For boys	2,305	...	110	435	2,555	4,392	9,797	...	...	...	...	2,305	...	110	435	6,917	9,797
For girls	1,814	...	...	1,286	1,671	3,955	8,726	...	...	96	96	1,814	...	...	1,286	5,722	8,822
Total	4,119	...	110	1,721	4,226	8,347	18,523	...	...	96	96	4,119	...	110	1,721	12,669	18,619
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	2,290	...	...	...	28	...	2,318	...	...	...	...	2,290	...	...	...	28	2,318
Other schools	4,801	...	...	6,351	242	3,612	15,006	...	...	...	...	6,700	...	...	6,351	8,457	21,508
Total	7,091	...	...	6,351	270	3,612	17,324	...	...	...	...	8,990	...	...	6,351	8,485	23,826
Buildings	10,649	...	...	...	2,675	79,124	92,448	...	...	...	...	10,649	...	...	...	81,799	92,448
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	589	...	...	...	...	...	589	...	...	...	...	650	...	...	...	...	650
Total	11,238	...	...	...	2,675	79,124	93,037	...	...	...	...	11,299	...	...	...	81,799	93,098
Scholarships	1,078	...	...	...	...	1,842	2,920	...	...	...	...	1,078	...	...	...	2,042	3,120
Total expenditure on European schools	1,02,115	...	247	1,00,461	32,828	2,72,565	5,08,216	502	2,703	627	3,832	1,53,141	...	1,922	1,03,475	3,89,482	6,48,020

(5)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1897–98.

Class of schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage.. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
					1			2			3			4			5					
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																						
For boys ...	Government	English	12	1,978	311	...	311	705	...	705	235	...	235	660	...	660	67	...	67	1,978	...	1,978
		Vernacular	4	345	...	...	...	41	1	42	46	2	48	170	22	192	46	17	63	303	42	345
	Local Fund	English	84	8,352	562	...	562	4,624	19	4,643	1,375	12	1,387	1,512	88	1,600	117	43	160	8,190	162	8,352
		Vernacular	27	2,695	...	...	...	423	4	427	413	16	429	1,311	177	1,488	214	137	351	2,361	334	2,695
	Municipal ...	English	26	4,349	1,204	...	1,204	2,683	4	2,687	204	1	205	245	8	253	...	...	...	4,336	13	4,349
		Vernacular	1	69	...	...	...	3	...	3	9	...	9	57	...	57	...	...	...	69	...	69
	Native States	English	1	84	...	...	...	22	...	22	7	...	7	44	...	44	11	...	11	84	...	84
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English	243	43,316	10,307	11	10,318	19,404	142	19,546	3,741	77	3,818	8,695	521	9,216	350	68	418	42,497	819	43,316
		Vernacular	61	4,628	...	...	...	1,317	57	1,374	830	33	863	2,030	153	2,183	198	10	208	4,375	253	4,628
	Unaided ...	English	40	5,702	1,684	...	1,684	2,939	...	2,939	301	8	309	733	11	744	22	4	26	5,679	23	5,702
		Vernacular	25	846	...	...	...	557	1	558	48	3	51	213	14	227	10	...	10	828	18	846
		Total	524	72,364	14,068	11	14,079	32,718	228	32,946	7,209	152	7,361	15,670	994	16,664	1,035	279	1,314	70,700	1,664	72,364
For girls ...	Government	English	2	227	...	18	18	...	51	51	...	27	27	9	87	96	16	19	35	25	202	227
		Vernacular	44	4,282	...	...	...	...	296	296	...	274	274	...	3,225	3,225	...	487	487	...	4,282	4,282
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	1	212	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	16	16	...	187	187	...	...	...	...	212	212
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English	55	5,527	8	318	326	93	1,497	1,590	60	672	732	564	2,114	2,678	89	112	201	814	4,713	5,527
		Vernacular	98	9,036	...	6	6	18	1,216	1,234	29	899	928	106	5,957	6,063	20	785	805	173	8,863	9,036
	Unaided ...	English	3	108	1	8	9	3	12	15	4	14	18	21	45	66	...	...	...	29	79	108
		Vernacular	3	281	...	...	...	...	28	28	2	26	28	45	149	194	...	31	31	47	234	281
		Total	206	19,673	9	350	359	114	3,109	3,223	95	1,928	2,023	745	11,764	12,509	125	1,434	1,559	1,088	18,585	19,673
	Total, Secondary schools ...		730	92,037	14,077	361	14,438	32,832	3,337	36,169	7,304	2,080	9,384	16,415	12,758	29,173	1,160	1,713	2,873	71,788	20,249	92,037
Primary schools—																						
For boys ...	Government		188	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,024	8	1,032	4,442	180	4,622	1,135	151	1,346	6,661	339	7,000
	Local Fund		2,710	117,691	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,201	585	11,786	79,804	12,747	92,551	9,309	4,045	13,354	100,314	17,377	117,691
	Municipal		283	16,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,967	25	1,992	12,716	858	13,574	757	104	861	15,440	987	16,427
	Native States		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		10,825	318,891	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,771	688	19,459	247,679	23,171	270,850	24,126	4,456	28,582	290,576	28,315	318,891
	Unaided		5,820	121,362	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,742	34	1,776	91,874	5,790	97,664	19,664	2,258	21,922	113,280	8,082	121,362
		Total	19,826	581,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,705	1,340	36,045	436,515	42,746	479,261	55,051	11,014	66,065	526,271	55,100	581,371
For girls...	Government		112	6,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	308	309	86	4,454	4,540	...	1,474	1,474	87	6,236	6,323
	Local Fund		13	624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	556	556	...	39	39	...	624	624
	Municipal		10	683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	39	...	551	551	...	93	93	...	683	683
	Native States		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		569	24,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	1,559	1,626	998	19,100	20,098	109	3,137	3,246	1,174	23,776	24,970
	Unaided		147	3,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	89	100	221	2,554	2,775	31	724	755	263	3,367	3,630
		Total	851	36,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	2,024	2,103	1,305	27,215	28,520	140	5,467	5,607	1,524	34,706	36,230
	Total, Primary schools ...		20,677	617,601	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,784	3,364	38,148	437,820	69,961	507,781	55,191	16,481	71,672	527,795	89,806	617,601
	Grand total ...		21,407	709,638	14,077	361	14,438	32,832	3,337	36,169	42,088	5,444	47,532	454,235	82,719	536,954	56,351	18,194	74,545	599,583	110,055	709,638

(5a)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1897-98.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government	1	298	...	...	...	108	...	108	37	...	37	153	...	153	...	...	...	298	...	298
For boys ... Municipal	1	71	14	...	14	17	...	17	12	...	12	28	...	28	...	...	...	71	...	71
For boys ... Aided	30	3,212	336	7	343	826	95	921	374	48	422	1,128	271	1,399	84	43	127	2,748	464	3,212
Total ...	32	3,581	350	7	357	951	95	1,046	423	48	471	1,309	271	1,580	84	43	127	3,117	464	3,581
For girls ... Government	1	67	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	10	10	...	34	34	...	...	...	...	67	67
For girls ... Aided	35	3,103	8	191	199	56	710	766	47	326	373	414	1,155	1,569	89	107	196	614	2,489	3,103
For girls ... Unaided	2	99	...	...	...	3	12	15	4	14	18	21	45	66	...	...	...	28	71	99
Total ...	38	3,269	8	191	199	59	745	804	51	350	401	435	1,234	1,669	89	107	196	642	2,627	3,269
Total, Secondary schools ...	70	6,850	358	198	556	1,010	840	1,850	474	398	872	1,744	1,505	3,249	173	150	323	3,759	3,091	6,850
Primary schools—																				
For boys ... Aided	7	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	21	59	163	118	281	35	20	55	236	159	395
Total ...	7	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	21	59	163	118	281	35	20	55	236	159	395
For girls ... Aided	8	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	27	32	101	202	303	10	11	21	116	240	356
For girls ... Unaided	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	11	11
Total ...	9	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	31	36	101	209	310	10	11	21	116	251	367
Total, Primary schools ...	16	762	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	52	95	264	327	591	45	31	76	352	410	762
Grand total ...	86	7,612	358	198	556	1,010	840	1,850	517	450	967	2,008	1,832	3,840	218	181	399	4,111	3,501	7,612

(6)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1897-98.

(6)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29
2. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division)	3	7	5	15	160	366	125	150	801
3. Bachelor of Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.A. (English Language Division)	3	7	5	15	178	421	143	194	936
Do. B.A. (Second Language Division)	3	7	5	15	139	301	106	80	626
Do. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arts	7	27	16	50	232	816	341	469	1,858
Previous examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
3. Bachelor of Law	1	...	1	2	223	...	8	1	232
4. First Examination in Law	1	...	1	2	459	...	27	5	491
Medicine.									
1. Doctor of Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2. Bachelor of Medicine	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	27	...	...	...	27
5. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10
Do. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6
6. Preliminary Scientific	1	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	16
7. L.S.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.									
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E.	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5
3. L.C.E. (First Examination in Engineering)	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching { Written	2	...	...	2	36	...	...	32	68
Practical	2	...	...	2	26	...	...	43	69
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Upper Secondary Examination { Boys	4	25	5	34	8	57	11	68	144
Girls	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	1	5
Matriculation Examination { Boys	24	80	60	164	479	2,352	1,357	1,209	(a) 5,397
Girls	1	15	8	24	3	71	36	...	(a) 110
Lower Secondary Examination. { Boys / Girls	120	285	100	505	1,564	3,427	1,241	1,847	(b) 8,079
Upper Primary Examination ... { Boys / Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination ... { Boys / Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. (c) { English / Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,512	31,567
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. { Upper	5	2	2	9	107	40	6	...	153
Lower	32	9	2	43	1,132	194	12	23	1,361
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. { Upper	1	5	1	7	30	17	4	...	51
Lower	5	15	2	22	121	258	9	...	388
3. School of Arts Examination	19	20	5	44	690	185	114	337	1,326
4. Medical Examination	3	...	...	3	113	...	...	...	113
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	1	...	...	1	72	...	...	39	111
6. Industrial School Examination	5	8	1	14	102	108	4	32	246
7. Veterinary Examination	1	...	...	1	26	...	...	...	26

(a) Excludes 5 candidates disallowed.
(b) Excludes candidates who, having passed in certain subjects only during the previous years, came up during the year for the remaining subject or subjects to complete the test.
(c) Primary Examination.

in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1897-98.

Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.				
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	11	11	1	1	9	...	...
94	220	59	66	439	5	36	394	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	275	109	80	590	... 8	... 46	... 527	... 9	...
112	248	84	61	505	4	38	459	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	382	152	77	659	14	48	590	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
57	...	1	...	58	...	1	57	...	...
122	...	7	...	129	2	5	121	1	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
3	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	11	8	2	5	1	...
4	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...
11	...	...	...	11	1	4	4	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...
6	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	...	10	33	...	6	27	...	...
12	...	...	20	32	...	4	28	...	...
3	11	...	4	18	... 1	1	16	1	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
162	765	466	90	1,483	31	127	1,279	44	2
1	23	8	...	32	19	13	...	...	...
477	1,080	344	210	2,111	149	378	1,539	45	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	752	13,817	282	1,661	11,120	794	10
38	22	5	...	65	2	17	46	...	...
632	124	8	6	770	...	212	519	39	...
14	10	2	...	26	17	2	...	...	...
60	135	5	...	200	10	162	21	7	...
368	107	44	128	647	72	116	425	34	...
107	...	...	...	107	31	19	52	5	...
46	...	...	19	65	3	...	62	...	...
64	80	4	27	175	28	75	56	16	...
23	...	...	...	23	...	...	23	...	...

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1897–98.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.														
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
University education.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges—															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—															
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.															
Secondary schools—															
For boys — High schools	9	1,732	1,554	1,386	8,450	...	...	(a)33,838	...	23	41,811	...	...	192	192
For boys — Middle schools, English	75	6,620	6,483	5,563	18,765	18,390	...	74,243	181	1,545	1,13,124	...	...	2,160	20,550
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular	27	2,695	2,663	2,286	2,588	11,475	...	6,168	10	1	20,242	...	...	1,429	12,904
For girls — High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	129
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	120
Total	111	11,047	10,650	9,235	29,803	29,865	...	1,13,749	191	1,569	1,75,177	...	...	4,030	33,895
Primary schools—															
For boys	2,710	117,691	116,055	99,822	47,190	3,81,701	30	98,028	31	470	5,27,450	...	...	2,19,825	6,01,526
For girls	13	624	622	481	1,090	2,869	...	5	144	1	4,109	...	...	672	3,541
Total	2,723	118,315	116,677	100,303	48,280	3,84,570	30	98,033	175	471	5,31,559	...	...	2,20,497	6,05,067
School education, special.															
Schools for special instruction—															
Training schools for masters	18	259	251	235	3,835	23,477	...	10	...	34	27,356	259	...	462	24,198
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1	47	42	41	...	...	1,020	1,565	...	3,735	6,320	26,344	...	...	26,344
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	1	46	45	42	211	2,975	...	...	...	799	3,985	...	...	...	2,975
Other schools	2	320	301	265	2,931	3,718	1,000	178	...	3,840	11,667	...	...	...	3,718
Total	22	672	639	583	6,977	30,170	2,020	1,753	...	8,408	49,328	26,603	...	462	57,235

Buildings																			
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)											5,050	30,459					35,509		1,486	31,945
											883						883		2,260	2,260
						Total					5,933	30,459					36,392		3,746	34,205
Inspection																				
Scholarships held in	Arts colleges																			1,61,630
	Professional colleges																			
	Secondary schools																			
	Primary schools																			
	Special schools other than training schools																			
Miscellaneous											1,137	7,522					8,659	402	36	7,960
						Total					1,137	7,579					8,716	402	36	1,09,647
						Grand Total			2,856	130,034	127,966	116,121	(b)92,130	4,82,643	2,050	(a) 2,13,535	366	10,448	8,01,172	27,095	2,28,771	8,40,049

(a) Surplus fees to local boards Rs. 3,041.

(b) Excludes Rs. 763, grants to Inspecting Schoolmasters and Rs. 60, grants to Indigenous School.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE A.—Net cost to Local Funds as per column 16	8,40,049	
Purchase of books, commission on sales, &c.	9,056	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant	92,130	
Do. do. on account of Inspecting Schoolmasters and Indigenous Schools	828	
Do. Municipal grants	2,050	
Do. Fees	2,13,535	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	10,814	
		11,68,462
Deduct—Cost of Medical schools met from fees and other sources	5,300	
Do. Municipal grants	1,020	
Contribution to Medical schools	26,344	
Cost of Buildings met from Provincial grant	5,050	
Do. under grant 1	30,459	
Miscellaneous receipts (sale of books, &c.)	4,507	
		72,680
Gross expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement		10,95,782

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1897-98—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.		
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
University education. — Arts colleges— English	3	132	134	122	Rs. 4,447	Rs. 891	Rs. ...	Rs. 8,776	Rs. 500	Rs. 49	Rs. 14,663	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 891	Rs. 891
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	10
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	132	134	122	4,447	891	...	8,776	500	49	14,663	10	...	...	901	901
School education, general. — Secondary schools— For boys — High schools — English	16	3,199	2,952	2,561	19,681	...	...	(a) 71,187	...	1,456	92,324	...	...	18,386	18,386	18,578
For boys — Middle schools — English	10	1,150	1,109	934	172	2,468	...	14,513	...	10	17,163	...	...	13,947	16,415	36,965
For boys — Middle schools — Vernacular	1	69	74	61	...	532	...	86	...	...	618	...	...	4,607	5,139	18,043
For girls — High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
For girls — Middle schools — Vernacular	1	212	201	167	355	588	...	35	...	...	978	...	...	23	611	731
Total	28	4,630	4,336	3,723	20,208	3,588	...	85,821	...	1,466	1,11,083	...	...	36,963	40,551	74,446
Primary schools— For boys	283	16,427	15,854	12,895	5,814	72,520	...	18,556	...	33	96,923	...	30	65,897	1,38,447	7,39,973
For girls	10	683	683	458	1,213	3,674	...	193	...	...	5,080	...	...	189	3,863	7,404
Total	293	17,110	16,537	13,353	7,027	76,194	...	18,749	...	33	1,02,003	...	30	66,086	1,42,310	7,47,377
School education, special. — Schools for special instruction— Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	716	129	...	...	...	...	845	577	...	...	706	24,904
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,368	1,020	...	17,388	43,732
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	2	32	40	11	40	355	...	9	...	61	465	300	1,000	...	1,655	2,975
Total	2	32	40	11	756	484	...	9	...	61	1,310	17,245	2,020	...	19,749	5,373

Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	450	8,637	...	...	...	...	...	9,067	...	...	1,612	10,249	22,194
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	739	...	...	...	...	...	...	739	...	...	2,557	2,557	4,817
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,189	8,637	...	...	...	...	...	9,806	...	...	4,169	12,806	47,011
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,296	1,15,926
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	8,020
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,140	2,140
Grand Total ...	326	21,904	21,047	17,209	33,607	89,794	...	(a) 1,13,355	500	1,609	2,38,865	17,255	2,050	1,07,278	2,32,813	10,72,862		

(a) Surplus fees to municipal boards Rs. 2,657.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE B.—Net cost of Municipal Funds as per column 31	2,32,813	
Miscellaneous charges	3,630	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant	33,607	
Do. Fees	1,13,355	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	2,109	
		3,85,574
Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under grant I	9,067	
Contributions to Medical schools	17,388	
		26,455
Gross expenditure as per Municipal statements		3,59,119

(8*a*)—*Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for Boys in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1897–98.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of					Expenditure from				
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Managed by Government ...	2	357	...	27	130	187	13	31,880	...	60,736	1,536	94,152
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	1	32	...	...	...	32	...	...	501	...	...	501
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	6	448	...	...	198	212	38	* 8,635	...	30,695	6,360	45,690
4. Unaided	63	3,798	216	1	1,495	1,734	352	...	...	97,498	46,265	1,43,763
Total ...	72	4,635	216	28	1,823	2,165	403	40,515	501	1,88,929	54,161	2,84,106

* Includes Rs. 2,540 not paid through the Department.

(8*b*)—*Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for Girls in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1897–98.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of					Expenditure from				
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Managed by Government ...	1	65	...	...	25	40	...	12,164	...	2,672	...	14,836
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	5	251	...	...	88	161	2	* 3,946	...	11,641	9,909	25,496
4. Unaided	74	3,440	1	...	1,154	2,092	193	...	...	95,686	25,571	1,21,257
Total ...	80	3,756	1	...	1,267	2,293	195	16,110	...	1,09,999	35,480	1,61,589

* Includes Rs. 240 not paid through the Department.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Report on Public Instruction for the year 1897–98.

Order—No. 789, Educational, dated 24th December 1898.

The report on Public Instruction for 1897–98, which is drawn up on the lines of the last quinquennial report, was received on the prescribed date. During the year the Hon'ble Dr. Duncan remained in charge of the Educational Department, except for nearly three months when he was on privilege leave, during which time Mr. Bilderbeck acted as Director.

2. *General.*—No very marked variation is noticeable in the number either of institutions or of scholars. *Public* institutions fell from 21,700 to 21,600, the difference including 82 Local Board schools which were closed during the year with a view to increase the allotment for communications as directed in G.O., No. 1686 L., dated 14th September 1895 ; but scholars rose from 718,000 to 720,000. In spite of famine or scarcity in several districts, *private* institutions increased by about 200 and scholars by 4,000. Taken together, there was an increase of about 100 institutions and 6,000 scholars on the 31st March 1898 as compared with 800 institutions and 31,000 scholars on the corresponding date of the previous year.

3. A comparison of institutions and scholars by districts shows that in as many as eleven districts there was a decrease both in institutions and scholars, while in nine there was an increase. The decrease is attributed by the Director to the prevalence of famine or scarcity, but it will be observed that in four districts—Coimbatore, Salem, Malabar and South Canara—which were not directly affected by famine, there was a considerable fall both in institutions and scholars. The statement in paragraph 3 of the report that the central and southern district groups were not affected by famine is scarcely correct, as Nellore in the central group suffered considerably from it during the last three months of 1897–98, and this fact probably accounts for the decrease in institutions and scholars which took place in that district.

The increase in the number of scholars was highest in Chingleput and Madura, while decrease was most marked in Vizagapatam and Ganjám. The proportion of scholars to total population remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 1 in 43 ; and was highest in Madras (1 in 11), the Nilgiris (22) and Tinnevelly (29), and lowest in Vizagapatam (88), Cuddapah (71) and Anantapur (63). These three districts show a regrettable falling off. The attention of the Director will be drawn to the fact, and Government trusts that every endeavour will be made to raise them to a higher level.

4. The number of boys under instruction in the Presidency rose from 706,000 to 708,000, and of girls from 117,000 to 121,000. The percentage of male and female scholars in all institutions to population of school-age rose from 26·7 to 26·8 and from 4·3 to 4·5, respectively, and the aggregate percentage of both sexes from 15·4 to 15·5. There is still much improvement to be desired in the case of girls, although from the figures given by the Director it appears that Madras was in advance of Bengal and Bombay in this respect at the close of 1896–97.

5. The most pleasing feature of the statistics relating to the attendance of the various classes of the community in public institutions is the marked increase in the number of Panchamas and Aborigines, notwithstanding the adverse conditions prevailing during the year, which must, as the Director observes, have told more against these classes than any others. The former class showed an increase of nearly 5 per cent. in boys and 8 per cent. in girls, and the latter 14 per cent. in boys and 24 per cent. in girls. The Government notes with satisfaction that the special concessions on behalf of Panchamas referred to by the Director, which were sanctioned in G.O., No. 68, Educational, dated 1st February 1893, appear to be having the desired effect. Among the other classes there was a slight decrease among European, Native Christian and Muhammadan boys, and a noticeable decrease of 1 per cent. among non-Brahman caste Hindus, while the number of Brahman boys increased by the same ratio. A satisfactory advance took place in the number of girls in public institutions, and this was common to every class except Muhammadans, Panchamas making the largest proportionate advance. The increase of 36 per cent. among Muhammadans in arts colleges is encouraging, but their number in this class of institutions is still very small. The apathy of Brahmans towards the extension of female education, as seen from the absence of Brahman girls in Upper Secondary forms, is much to be regretted.

From the list showing the classification of scholars according to wealth, it appears that there was a slight decline among scholars belonging to the richer and the poorer classes, but those of the middle classes increased by nearly 3 per cent. Turning to the classification of scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians, it is remarkable to find that in a year of distress coolies were one of the few classes which contributed towards the general increase in scholars.

6. *Finance.*—The following table compares the expenditure on education from different sources for the last two years:—

—	Provincial Revenue.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Private funds, *i.e.*, subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1896–97	18·52	8·72	2·33	20·48	16·82	66·87
1897–98	19 36	8·37	2·30	20·85	18 10	68·98

The total expenditure on public instruction (excluding private schools) amounted to Rs. 68,98,000 as compared with Rs. 66,87,000 in the previous year. The expenditure from Provincial funds, fees and private sources increased, but there was a marked decrease amounting to Rs. 38,000 or nearly 3½ per cent. under Local and Municipal funds. The cause of this decrease has been referred to above. Against this decrease, however, must be set off an increase of Rs. 37,000 under fees. Of the total increase, Rs. 1,87,000 belonged to direct expenditure in which the only class of institutions that failed to share was training schools. The diminished expenditure on these has not been explained.

There was an increase of Rs. 24,000 under the head of indirect expenditure, of which Rs. 17,000 was spent on scholarships. A comparison of the percentage of total charges met from public funds, fees and private sources in Bengal, Bombay and Madras during 1896–97 shows that public funds in Madras met 8 per cent. more than in Bengal and 5 per cent. less than in Bombay, while from fees Madras received 13 per cent. less than Bengal and 9 per cent. more than Bombay, and from other sources 5 per cent. more than Bengal and 4 per cent. less than Bombay.

7. The objects and sources of direct expenditure on public institutions during the past year are shown below :—

Source.	Amount expended direct on public institutions.	Percentage of total expenditure.	Percentage expended on				
			Arts and Professional Colleges.	Secondary education.	Primary education.	Special education.	Total.
	Rs.						
Provincial	13,69,000	24·45	30·92	18·55	29·72	20·81	100
Local	6,93,030	12·38	..	1·86	89·88	8·26	100
Municipal	2,04,000	3·63	·44	12·97	76·90	9·69	100
Fees	17,85,000	31·90	14·36	45·62	38·32	1·70	100
Other sources	15,47,000	27·64	12·60	26·64	53·37	7·39	100
Total ..	55,98,000	100·	15·64	27·15	48·16	9·05	100

The total direct expenditure from all sources was thus Rs. 55,98,000 against Rs. 54,11,000 in the previous year, or an increase of 3·4 per cent., which was distributed under every head except Local funds, while the expenditure under Municipal funds remained about the same.

The cost of the various stages of education and the proportion of that cost which was met from the different sources of revenue were as follows :—

Stage of education.	Amount of expenditure.	Percentage met from				
		Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources, *e.g.*, subscription and endowment.
	Rs.					
University education	8,75,000	48·34	..	·10	29·29	22·27
Secondary	15,20,000	16·70	·85	1·74	53·59	27·12
Primary	26,96,000	15·09	23·09	5·80	25·39	30·63
Special	5,07,000	56·26	11·30	3·89	5·98	22·57

The average cost of education per head of population rose slightly from 36 to 37 pies.

8. The total amount of grants-in-aid paid during the year was Rs. 9,89,000, or 2 per cent. more than in the previous year and the highest figure during the last decade. To this expenditure Provincial funds contributed about two-thirds, or 4·7 per cent. more than in 1896–97, Local funds about one-fourth, while the remainder consisted of grants from Municipal funds. The amount spent thus under Provincial funds was the largest yet recorded, but Local funds showed a decrease of 4·4 per cent. which was due to reduction in results grants. During the year grants continued to be paid under the "Assignment" system, under which an assignment is made to each school at the beginning of the year without reference to results, but many defects have been found in this system, and since the close of 1897–98 the Government has, in its Order, No. 461, Educational, dated 27th July 1898, sanctioned the proposals of the Director for the introduction of a Fixed Period Grant system which will come into force at the beginning of 1899–1900.

9. *Inspection Tours.*—In paragraph 27 of the report an account is given of the tours made by the Director during the year, but the actual number of days on which he was absent on tour and the number of institutions visited by him are not given. His attention will be drawn to paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 36, Educational, dated 18th January 1897, reviewing the report on public instruction for 1895–96, in which he was requested to give more detailed information with regard to these particulars. The Government, in its Order, No. 606, Educational, dated 29th September 1898, approved of the proposed scheme for placing Bangalore and Coorg for educational purposes under the control and supervision of the Director of Public Instruction, and the Government of India has been addressed on the subject. Inspection was generally creditably performed, especially by the Inspectresses. The extension of female education in this Presidency has in recent years considerably increased the number of girls' schools to be inspected and the area to be traversed by the two Inspectresses, and the

addition of Bangalore and Coorg will involve further labour. The question of appointing a third Inspectress has, therefore, been under the consideration of Government, and the Director has been asked in the order referred to above to submit a report on the subject.

Owing chiefly to the reorganization of the department, the expenditure on direction and inspection from Public funds rose by 2 per cent.

10. *University Education.*—The results of the University examinations during the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

—		1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Matriculation Examination.	Number passed	776	918	1,690	1,642	1,515
	Percentage of success	23	22	37	31	27
First Examination in Arts.	Number passed	714	629	640	481	659
	Percentage of success	32	34	34	30	35
B.A. Examination—						
English Language division.	Number passed	440	523	593	333	590
	Percentage of success	63	61	64	38	63
Second Language division.	Number passed	620	698	587	617	505
	Percentage of success	87	90	81	86	81
Science division	Number passed	397	500	625	567	439
	Percentage of success	55	61	62	66	55
M.A. Examination.	Number passed	7	6	12	5	11
	Percentage of success	30	22	44	21	38
B.L. Examination.	Number passed	45	59	28	52	58
	Percentage of success	25	29	22	26	25
B.C.E. Examination.	Number passed	6	2	4	3	5
	Percentage of success	75	100	66	43	100
M.B. Examination.	Number passed	1	2	..	3	3
	Percentage of success	50	50	..	100	75
L.M.S. Examination.	Number passed	15	11	15	19	11
	Percentage of success	52	39	62	65	41

The number of those who passed the various University examinations and of those who took degrees increased by 215 and 17, respectively. In the examination for the M.A. degree 11 out of 29 passed against 5 out of 24 in 1896-97. The percentage of those who passed in the English Language division of the B.A. degree rose from 37·5 to 63, which is approximately the normal percentage.

An event worthy of note in the history of the University is its affiliation to the University of Cambridge, which took place during the year under review.

11. *Arts Colleges.*—The number of Arts Colleges rose from 37 to 39, classified into 4 Government Colleges, 3 Board, 29 Aided and 3 Unaided. The increase was caused by the addition of the American Mission school at Vellore and the Wesleyan Mission school, Mannárgudi, which were brought on the list of second-grade colleges.

The students on the rolls at the end of the year fell from 3,540 to 3,364. The Senior B.A. class continued to diminish and has, since March 1895, lost 418 students, while there were 171 students less in the Junior F.A. class than in March 1897. There was a decrease of 93 students in Government, of 53 in Aided and of 34 in Unaided Colleges, but Board Colleges received an accession in strength.

12. The total expenditure on collegiate education rose from Rs. 6,22,000 to Rs. 6,37,000, or by Rs. 15,000. In the expenditure from Provincial funds there was an increase of Rs. 17,000, while fees contributed Rs. 2,000 more than in the previous year. On the other hand, there was a comparatively heavy fall of about Rs. 3,000 from Municipal funds, and the expenditure from other sources decreased by Rs. 1,000. The total cost of a student in Government Colleges rose from Rs. 290 to Rs. 329, while the cost to Government was Rs. 247. It is interesting to compare the latter cost with that in Aided Colleges, which rose from Rs. 154 to Rs. 156; the total cost in Government Colleges being thus more than twice as heavy as in Aided Colleges. The annual cost for all colleges during the last five years is shown below:—

—	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Average number on the rolls	3,453	3,227	3,109	3,371	3,362
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average cost of each student in a college	173	189	198	184	190
The Government share thereof	69	76	81	72	78

13. *Secondary Education.*—The reduction in the standard of the Upper Secondary Examination made under the notification of July 1896 and the concessions granted with regard to it have not yet produced the improvement that was expected, but it is perhaps too soon for the change to have had appreciable effect. For the examination in December, 149 candidates appeared and 19 passed, the figures in the previous year being 111 and 21. The number of candidates at the Matriculation Examination increased from 5,329 to 5,512, but of these only 1,515 were successful, giving a percentage of 27 against 31 in the previous year. The figures for the last six years given in paragraph 63 of the report certainly show great variations in the percentage of success, and these are ascribed by the Director partly to want of uniformity in the standard of the examination. The Government agrees with the Director that it is highly desirable to maintain as uniform a standard as possible. As usual, Government Schools passed the highest percentage of their candidates, viz., 38, while Board and Aided Schools passed 33 per cent., Unaided 30, and schools in Native States 35.

14. The main statistics relating to secondary schools for boys (upper and lower and some with a primary department) are contained in the following statement for the last five years:—

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.			Public funds.	Fees and private funds.	Total.
		Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.			
					LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1893-94	540	11,000	25,000	23,000	3·20	10·97	14·17
1894-95	528	12,000	28,000	25,000	3·11	11·50	14·61
1895-96	528	13,000	30,000	26,000	3·15	11·99	15·14
1896-97	543	13,000	31,000	27,000	3·09	12·35	15·44
1897-98 .. .	524	14,000	33,000	25,000	3·08	12·90	15·98

There was a decrease of 3·5 per cent. in the number of secondary schools, while the pupils increased 1,000, or 1 per cent. The total expenditure rose during the year by Rs. 54,000, an increase occurring under each head except Local funds.

15. The number of upper secondary schools at the end of 1897–98 was 140, and of these Government Schools remained stationary, Board Schools increased by two and Aided by nine, while there was a decrease of four Unaided Schools, the total number being seven more than in the previous year. The number of pupils rose from 36,000 to 39,000, the percentage of increase being nearly 7 both in the upper secondary and in the lower secondary departments.

16. The average number of pupils in an upper secondary school was 275 as against 268 in 1896–97. The disparity between the number of pupils in the fifth and the number in the sixth forms (3,643 and 5,456 respectively) is noticeable, and it is observed that, notwithstanding the remarks which were made on this subject in the previous year's review, there still exists a tendency on the part of the managers of schools to promote pupils to the sixth form who are not qualified to be there. The attention of managers will again be directed to this point. As in 1896–97, the largest number of pupils receiving upper secondary instruction was found in Madras, Tanjore, Malabar, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly, each of which districts had over 1,000 of such pupils. Kurnool (83), Anantapur (59) and the Nilgiris (61) had the smallest number. The total expenditure on upper secondary schools amounted to Rs. 10,03,000, the increase over the previous year being Rs. 54,000 or nearly 6 per cent. There was an increase under each head of expenditure except under local funds, which spent only Rs. 192 as compared with Rs. 359 in the previous year. The cost per head fell slightly from Rs. 28–6–0 to Rs. 27–9–0.

17. The number of lower secondary schools fell from 410 to 384, the lowest figure during the last five years, but the Director's explanation shows that the decrease was in weak experimental forms opened in vernacular primary schools. Pupils showed a decrease of about 2,000, or 5·4 per cent., but the strength of the lower secondary department rose to nearly 16,000, or 234 more than in 1896–97. In fourteen districts there were over 1,000 pupils receiving lower secondary education, Madras and Tanjore

having over 4,000, Malabar, Tinnevelly and Gódávari over 2,000. Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and the Nilgiris had under 400. The total increase in expenditure was just under Rs. 1,000, while the average number on the rolls fell by 5 per cent. The average cost per head rose from Rs. 17-7-0 to Rs. 18-6-0.

18. An increase of 108 candidates examined is noticeable in the lower secondary examination which continued to be popular especially among Brahmans who formed over 50 per cent. of the number of examinees and 60 per cent. of the successful candidates. Financially, this examination may be regarded as successful, a surplus of Rs. 7,000 being left at the end of the year. In paragraph 69 of the report the Director has thought it necessary to explain at some length the *raison d'être* of this examination, and Government has read with much interest an answer to the adverse criticism to which it has lately been subjected. The Director in the course of his argument shows that the lower secondary examination is not in fact compulsory as was the case with the old middle school examination which it replaced, and he proves by the figures quoted that it is not generally regarded as such. He further contends that the charge made against this examination, viz., that it subjects pupils at an early age to an undue and excessive strain, is unfounded. He concludes by asserting that this examination, which is intended to mark the close of school education, cannot, if properly conducted, be other than beneficial to those for whom it is intended. The Government considers that the Director has given an adequate reply to the criticism to which he refers. The defects of secondary education are probably to be found, as the Director rightly points out, not in the examination itself, although it is possible that there is room for improvement in its curriculum, but in the indifferent teaching and want of thoroughness on the part of teachers, and the Government takes this opportunity of drawing the attention of managers of schools and teachers to the remarks of the Director on this point.

19. *Primary Education.*—The results obtained by the male pupil candidates at the primary examination are shown in the following statement for the last five years :—

Year.	Number of schools presenting pupils.	Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates.	Percentage of success.
1893-94	3,300	22,800	9,300	41·0
1894 95	3,200	22,300	9,800	43·9
1895-96	3,400	23,000	9,900	42 9
1896-97	3,600	25,200	10,700	42·6
1897-98	3,900	25,400	11,200	44

There was thus encouraging progress under every head.

20. The number of primary schools and of the pupils attending them during the last five years is shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
1893-94	4,200	185,000	15,000	368,000
1894-95	4,200	190,000	14,600	356,000
1895-96	4,600	207,000	14,600	352,000
1896-97	5,000	222,000	15,000	362,000
1897-98	5,000	222,000	14,900	360,000

The number of primary schools, both upper and lower, decreased by 166 and their pupils by 2,593. The average strength of an upper primary school on the 31st March was 45, while that of a lower primary school was 24.

In all classes and grades of public schools there were 553,000 boys in the primary stage of education on the 31st March, representing a decrease of 5,000 or ·8

per cent. The percentage of boys in the primary stage to the male population of school-going age fell slightly from 21·1 to 20·9. As was the case in the previous year, in nine districts less than 20 per cent. of the boys of school-age attend the primary classes of public schools. It is observed that the want of funds still prevents local bodies from providing adequately for the requirements of lower primary education, and Government must again express the hope that private enterprize will be found to supply this deficiency.

21. The following table shows the expenditure in primary schools for the last five years :—

Year.	Public funds.	Private fund and school fees.	Total.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1893–94	8·94	8·82	17·76
1894–95	9·09	8·67	17·76
1895–96	9·35	8·62	17 97
1896–97	9·25	8 91	18·16
1897–98	9·07	9·31	18·38

Although there was a fall of 5,000 in the average number on the rolls, the total expenditure in primary schools rose by one per cent. and reached the highest figure recorded in the last five years. Provincial funds contributed Rs. 5,000 or nearly 3 per cent. more than in the previous year, Local Funds Rs. 23,000 or nearly 4 per cent. less, while fees fell to Rs. 5,33,000, the lowest figure during the last five years. The total average cost and the cost to public funds per pupil were Rs. 3–4–0 and Rs. 1–10–0, respectively. The average fee paid by each pupil was only 15 annas.

22. *Special Education.*—The number of candidates who appeared for the Teachers' Certificate examination in the upper and lower secondary and primary grades fell slightly, but the total number of those who passed increased by 24 per cent., the results showing an improvement under each test. There was a marked advance in the results of the practical test for teachers' certificates of the secondary and primary grades. The number of candidates who obtained trained teachers' certificates during the year was 165, of whom 23 qualified in the upper secondary, 30 in the lower secondary, and 112 in the primary grade. The results in the final examination for the Apothecary and Hospital Assistant grade were remarkably good, but care should be taken to maintain a sufficiently high standard. The Government trusts that the revised scheme for the training of Chemists and Druggists, sanctioned in G.O., No. 491, Educational, dated 9th August 1898, will result in an increase in the number of candidates for the college certificate. The Government technical examinations have already been dealt with in the review of the report of the Commissioner for Government Examinations and it is unnecessary to notice them here.

No alteration took place in the number of training schools for masters and mistresses, but, while the strength of the former class of schools showed an increase for the first time during the last five years, the strength of the latter slightly declined. The number of sessional schools on the 31st March was sixteen attended by 187 teachers as against twenty schools with 247 teachers at the close of 1896–97. Altogether 78 sessional schools were held during the year and 971 teachers attended them. A pleasing increase is noted in the number on the rolls of the Teachers' College Gymnasium, the number that passed for certificates and the number that obtained employment. Of the 1,200 pupils in the training schools for masters on the 31st March 1898, 85 were being prepared for upper secondary, 230 for lower secondary and 885 for primary grade teachers' certificates. In the training schools for mistresses the numbers were 22, 131 and 154. There was a considerable decrease, amounting to Rs. 9,000, in the expenditure on training schools for masters and mistresses during the year, due in the case of the former chiefly to smaller expenditure from subscriptions and other sources, while in the case of the latter schools there was a diminished expenditure both under public and private funds. The average cost of training each student increased from Rs. 131 to Rs. 137, while the cost to Government of his training fell from Rs. 113 to Rs. 110.

23. The number of technical, industrial and art schools increased from 36 to 47, consisting of 14 schools teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the Technical Examination scheme, 24 teaching subjects coming under one group and 9 of a lower class not teaching up to the technical examination standard.

Classified according to the agencies by which the schools are managed, 5 were Government institutions attended by about 900 pupils, 5 were Board schools with 400 pupils, and 37 were schools under private management with 2,200 pupils. The total expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 1,76,000, to Rs. 1,88,000, and the expenditure under Provincial funds from Rs. 72,000 to Rs. 80,000.

The pupils in these schools rose from 3,200 to 3,500. The numbers learning the principal industries during the last five years were as follows:—

Year.	Drawing.	Music.	Carpentry.	Blacksmith's work.	Tailoring.	Weaving.	Boot and Shoe-making
1893-94	1,082	261	571	113	210	157	29
1894-95	1,401	313	520	151	160	126	65
1895-96	2,306	387	609	128	208	129	54
1896-97	2,001	377	760	133	174	115	31
1897-98	2,115	396	626	112	140	132	17

It is observed that there was an increase in the number of pupils learning drawing, music and weaving, and a decrease in those learning boot and shoe-making, carpentry, blacksmith's work and tailoring. The Government has often laid stress on the importance of learning drawing, and hopes that the Director will continue to direct his efforts towards encouraging this branch of study.

During the year a new school of electrical engineering was opened in Madras and it contained 57 pupils on the 31st March. The opening of a commercial night class at Washermanpet, Madras, and of a shorthand class in the Native College, Madura, added to the number and strength of schools of commerce. It is noticed with regret that there was a fall of 30 pupils in the strength of the Government School of Commerce, Calicut. This decrease has not been explained. Looking at the different classes of the community represented at the technical, industrial, or art schools and classes, it is observed that there was a satisfactory increase under Muhammadans as well as under Native Christians. Non-Brahman caste Hindus also advanced considerably in numbers.

24. Turning to the general remarks made in paragraph 122 of the report on the extension of technical education in this Presidency, the Government considers that the Director is right in advocating the claims of general education, which are sometimes apt to be overlooked where technical or industrial education is concerned.

25. The Government is glad to note that the facts stated by the Director seem to indicate that technical education is advancing surely though slowly, but at the same time it recognizes the existence of many difficulties in the way of its rapid extension. The chief points referred to by the Director in connection with this subject are—

(1) The want of managing bodies. The Government agrees with the Director that the constitution of district boards renders them the most representative bodies of the districts and therefore best able to carry on industrial training suited to the various classes of the community.

(2) The advisability of relieving local boards of all charges on account of inspection in order that adequate funds may be placed at their disposal. Want of adequate funds is the cause which mainly hinders the extension of industrial and technical education, but it is impossible that any further provision can be made in this direction until the financial aspect of affairs improves. When the question of reorganizing and improving the agency of inspecting schoolmasters was raised by the late Mr. Grigg in 1891, the Government, although of opinion that his proposals were desirable from an administrative point of view, observed, in its Order, No. 131 L., dated 24th January 1893, that it was not in a position to assume the financial responsibility which they involved, and the question was ordered to be laid aside. The causes, which induced Government to come to this conclusion, are unfortunately still operative

and do not admit of a reconsideration of the matter at the present moment, but, should a more favourable opportunity occur, the Director will be at liberty to re-open the question.

(3) The necessity for the affiliation of industrial schools to central institutions in Madras. With regard to this, it is observed, that if industrial schools are to be established, their affiliation to institutions like the College of Engineering and the School of Arts would appear to be advisable. Orders on the letter of the Director relating to local industries will be passed after the question of the reorganization of the School of Arts has been decided.

(4) The need for the regular inspection of these schools. The present state of the finances must preclude the appointment of any permanent inspectors for this purpose. The communication promised by the Director on the subject of entrusting this duty of inspection to experts of the department is awaited.

(5) The provision of facilities for the exhibition of specimens of articles manufactured in the mufassal institutions. The Government considers that such provision is desirable and would be calculated to stimulate and awaken the interest of the general public in local industries, but this is a matter which must chiefly depend on the efforts of private persons.

26. *Female Education.*—The following table gives the main statistics of female education in public institutions :—

Class of institution.	Number of institutions.	Number of female pupils according to stage of instruction.	Public funds.			Private funds.		
			Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges for women ..	1	2	1,000	..	..	..	2,000	3,000
,, for men ..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upper Secondary schools for girls	21	350	35,000	..	..	44,000	81,000	1,60,000
Upper Secondary schools for boys	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Secondary schools for girls	185	3,109	1,20,000	300	700	34,000	1,97,000	3,52,000
Lower Secondary schools for boys	..	228	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary schools for girls ..	851	49,832	1,04,000	3,500	3,500	11,000	1,43,000	2,65,000
,, for boys ..	..	56,525	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1897-98 ..	1,058	110,070	2,60,000	3,800	4,200	89,000	4,23,000	7,80,000
,, for 1896-97 ..	1,006	106,570	2,51,000	3,000	4,000	80,000	3,67,000	7,05,000

The total number of girls at school rose from 117,000 to 121,000 or by 3·5 per cent., and of this number 66,000 girls were attending boys' schools. Public institutions for girls rose by 55 or by 5 per cent. Including private and special schools the number of institutions for girls (1,132) and of girls under instruction (121,000) was the highest during the last five years.

27. The classification of girls in public institutions according to the different stages of instruction is compared below with that of the previous year :—

Stage of instruction.	On the 31st March		Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of increase among boys.
	1897.	1898.			
Collegiate	16	15	— 1	— 6·3	— 4·9
Upper Secondary	328	361	33	10·1	6·7
Lower do.	3,196	3,337	141	4·4	4·2
Upper Primary	5,350	5,444	94	1·8	— 3·4
Lower do.	97,680	1,00,913	3,233	3·3	— ·6
Total ..	1,06,570	1,10,070	3,500	3·3	— ·4

Of the Collegiate students, two Native Christians attended the Sarah Tucker Institute, the only college set apart for women, while eleven Europeans and two

Native Christians studied in colleges open to both sexes. Of the 361 pupils in the upper secondary stage, Europeans and Native Christians numbered 345, while Brahmans and Panchamas were not represented. In the lower secondary stage as in the previous year, more than half the pupils were Native Christians. There is a fall under Panchamas, but the Director suggests that it is more apparent than real on the ground that a certain number of Panchama pupils of 1896–97 returned themselves as Native Christians in 1897–98. A decrease under Muhammadans and Brahmans is noted with regret. Public primary schools for girls advanced both in number and strength, and the proportion of girls in the primary stage of instruction rose slightly from 3·8 to 3·9 per cent.

The total expenditure in girls' schools rose during the year from Rs. 7,05,000 to Rs. 7,80,000 or by 11 per cent. To this total Provincial funds contributed an increase of Rs. 9,000 or 3 per cent., local and municipal Rs. 1,000, fees Rs. 9,000, and other sources Rs. 56,000, an increase occurring under each head of expenditure.

28. In paragraph 132, the Director enunciates the view that in many quarters a re-action has set in against female education. This would be a deplorable result, but the figures furnished in the report make Government hesitate to accept so painful a conclusion. It is true, as the Director points out, that the number of girls schools presenting and passing pupils for the fourth standard retrograded, but this was only to a slight extent, and the number of pupils actually presented showed a small increase, while the table last printed above and that in paragraph 190 of the report show gradual progress in attendance in all the grades of education except collegiate. Thus in the opinion of Government, there is no ground for discouragement, though it is desirable that the well-to-do classes of the community should more fully realize their responsibility for the education of their daughters without which the education of their sons can be only partially productive of good.

29. *Education of Europeans.*—The figures given in the subjoined table relate to schools for the education of Europeans and Eurasians during the past five years :—

—	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.
Colleges and schools	86	88	95	93	96
Pupils *	7,570	7,836	8,154	7,991	8,181

* Includes some natives.

The number both of institutions and of pupils for the year under review is the highest yet recorded. There were 3,979 boys and 3,836 girls of European descent under instruction on the 31st March 1898 as compared with 4,033 boys and 3,773 girls in 1897. Of the 7,815 pupils, 45 were in arts colleges, 26 in professional colleges, 497 in the upper secondary stage, 1,759 in the lower secondary stage, 4,784 in the primary stage, and 704 in special or technical institutions. The total expenditure on European education rose from Rs. 5,45,000 to Rs. 6,48,000, of which Government contributed Rs. 1,53,000 or an increase of Rs. 19,000. There was an increase of Rs. 1,000 under Municipal funds, of Rs. 5,000 under fees, and of Rs. 77,000 under other sources. The additional expenditure is chiefly accounted for by the large outlay (Rs. 92,000) on school buildings.

30. *Muhammadan Education.*—The figures relating to the education of Muhammadans cannot be regarded as affording much encouragement. It is true that there was an increase of 25 in the number of institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans and of 296 in their strength, but the increase was confined to private schools, in which little or no secular instruction is given to the pupils. Public schools, on the other hand, showed a fall of 25 in number and of 661 in strength. The decrease in the number of Muhammadan scholars was shared by both boys and girls; but the fact pointed out by the Director, that not a single girl went beyond the lower secondary stage, is especially discouraging. The proportion of Muhammadan boys and girls in all institutions to the respective male and female population of school-age was highest in Gódávari (59·1), the Nilgiris (56·7), Salem (47·5) and North Arcot (47·3), and lowest in Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool and South Canara where it was under 20 per cent.

The results of the University examinations during the last five years were as follows:—

—	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Matriculation	17	9	31	31	44
First-in-Arts	14	9	4	5	7
B.A. English language	4	4	10	5	9
B.A. Second language	7	10	12	13	4
B.A. Science division	1	5	12	7	4

The efforts of the Muhammadan girls who appeared for the matriculation and lower secondary examinations were not successful.

During the year the question of Mappilla education was taken into serious consideration, and in G.O., No. 363, Educational, dated 20th June 1898, orders were passed on the proposals made by the Director and the President, District Board, Malabar, with a view to its encouragement. It is to be hoped that the changes which have been sanctioned will bear fruit, but the progress of this class of the community must be expected to be gradual. The fall in the number and strength of public schools for Mappillas is a fact to be regretted, and is not compensated by the advance made in private schools and their pupils.

The total cost of purely Muhammadan and Mappilla schools during 1897-98 amounted to Rs. 2,28,000, to which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 56,000. Altogether 62 per cent. of the entire expenditure was met from public funds, 16 per cent. from fees and 22 per cent. from other sources, as against 63, 15 and 22 per cent. in 1896-97.

31. *Education of Panchamas.*—In spite of famine and scarcity during the year, Panchama schools rose by 2 per cent. and scholars by 1 per cent. This increase occurred almost entirely in primary schools. A very large proportion both of aided and unaided schools was in the hands of missionaries, who continue to devote themselves to this class of the people. Turning to the classification of Panchama scholars in the different stages of instruction, it is observed that the only appreciable increase which took place was among scholars in the primary stage. At the last Primary examination 116 out of 544 candidates were successful as against 180 out of 572 in the previous year. The percentages of male and female scholars to the population of school-age were 8·7 and 1·2, respectively, as against 8·3 and 1·1. The expenditure on Panchama schools was Rs. 2,49,000, of which public funds contributed 36 per cent.

In its review of the report for 1896-97 Government took occasion to animadvert on the neglect of Panchama education in the following districts—Nellore, Malabar, Salem, Kurnool, Vizagapatam, Anantapur, Cuddapah and South Canara. It is observed with much regret that in these eight districts the aggregate number of Panchama pupils, both boys and girls, has fallen. In the wealthy district of Tanjore, too, where the need to ameliorate the condition of this class is especially urgent, the percentage of these children under instruction is considerably below the average of the Presidency. The Local and Municipal Department will be requested to draw the attention of the District Boards to their responsibility in this matter.

32. *Education of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.*—For the education of these two classes there was during the year a total number of 416 schools attended by 10,263 pupils. Of the latter, 3,760 boys and 92 girls belonged to the aboriginal tribes. In the three agencies of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari, which contain the majority of these classes, fair progress was made, the total number of schools being 363 with 8,863 pupils against 324 with 8,337 in the previous year. Schools were maintained by local boards in Kistna for the Lambadies, in Kurnool for the Chenchus, in the Nilgiris for the Badagas, Kotas, and Todas, and in Salem for the Malayalis. Special provision is made in Nellore for the children of the Yenadis and the Yerukulas, and in Coimbatore a school was opened during the year for the Malasars. The advance made by the Badagas of the Nilgiris is perhaps the most noticeable improvement that took place during the year. The total cost on this class of schools increased from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000 towards which Provincial funds contributed Rs. 42,000, Local funds Rs. 6,000—nearly Rs. 1,000 less than in the previous year—fees Rs. 4,000 and subscriptions Rs. 8,000.

33. *Indigenous Education.*—The number and strength of private institutions during the last five years were as follows:—

—	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Schools	4,000	4,700	5,100	5,200	5,400
Pupils	77,000	94,000	102,000	105,000	109,000

These figures show a satisfactory advance of 4·3 per cent. in schools and 4·2 per cent. in pupils, the increase in schools being shared by all classes.

34. *General.*—The Government has read with interest the account given in paragraphs 175 and 176 of the report of the laudable efforts made towards the education of the blind and of deaf-mutes. Want of funds appears to be the chief obstacle in the way of the extension of the system of education described by the Director, and it is hoped that private persons will be found to give the assistance required.

The Text-Book Committee continued to do satisfactory work, examining 300 books out of the 316 which came before it.

Turning to physical education, a satisfactory feature of the report is the marked interest that is being taken in athletics of all descriptions and the increasing popularity of European gymnastics. A comparison of the figures given in paragraph 195 of the report with those of the previous year shows that there was an increase of 453 in the number of institutions teaching gymnastics.

Night schools rose in number by 17, but their strength remained about the same. Considering the adverse season, this is as much as could be expected.

The importance of making provision for hostels or boarding houses for students is fully recognized by Government and the subject has been engaging its attention. Insufficiency of funds has to some extent retarded the growth of these institutions, but during the year a sum of Rs. 2,84,000, or Rs. 87,000 more than in the previous year, was expended on hostels and boarding houses for boys. Towards this sum Provincial funds contributed Rs. 41,000. The number of hostels for boys was 72 with 4,635 boarders compared with 67 hostels with 4,430 boarders in 1897-98. Boarding houses for girls also increased from 71 with 3,650 boarders to 80 with 3,756. On these Rs. 1,62,000, showing an increase of Rs. 12,000, was spent during the year.

The number of local fund schoolmasters in charge of branch post offices rose from 371 to 416, while, as in the previous year, there were five Government schoolmasters similarly employed. The monthly allowance paid to these schoolmasters varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5.

The expenditure on scholarships exclusive of stipends in training and medical schools amounted to Rs. 78,000, of which Rs. 45,000, or more than half, was paid from Provincial funds. Of the total amount arts and professional colleges received about 34 per cent. and schools for general education about 36 per cent., while the remainder went to schools for special education.

The statistics relating to teachers employed in public secondary and primary schools for boys are given below:—

—	Secondary schools.		Primary schools.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Teachers educated in Europe	19	11	..	..
Do. holding trained teachers' certificates ..	970	1,063	4,501	4,226
Do. do. untrained do. ..	831	789	997	1,294
Do. do. general education certificates.	1,217	1,146	10,153	10,452
Do. do. no certificates whatever ..	266	266	9,450	8,751
Total ..	3,303	3,275	25,101	24,723

In secondary schools there occurred an increase of nearly 10 per cent. in the number of trained teachers and a decrease in the number of untrained teachers and of those holding only general education certificates; the number of teachers holding no certificates whatever, most of whom are pandits and special teachers, remained unaltered. In primary schools, on the other hand, a decrease occurred in the number of trained teachers and an increase in the number of untrained teachers and of those holding only general education certificates. The decrease in the number of trained teachers is attributed by the Director to incorrect classification. The number of unpassed teachers declined by 699 or by 7·4 per cent., while the number of teachers not qualified by certificate or by service increased from 8,801 to 10,282 or by nearly 17 per cent. No explanation has been offered of this great increase.

35. *Conclusion.*—The year may be regarded as a somewhat uneventful period, in which no special changes or innovations were introduced either in the policy or in the working of the department. The adverse conditions—famine, scarcity and want of funds—which have been touched upon in this review, necessarily told against much appreciable progress being made, and in some few respects there was actually retrogression. On the whole, however, the conclusion arrived at in the report that fair progress was made during the year may be accepted. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to note the testimony borne by the Hon'ble Dr. Duncan to the aid given him generally by the Educational officers, and to thank him for his able administration of the department.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR

1898-99.

MADRAS:
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1899.

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OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
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From

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Madras,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Educational Department,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

Introduction.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the state and progress of education in the Presidency during 1898-99. With a view to reduce its size, several appendices and certain statements and paragraphs in the body of the report, which did not appear to be indispensable, have been omitted. A new paragraph has been inserted at the outset with the object of placing before Government and the public a summary of the more important measures which have engaged or are engaging the attention of the Department.

General sketch of the policy and work of the Department.

2. A retrospect of the more important events that have occurred during my administration of the Department and my views on some of the questions now occupying public attention may not be out of place here.

Madras Educational Rules.—The Standing Orders of the Department were revised in 1891 by a committee, the result of its deliberations being the compilation of what is known as the Madras Educational Rules. My position as President of this committee gave me an insight into the questions raised which has been of great value to me in the working of the rules. When the first edition of the Educational Rules was exhausted in 1896, another committee was appointed to revise the rules, especially those in chapter II dealing with recognition. From 1891 to 1896 much experience had been gained as to the merits and the defects of the rules. The inter-school rules were made much more definite and stringent with a view, on the one hand, to check the constant migration of pupils from school to school, prejudicial alike to their own interests and to the interests of the schools, and, on the other hand, to prevent managers and headmasters from delaying or refusing to grant leaving certificates to pupils who apply for them within the prescribed time. In other words, managers had to be protected against the parents of the pupils, and parents had to be protected against managers. These amended rules have worked well on the whole. Towards the close of the year further additions and amendments were under contemplation, having as their main purpose the raising of the moral tone of colleges and schools. The proposed rules embrace provisions for the dismissal of a teacher whose character or conduct unfits him for the office he holds; for the recall, suspension or cancelling of the certificates of teachers whose character, conduct, or attention to duty is unsatisfactory; for notice being taken of unbecoming behaviour on the part of students outside the premises of college or school; for the conduct of every student during each term being briefly noted in the attendance

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register and on his leaving certificate; and for forbidding the use in recognized institutions of any book which is considered objectionable from an educational, moral, political, or social point of view. The enforcement of the rules of recognition has already brought about a marked improvement in the qualifications of the staff and in the accommodation and equipment of schools.

Grant-in-Aid Code.—In 1893 the Grant-in-Aid Code was thoroughly revised and simplified, and provision has been made for its annual publication, as in Great Britain, with the amendments made since the issue of the previous Code printed in italics. This arrangement, by which it is continually under revision, has rendered unnecessary the overhauling of the whole Code at longer or shorter intervals and has spared managers the anxiety and unrest which these periodical upheavals produced. The most important change made during the year under report was the introduction, with effect from 1st March 1899, of the fixed grant system, under which a specific amount of aid is fixed for three years to all primary and lower secondary schools which are in the permanent section of the general school list, that is, which have fulfilled all the conditions of recognition. The fixed grant system has also been extended to lower class technical, industrial and art schools. This system is intended to encourage managers to improve the efficiency of their schools and to relieve them from the anxiety and worry of an annual grant examination of individual pupils, which experience both here and in Great Britain has shown to have a tendency to make the teaching in results schools superficial and mechanical. With regard to schools which continue to be aided on the results of the examination of individual pupils, the amount of the grant is settled only after the examination of all the schools for the year has been completed and in proportion to the earnings of individual schools. Provision has also been made for payment of building and rent grants to hostels or boarding houses. It was under consideration towards the close of the year to insert in the Code certain articles with a view to raise the moral tone of colleges and schools receiving State aid. Articles corresponding to those sanctioned in the Educational Rules have, accordingly, been incorporated in the Code for 1900–1901. One of the greatest drawbacks in connection with the Code is the disparity between the promises of aid as set forth in its several chapters and their fulfilment when grants are applied for. Had I not lived year after year in the hope that Government and local boards would find themselves in a position to largely increase the allotment of funds to education, I would ere now have advised Government to lower the liberal provisions of the Code so as to bring them into conformity with the limited funds available. This would remove one source of irritation and disappointment from managers, who incur expenditure relying on the promises of aid held out by the Code, only to find that the promised aid is cut down by one-half or two-thirds, or, it may be, is refused altogether for want of funds. It is true that the very first article of the Code gives a warning note that the amount of grant depends on the funds at the disposal of Government and local boards; but this is not enough, and unless the financial outlook improves, it will be advisable to bring the Code more nearly into conformity with facts.

Inspection Code.—The Inspection Code, the rough draft of which had been drawn up by my predecessor, Mr. Grigg, was first issued in 1897. It sets forth the powers and duties of inspecting officers of all grades in relation to the Department, to local and municipal boards and to private managers or associations engaged in educational work. A second edition was issued during the year.

The Educational Rules, the Grant-in-Aid Code, and the Inspection Code form together the Madras Educational Code.

Codes for special institutions.—Although the general provisions of the Madras Educational Rules apply to all institutions, the framing of special Codes to regulate the working of special institutions was considered necessary. The Law College, the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture, the Reformatory school, the Gymnasium attached to the Teachers' College, and the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, have each had a special Code drawn up for it and sanctioned by Government. A Code will be prepared for the Medical College as soon as orders are received on the re-organization of the staff and the constitution of the proposed provincial medical schools. Proposals for the re-organization of the School of Arts and a Code to

regulate its work were submitted to Government in 1895 and are still under consideration.

Courses of instruction and standards of examination.—The courses of instruction and standards of examination drawn up by the Standing Orders committee in 1891 and embodied in chapter V of the Educational Rules are, with slight modifications made in 1896, followed in all recognized schools. Quite recently, inspecting officers and the heads of secondary schools have been requested to favour me with their views on certain suggestions which have been made for the revision of the curricula laid down for primary and lower secondary departments. On receipt of their views I intend convening a meeting of officials and non-officials to consider whether any, and if so what, changes are necessary in the courses of instruction. Government is aware that, beyond laying down the general courses of instruction, the Department does not interfere with the freedom of managers. The Director, on the recommendation of the Text Book Committee, approves books for the several standards and forms, managers being at liberty to use any of the approved books. Managers may also use a text book not yet entered on the approved list, provided that it has not been considered unsuitable, by the Text Book Committee, and that it comes up to the required standard. The policy of the Department regarding text books is in accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission and is sound in principle. The following extract from the report of the special committee recently appointed in the North-Western Provinces to revise the courses of studies may be appropriately quoted here:—

"The committee were unanimously agreed that alternative text books should be allowed "in all subjects of study. The use of alternative text books would, in all probability, tend to "diminish the inducement to key-making, as the key-maker could not then calculate to what "extent his keys would circulate. But this reform may be advocated on the more general "grounds of policy referred to in the Resolution of the Government of India appointing the "Education Commission of 1882 and in various passages of the report of that commission, in "which it is laid down that the freedom of the managers of private institutions should not be "interfered with, and that a rigid routine of study of a particular set of text books should not be "imposed on all schools. It is necessary, however, that the choice should be limited to such text "books as have been approved by the Text Book Committee, and that committee might be "directed to recommend suitable alternative courses."

It is an argument in favour of the soundness of the policy regarding text books pursued in this Presidency that the Government of the North-Western Provinces has decided to pursue a course similar to that which is followed here.

I find from the inspection reports submitted to me that the following are the English readers chiefly used in the sixth form:—Barrow's Readings in Prose and Poetry, the Orient Reader, Hoare's Reader, Longmans' Reader, Nelson's Royal Reader, Barrow and Hunter's Sixth Form Reader, St. Joseph's College Reader. As a matter of fact a text book is read in the sixth form of all high schools. Notwithstanding this, and without consulting this Department, the Senate has recently resolved to re-introduce a text book in English for the Matriculation Examination. On the mistaken assumption that no text is read in the sixth form, the Senate has taken a step which will lead to one and the same piece of text being read in all high schools throughout the Presidency. It is but seven years since the system of prescribing a text book in English was given up, and a sufficiently long trial has not been given to the change. The plea put forward that, under the present system, manuals, keys, and other cram-books have taken the place of standard readers, even if it were a fact, seems to me to be an argument against a prescribed text, inasmuch as annotations on the prescribed text will henceforth be added to the above undesirable class of books. From the figures in the margin giving the percentages of passed to examined in English since 1892, when the University ceased to prescribe a text book in English for the Matriculation Examination, it will be seen how little uniformity there has been in the standard of the examination. The system of teaching is largely determined by the system of examination, and if it be true that matriculation candidates have now less knowledge and command of the English language than formerly, the evil is more deep-seated than the Senate seems to think, and the remedy will require to

Year.	Percentage.	Year.	Percentage.
1892 ...	39	1896 ...	79
1893 ...	36	1897 ...	53
1894 ...	40	1898 ...	40
1895 ...	59	1899 ...	46

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be something more radical than the substitution of one text book for the whole Presidency for one or other of the eight or ten books now read. When the Matriculation Examination was restored as a service test in 1893 (G.O., No. 484, Educational, dated 8th July 1893), Government observed that its " continued recognition as a public service test will be conditional on the maintenance of the present high standard of that examination." I apprehend that the change proposed will, if sanctioned, lead to deterioration.

Another question of the utmost importance is the stage at which English may be introduced as an optional subject or as the medium of instruction. On this point opinions differ widely. I shall submit my views to Government if I have time before retirement to consider the opinions I am receiving from the heads of colleges and schools and inspecting officers in response to the enquiries I have made regarding the present curricula.

To test the progress of pupils in schools for general education, Madras has, at present, three examinations—the Primary, the Lower Secondary and the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary Examinations,—which serve, respectively, as the leaving test for pupils completing the primary, the lower secondary and the upper secondary stages of instruction. These examinations are also used as service tests and, for this reason, all of them except the Matriculation are conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations. The war-cry is now and again raised against one and all of these examinations except the Matriculation. I have dwelt fully in my report for 1897–98 on the objections made to the Lower Secondary Examination. In paragraph 69 of that report I showed conclusively that this examination was not compulsory on managers of schools. I am now told that, although according to the rules the examination is optional, parents, managers and teachers cannot help sending pupils up for it. But I can hardly believe that, after two generations of higher education and of training in self-reliance and self-government, the people of this Presidency are so utterly unable to think and act for themselves that they require an authoritative order prohibiting them from doing what they need not do unless they please. Moreover, it has not been proved that schools which have long ceased to present candidates for the Primary and Lower Secondary Examinations, thus relieving their pupils from the so-called examination strain, have done better at the Matriculation Examination than those sending up candidates for these examinations, nor has it been proved that the education in those schools is carried out on sounder lines. The truth is that indiscriminate promotions and indifferent teaching are the principal causes of any deterioration that has taken place in secondary education. This is conclusively borne out by the fact that every year about one-third of the pupils of the sixth form are not allowed to appear for the Matriculation Examination. The immediate interest of the head of a school is to secure as large a fee income as possible by increasing the attendance, especially in the higher forms, in which the fees are high ; and the immediate wish of the parents of the pupils is to see their sons promoted year by year. In this way, good, bad and indifferent pupils get promotion, and the good suffer owing to the presence in the class of the bad and the indifferent.

Before leaving this subject I may invite the attention of Government to the fact that the committee, appointed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces to revise the school curriculum and to reduce the number of examinations, has strongly recommended the abolition of several examinations which do not exist in this Presidency, but the retention of a public examination to mark the close of the primary, lower secondary and upper secondary stages of instruction, respectively. The recommendations of the committee have received the emphatic approval of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It is satisfactory to find with regard to examinations as with regard to text books that a policy similar to that which is pursued in Madras has received the approval of such high authority.

Over-legislation in the matter of curricula, text-books and examinations is an evil with more far-reaching consequences than are generally supposed. We are all familiar with the truism that education consists in the formation of habits of feeling and acting in the young, as well as in the cultivation of their understanding. But we are apt to overlook the effect which the educational policy of the State has on the non-school-going population—on the grown-up members of the community

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by whom the active life of the nation is being carried on. It would be a very simple matter to take education out of the hands of the generation whose children form the present school population, by laying down a comprehensive set of rules prescribing what shall be done and what shall not be done. Legislation of this kind, compelling parents and teachers to do what they are at perfect liberty to do if they please and forbidding them from doing what they need not do unless they please, would relieve the grown-up members of the community of any share of responsibility for the education of the rising generation; but what about the effect on the community at large of this habitual dependence on the action of the Government? If it is desirable that the public should recognize its responsibility for the up-bringing of the young, that the grown-up members of the community should acquire habits of thinking for themselves and of acting on their deliberately-formed opinions: if it is desirable, in a word, that habits of self-reliance and of self-government should be formed in the community,—it is of the utmost moment that they should understand that it rests with them, within the wide limits which the State must lay down out of regard for the general good, to determine the educational means by which the young are to be trained for their several spheres in life. Even admitting, to take the instance which has suggested the above remarks, that there are evils attending the tendency of so many pupils to appear at public examinations, I consider that it is better to endure those evils for a time than by departmental or Government enactment to forbid pupils from appearing. To adopt the latter course is to deprive the community of the need to form an intelligent opinion of its own, and to check that growth of self-reliance and self-government which all profess to have so much at heart. Such being my views as to the bearing of the educational policy of the State on the highest welfare of the community at large, I have endeavoured, as far as the head of a Government Department can, to abstain from regulating by enactment matters which the intelligence and conscience of parents and teachers are competent to deal with or should be trained to become competent to deal with. From this point of view I welcome the criticisms, adverse or otherwise, which the Lower Secondary Examination has recently called forth. They will have served a good purpose if they lead parents, managers and teachers to form their own opinions as to the advantages and disadvantages of the examination, instead of helplessly waiting for Government to think and act for them.

Besides the three examinations on the general education side, there are three examinations—elementary, intermediate and advanced—on the technical education side, which are also conducted by the Commissioner. Syllabuses have been prescribed for each grade of examination. Full particulars are given in the chapter on special education.

The examinations prescribed for engineering and medical students and for candidates for teachers' certificates are conducted by special boards appointed for a term of years, and to these boards gentlemen unconnected with the institutions preparing candidates for the examinations are invariably appointed.

Pending the decision of the University on the proposal to hold examinations and to grant degrees in oriental languages, no scheme has been drawn up by the Department for the examination of teachers of oriental languages in colleges and schools. The University having now decided against the proposal, I shall, if time permits, take the matter up as a departmental question. These examinations will be conducted by the Department as in Bengal.

Education of the backward classes.—The education of the backward classes has called forth my deepest sympathy and engaged my special attention. A second-grade training college was at work at Calicut when I assumed charge of the office. Considering the expenditure on its upkeep to be a waste of public money, I obtained the sanction of Government to reduce it to the status of an upper secondary training school, and to utilize a part of the savings for the employment of an additional Sub-Assistant Inspector of Mappilla schools, and two additional Mappilla Inspecting schoolmasters for the Ernad and Walluvanad taluks, and for the opening of 14 schools for Mappillas in the above taluks. A special Malayalam commercial class has recently been opened in the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, and Government has sanctioned the provision of a large number of scholarships for Mappillas.

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Government was also pleased to sanction on my recommendation several concessions in favour of Panchamas. From savings that accrued on the reduction of certain ill-attended lower secondary training schools to the primary grade, a training school was established in Madras for the training of Panchama teachers; the rates of stipends and stipendiary grants for Panchama students have been raised; the conditions of aid have been relaxed in their favour; and a provision has been inserted in the Grant-in-Aid Code for payment of results grants over and above the earnings and up to the limit of the net cost of the schools. Local and municipal boards have been advised to close schools in localities where they had not been thriving, or where other schools had sprung up, and to utilize the savings in the opening of schools for Panchamas and Muhammadans. The number of Panchama boys and girls at school has in consequence advanced from 19,476 and 3,412 on the 31st March 1892 to 41,632 and 6,366 on the 31st March last.

A large number of schools have been opened for the hill tribes in the Northern Circars, and special scholarships have been instituted for Savaras. But the progress of education among these aboriginal classes has been and will continue to be very slow.

Technical, industrial and art education.—The Department has been striving, with the funds at its disposal, to encourage technical, industrial and art instruction in all directions possible. With a portion of the funds saved on the reduction of the training college, Calicut, a School of Commerce was established in that town. A few scholarships have been instituted in the College of Engineering for the training of teachers in carpentry and blacksmiths' and fitters' work. The Government scholarship notification was revised, and provision was made for the award of nearly 200 scholarships of varying values on the results of the different examinations. The number of candidates that passed the advanced, intermediate and elementary examinations rose from 13, 347 and 349 in 1893–94 to 28, 510 and 1,143, respectively, in 1898–99. My views on the further development of industrial education were recorded in my last report. It is a truism to say that with more funds more could have been done. Technical and industrial education is, moreover, a foreign plant and needs much care and caution in its nurture. Artificial stimulation, resulting in premature growth, would be certain to end in failure.

Re-organization of the Department.—Proposals for the re-organization of the Indian and Provincial Educational services, formulated in 1892, were sanctioned in 1896 and introduced with effect from 1st January 1897. But Government did not see its way to sanction the re-organization of the Subordinate Educational service even in its final modified form. This scheme, drawn up on the lines of the Bengal scheme, with clerkships omitted, was intended to secure for the members of the scholastic branch promotion without constant transfer—a privilege now enjoyed with much advantage both to themselves and to the public by the members of the Indian and Provincial Services and by the Sub-Assistant Inspectors. The scheme as finally submitted to Government embraced 155 appointments. Of this number, 62 sub-assistant inspectorships are already graded, leaving 93 scholastic and other appointments to be brought into uniformity with the rest of the Subordinate service and with the Indian and Provincial Services. Had these proposals been approved, I intended to grade the clerical and other ministerial appointments into a separate scheme, chiefly with a view to secure good men for this branch of the Department.

Registration of teachers' certificates.—The registration of teachers' certificates has been completed to date. This work, which was begun in 1897, necessitated the collection of all the certificates issued by the Department in different forms and under varying designations from the date of its constitution. The registration of the names of the teachers and the preparation and issue of fresh certificates proved a work of greater magnitude than I anticipated, and at one time I feared that it could not be accomplished in my time. About 15,000 certificates have been prepared and issued.

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General statistics of institutions and scholars.

3. The following table compares for the past two years the number of institutions of all grades and classes and the number of scholars attending each class of institutions :—

Classes of institutions.	1897-98.			1898-99.		
	Institutions.	Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.	Institutions.	Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.
Public institutions.						
University education—						
Arts colleges { for men	38	3,362	3,360	38	3,519	3,238
Arts colleges { for women	1	2	2	2	7	6
Professional colleges	6	896	853	6	709	853
School education, general—						
Secondary schools for boys—						
Upper secondary, English	140	38,548	36,366	144	39,376	37,724
Lower secondary { English	266	25,233	24,258	272	25,611	24,522
Lower secondary { Vernacular	118	8,583	8,262	114	8,476	8,111
Secondary schools for girls—						
Upper secondary { English	20	2,176	1,989	22	2,281	2,167
Upper secondary { Vernacular	1	308	297	2	324	333
Lower secondary { English	40	3,686	3,597	44	3,896	3,729
Lower secondary { Vernacular	145	13,503	13,013	156	14,594	13,929
Primary schools—						
For boys { Upper primary	4,951	221,574	216,642	5,026	226,329	222,040
For boys { Lower primary	14,875	359,797	345,710	14,963	360,922	346,319
For girls { Upper primary	398	23,320	22,276	369	22,522	21,889
For girls { Lower primary	453	12,910	12,281	481	13,644	13,019
School education, special—						
Training schools for masters	60	1,440	1,315	61	1,418	1,419
Do. for mistresses	19	307	275	19	326	304
Other special schools for boys	37	3,303	3,186	38	3,119	3,098
Do. do. for girls	12	631	588	10	598	572
Total public institutions	21,580	719,579	694,270	21,767	727,671	703,272
Private institutions.						
Advanced schools teaching—						
Arabic or Persian (for boys)	46	2,273	2,191	50	2,605	2,553
Sanskrit (for boys)	160	2,554	2,513	179	2,612	2,578
Elementary schools teaching—						
A vernacular only or mainly { for boys	4,289	78,249	75,392	4,326	79,871	76,619
A vernacular only or mainly { for girls	...	...	...	1	15	8
The Quran { for boys	850	24,864	24,455	898	26,118	25,567
The Quran { for girls	43	1,041	1,048	42	1,155	1,117
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total private institutions	5,388	108,981	105,599	5,496	112,376	108,442
Grand total	26,968	828,560	799,869	27,263	840,047	811,714

Public and private institutions rose, respectively, by ·9 and 2·0 per cent. in number and by 1·1 and 3·1 per cent. in strength. The total increase in schools and scholars, viz., 1·1 and 1·4 per cent., would have been greater, but for the presence of three counteracting causes, namely, want of funds to aid a larger number of schools, the after-effects of famine and scarcity in several districts, and, in a few districts, the apprehension of an invasion of plague. The number of institutions borne on the departmental returns on the 31st March 1894 was 24,949 and their strength 749,977, so that in the course of five years the number of schools advanced by 9 per cent. and that of scholars by 12 per cent. Taking into account the adverse circumstances, the progress made has been very fair on the whole.

Particulars are given in the above summary of the average number of scholars on the rolls of each class of institutions. While the increase in scholars was 11,487, the advance in the average number on the rolls was 11,845, indicating greater evenness in the strength of schools from month to month. The average strength of each arts college, upper secondary school, lower secondary school, and primary school for boys was 85, 262, 85 and 28 against 88, 260, 85 and 28, respectively, and that of each upper secondary, lower secondary, and primary school for girls was

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104, 88 and 41 against 109, 90 and 41 in the previous year. Primary and lower secondary schools for girls were thus better attended than those for boys.

Institutions and scholars by districts and district groups.

4. Institutions and scholars for the past two years are shown below by districts and district groups. Public and private institutions and male and female scholars are not distinguished :—

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population as per census returns of 1891.	1897-98.		1898-99.		Increase.		Decrease.	
			Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Northern Circars.										
Ganjám	8,370	1,896,803	1,655	36,844	1,776	38,212	121	1,368	...	...
Vizagapatam	17,242	2,802,992	1,259	31,927	1,354	34,603	95	2,676	...	...
Gódávari	7,857	2,078,782	1,576	53,119	1,604	53,955	28	836	...	...
Kistna	8,397	1,855,582	1,817	45,322	1,801	46,937	...	1,615	16	...
			6,307	167,212	6,535	173,707	244	6,495	16	...
Ceded districts.										
Kurnool	7,514	817,811	612	13,522	670	14,838	58	1,316	...	...
Bellary	6,136	900,126	1,131	25,591	1,215	27,139	84	1,548	...	...
Anantapur	5,275	708,549	537	11,185	580	11,569	43	384	...	...
Cuddapah	8,722	1,272,072	846	18,036	841	17,802	...	...	5	234
			3,126	68,334	3,306	71,348	185	3,248	5	234
Central districts.										
Nellore	8,765	1,463,736	1,191	28,451	1,151	27,015	...	...	40	1,436
Madras	29	452,518	561	39,980	544	39,506	...	...	17	474
Chingleput	2,842	1,136,928	1,151	31,481	1,209	32,013	58	532	...	...
North Arcot	7,616	2,180,487	1,809	50,117	1,797	46,954	...	...	12	3,163
South Arcot	5,217	2,162,851	1,582	42,179	1,467	40,078	...	...	115	2,101
			6,294	192,208	6,168	185,566	58	532	184	7,174
Southern districts.										
Tanjore	3,709	2,228,114	1,883	63,035	1,898	64,386	15	1,351	...	...
Trichinopoly	3,631	1,372,717	970	32,475	950	31,889	...	...	20	586
Madura	8,808	2,608,404	1,627	57,640	1,702	61,406	75	3,766	...	...
Tinnevelly	5,387	1,916,095	1,917	66,835	1,924	68,520	7	1,685	...	...
			6,397	219,985	6,474	226,201	97	6,802	20	586
Inland districts.										
Coimbatore	7,860	2,004,839	1,164	34,703	1,213	36,717	49	2,014	...	...
Salem	7,529	1,962,591	1,172	32,602	1,068	31,125	...	...	104	1,477
Nilgiris	957	99,797	93	4,518	98	4,904	5	386	...	...
			2,429	71,823	2,379	72,746	54	2,400	104	1,477
West coast districts.										
Malabar	5,585	2,652,565	1,730	83,374	1,752	85,881	22	2,507	...	...
South Canara	3,902	1,056,081	685	25,624	649	24,598	...	...	36	1,026
			2,415	108,998	2,401	110,479	22	2,507	36	1,026
Total ...	141,350	35,630,440	26,968	828,560	27,263	840,047	660	21,984	365	10,497

In three of the district groups there was an increase in both schools and scholars, in two a decrease in schools with an increase in scholars and in the remaining district group (central districts) both schools and scholars decreased. Among districts, thirteen returned a larger and eight a smaller number of schools and scholars, Kistna alone showing a loss of 16 schools but an increase of 1,615 scholars. Madura is credited with the largest advance in scholars and Ganjám in schools.

Institutions and scholars according to standards and stages of instruction.

5. The following statement furnishes by districts particulars of institutions of the different grades and the distribution of scholars, male and female, according to standards and stages of instruction on the 31st March 1899 :—

Districts.	Institutions—public and private.												
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Upper secondary schools for boys.	Lower secondary schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	Upper secondary schools for girls.	Lower secondary schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Training schools for masters.	Training schools for mistresses.	Medical schools.	Technical, industrial and art schools.	Total.
Ganjám	2	...	4	18	1,711	...	4	33	4	...	...	...	1,776
Vizagapatam	2	...	7	43	1,202	1	10	82	3	...	...	4	1,354
Gódávari	2	1	6	65	1,439	1	20	67	3	...	...	...	1,604
Kistna	2	...	6	23	1,676	...	7	77	5	2	...	3	1,801
Kurnool	...	...	2	4	648	...	1	13	2	...	...	...	670
Bellary	1	...	3	21	1,166	1	3	17	2	...	...	1	1,215
Anantapur	...	...	2	13	552	...	1	11	1	...	...	...	580
Cuddapah	...	...	2	11	803	...	3	20	2	...	...	...	841
Nellore	1	...	5	11	1,097	...	10	21	4	2	...	...	1,151
Madras	9	3	18	31	375	13	32	40	3	4	1	15	544
Chingleput	...	2	10	14	1,142	...	4	32	4	...	...	1	1,209
North Arcot	1	...	10	20	1,685	1	7	65	4	2	...	2	1,797
South Arcot	2	...	3	36	1,392	...	10	19	4	1	...	...	1,467
Tanjore	3	...	14	82	1,704	...	16	74	3	...	1	1	1,898
Trichinopoly	2	...	5	17	856	...	7	53	2	2	...	6	950
Madura	2	...	7	26	1,618	1	5	35	2	1	...	5	1,702
Tinnevelly	3	...	12	43	1,707	2	19	127	4	2	...	5	1,924
Coimbatore	2	...	9	20	1,147	1	11	20	1	1	...	1	1,213
Salem	1	...	4	19	1,000	...	4	37	2	...	...	1	1,068
Nilgiris	...	...	5	9	71	1	7	4	1	...	...	...	98
Malabar	3	...	11	61	1,617	1	12	41	4	1	...	1	1,752
South Canara	2	...	6	21	605	1	7	5	1	1	...	...	649
Total, 1898-99 ...	40	6	151	608	25,213	24	200	893	61	19	2	46	27,263
Total, 1897-98 ...	*39*	*6*	*150*	*580*	*24,965*	*21*	*185*	*894*	*60*	*19*	*2*	*47*	*26,968*

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Districts.	Scholars—male and female.												
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Upper secondary schools for boys.	Lower secondary schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	Upper secondary schools for girls.	Lower secondary schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Training schools for masters.	Training schools for mistresses.	Medical schools.	Technical, industrial and art schools.	Total.
Ganjám	73	...	273	950	35,737	...	13	1,092	74	...	...	...	38,212
Vizagapatam ...	92	...	731	1,857	28,693	6	65	2,997	58	...	...	104	34,603
Gódávari	139	10	739	2,687	45,787	1	115	4,386	91	...	...	...	53,955
Kistna	96	...	629	1,704	40,550	...	89	3,633	106	14	...	116	46,937
Kurnool	...	...	92	384	13,860	...	6	466	30	...	...	...	14,838
Bellary	19	...	221	691	25,076	10	45	1,036	38	...	...	3	27,139
Anantapur ...	...	...	47	333	10,549	...	2	627	11	...	...	...	11,569
Cuddapah ...	...	...	111	435	16,610	...	30	582	34	...	...	...	17,802
Nellore	17	...	337	761	24,254	...	134	1,385	102	25	...	...	27,015
Madras	1,330	592	2,374	4,204	19,951	228	871	7,631	66	118	360	1,781	39,506
Chingleput ..	...	107	428	1,251	28,106	...	27	1,924	108	...	...	62	32,013
North Arcot ...	14	...	479	1,311	41,374	5	70	3,558	39	11	...	93	46,954
South Arcot ...	95	...	533	1,563	36,146	...	64	1,570	96	11	...	...	40,078
Tanjore	360	...	1,863	4,921	52,427	...	245	4,337	90	...	50	93	64,386
Trichinopoly ...	546	...	1,139	2,035	25,116	...	110	2,627	57	28	...	231	31,889
Madura	128	...	735	1,919	55,787	9	129	2,243	67	30	...	359	61,406
Tinnevelly ...	154	...	1,026	2,807	57,472	82	607	5,914	123	53	...	282	68,520
Coimbatore ...	117	...	720	1,680	32,123	19	180	1,730	43	15	...	90	36,717
Salem	38	...	282	1,451	27,090	...	41	2,181	33	...	...	9	31,125
Nilgiris	...	...	76	618	3,503	3	94	601	9	...	...	...	4,904
Malabar	158	...	1,163	4,068	76,826	19	310	3,145	96	12	...	84	85,881
South Canara ...	150	...	521	1,242	21,492	26	163	948	47	9	...	...	24,598
Total, 1898-99 ...	3,526	709	14,519	38,872	718,529	408	3,410	54,613	1,418	326	410	3,307	840,047
Total, 1897-98 ...	*3,364*	*896*	*14,286*	*37,566*	*709,823*	*359*	*3,223*	*53,362*	*1,440*	*307*	*432*	*3,502*	*828,560*

A comparison with the previous year's totals will show that only two classes of schools, viz., primary schools for girls and technical, industrial and art schools, lost one school each, the other classes of institutions having remained the same or advanced in number. As regards scholars, however, professional colleges, training schools for masters, medical schools and technical, industrial and art schools suffered to some extent. This will be explained afterwards.

In eleven out of 17 districts provided with colleges the number of collegiate students increased, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Bellary, South Arcot, Madura and South Canara having lost a few students. Nearly 38 per cent. of the students were reading in the colleges in the city of Madras, Trichinopoly following with 15 per cent. The fall in the strength of the Law College reduced the numbers attending professional colleges. Upper secondary schools for boys were 233 stronger, but as many as nine districts, including Madras, returned fewer pupils, while, as in 1897–98, lower secondary schools for boys in fifteen districts were better attended. Primary schools for boys and for girls presented a better record in fifteen and sixteen

districts, respectively. Boys' schools in Cuddapah, Nellore, Madras, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Salem, and girls' schools in Kurnool, Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot and Coimbatore returned fewer pupils.

In the margin will be found the distribution of scholars in public institutions for general education over the different stages of instruction at the close of the past two years. There was more or less improvement under each stage. A satisfactory fall is noticed in the number of pupils not reading printed books. The proportion of scholars in the different stages to the total school population was about the same as in the previous year, the percentage in the collegiate, upper secondary, lower secondary, upper primary and lower primary stages, being, respectively, ·5, 2·0, 5·1, 6·8 and 85·6, against ·5, 2·0, 5·1, 6·7 and 85·7 in the previous year and ·4, 1·8, 3·2, 5·9 and 88·7 in Bengal on the 31st March 1898. Madras thus presents a favourable comparison with Bengal.

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Collegiate stage	3,364	3,526
Upper secondary stage	14,438	14,711
Lower secondary stage	36,169	37,281
Upper primary stage	47,532	48,752
Lower primary stage—		
Reading printed books	536,954	543,559
Not reading printed books ...	74,545	73,672
Total ...	713,002	721,501

Institutions according to managing agencies.

6. Institutions are classified below according to managing agencies :—

Institutions.	1897-98. Number.	1897-98. Strength.	1898-99. Number.	1898-99. Strength.
Under public management.				
Government	414	23,983	415	24,170
Board (municipal and local)	3,182	151,988	3,005	147,470
Native State (Sandur)	1	84	1	85
Under private management.				
Aided from public funds	11,934	411,251	12,047	418,538
Unaided	6,049	132,323	6,299	137,408
Indigenous and private	5,388	108,981	5,496	112,376
Total ...	26,968	828,560	27,263	840,047

There was a net increase of one Government school in consequence of the transfer of the training and practising sections of the Technical Institute, Tinnevelly, to departmental management, of the revival of a Muhammadan salary-result school in the city of Madras, and a school in the Vizagapatam Agency temporarily closed in 1898, and of the closing of two girls' schools in Kistna and Nellore and the special drawing class in the Teachers' college. Municipal schools remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 326, with a slightly increased strength; but local fund schools fell in number from 2,856 to 2,679 and in strength from 130,034 to 125,434. The abolition of as many as 177 schools, mostly in the districts noted in the margin, was chiefly with a view to set free more funds for communications under G.O., No. 1686 L., dated 14th August 1895. It is, however, gratifying to note that every class of institutions under private management advanced both in number and in strength : the increase (113) under aided schools, however, fell short of the number of local fund schools closed, which implies that many of the board schools which were closed ceased to exist altogether. The abolition of expensive local fund schools, not intended for backward and indigent classes and not situated in backward localities, would not in itself be a matter for much regret, if the savings were utilized in augmenting the provision for grants-in-aid. This transfer of funds is, however, seldom carried out, the result being a gradual curtailment of the already inadequate funds available for the elementary education of the masses, which, according to the law, devolves on local boards.

Nellore.
North Arcot.
Madura.
Salem.
Malabar.
South Canara.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Education in relation to population.

7. In the following table districts are arranged in the order of the proportion of total scholars on the 31st March last to the population of school age, taking the latter at 15 per cent. of the entire population as per census of 1891 :—

Districts.	Population.	Scholars in						Proportion of scholars to population in									
		1897-98.			1898-99.			1897-98.						1898-99.			
		Public institutions.	Private institutions.	Total.	Public institutions.	Private institutions.	Total.	Public institutions.		Private institutions.		Total.		Public institutions.		Private institutions.	Total.
								1 in		1 in		1 in		1 in		1 in	1 in
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10		11		12		13	14
Madras	452,518	35,419	4,561	39,980	34,597	4,909	39,506	13		99		11		13		92	11
Nilgiris	99,797	4,323	195	4,518	4,701	203	4,904	23		512		22		21		492	20
Tinnevelly ...	1,916,095	55,212	11,623	66,835	56,693	11,827	68,520	35		165		29		34		162	28
Malabar	2,652,565	64,060	19,314	83,374	66,147	19,734	85,881	41		137		32		40		134	31
Bellary	900,126	23,576	2,015	25,591	25,054	2,085	27,139	38		447		35		36		432	33
Tanjore	2,228,114	52,505	10,530	63,035	54,007	10,379	64,386	42		212		35		41		215	35
Chingleput ...	1,136,928	26,923	4,558	31,481	25,828	6,185	32,013	42		249		36		44		184	36
Gódávari ...	2,078,782	49,174	3,945	53,119	50,561	3,394	53,955	42		527		39		41		612	39
Kistna	1,855,582	42,085	3,237	45,322	44,142	2,795	46,937	44		511		42		42		664	40
Madura	2,608,404	47,751	9,889	57,640	50,180	11,226	61,406	55		264		45		52		232	42
South Canara ...	1,056,081	21,566	4,058	25,624	20,138	4,460	24,598	49		260		41		52		237	43
Trichinopoly ...	1,372,717	28,771	3,704	32,475	27,982	3,907	31,889	48		371		42		49		351	43
North Arcot ...	2,130,487	39,876	10,241	50,117	36,478	10,476	46,954	55		213		44		60		208	46
Ganjám	1,896,803	35,230	1,614	36,844	36,231	1,981	38,212	54		1,175		51		52		257	50
South Arcot ...	2,162,851	36,479	5,700	42,179	35,690	4,388	40,078	59		379		51		61		493	54
Nellore	1,463,736	25,329	3,122	28,451	24,155	2,860	27,015	58		469		51		61		512	54
Coimbatore ...	2,004,889	31,515	3,188	34,703	33,422	3,295	36,717	64		629		58		60		608	55
Kurnool	817,811	12,604	918	13,522	13,662	1,176	14,838	65		891		60		60		695	55
Anantapur ...	708,549	10,455	730	11,185	11,003	566	11,569	68		971		63		64		1,252	61
Salem	1,962,591	29,435	3,167	32,602	27,601	3,524	31,125	67		620		60		71		557	63
Cuddapah ...	1,272,072	17,039	997	18,036	16,596	1,206	17,802	75		1,276		71		77		1,065	71
Vizagapatam ...	2,802,992	30,252	1,675	31,927	32,803	1,800	34,603	93		1,673		88		85		1,557	81
Total ...	35,630,440	719,579	108,981	828,560	727,671	112,376	840,047	50		324		43		49		317	42

The proportion increased from 1 in 50 to 1 in 49 in public, and from 1 in 324 to 1 in 317 in private institutions, or from 1 in 43 to 1 in 42 on the whole. Eleven districts retained their position in the list ; Madura gained three places and Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur and South Arcot one place each ; but South Canara lost two places and Nellore, North Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Salem lost each one place. In nine districts against eleven in the previous year the proportion was

above the average. Wide variations will again be noticed among districts in the proportion of scholars to population in private schools. This must be attributed to the same cause as was mentioned in the last report.

8. Statistics relating to the proportion of male and female scholars in public and private institutions in each district to the respective population of school age will be found in the next table :—

Education in relation to population of school age.

Districts.	Population of school age.		1897-98.						1898-99.						Percentage of total scholars to total population of school age.					
			Male scholars.			Female scholars.			Male scholars.			Female scholars.			1897-98.			1898-99.		
	Males.	Females.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public institutions.	All institutions, public and private.		Public institutions.	All institutions, public and private.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18	19	
Ganjám ...	138,488	146,032	33,206	1,588	34,794	2,024	26	2,050	33,896	1,972	35,868	2,335	9	2,344	12·4	12·9		12·7	13·4	
Vizagapatam ...	210,087	210,362	26,014	1,656	27,670	4,238	19	4,257	28,178	1,776	29,954	4,625	24	4,649	7·2	7·6		7·8	8·2	
Gódávari ...	154,071	157,747	38,116	3,696	41,812	11,058	249	11,307	39,010	3,180	42,190	11,551	214	11,765	15·8	17·0		16·2	17·3	
Kistna ...	140,753	137,585	33,045	3,084	36,129	9,040	153	9,193	34,897	2,709	37,606	9,245	86	9,331	15·1	16·3		15·9	16·9	
Kurnool ...	62,120	60,551	10,551	890	11,441	2,053	28	2,081	11,651	1,138	12,789	2,011	38	2,049	10·3	11·0		11·1	12·1	
Bellary ...	68,850	66,169	21,658	1,983	23,641	1,918	32	1,950	23,073	2,036	25,109	1,981	49	2,030	17·5	19·0		18·5	20·1	
Anantapur ...	54,345	51,937	9,388	717	10,105	1,067	13	1,080	9,900	561	10,461	1,103	5	1,108	9·8	10·5		10·4	10·9	
Cuddapah ...	96,951	93,860	15,154	842	15,996	1,885	155	2,040	14,521	1,065	15,586	2,075	141	2,216	8·9	9·5		8·7	9·3	
Nellore ...	110,491	109,069	20,455	2,957	23,412	4,874	166	5,039	19,411	2,645	22,056	4,744	215	4,959	11·1	12·9		11·0	12·3	
Madras ...	33,873	34,005	25,626	4,357	29,983	9,793	204	9,997	24,628	4,612	29,240	9,969	297	10,266	52·2	58·9		51·0	58·2	
Chingleput ...	85,917	84,623	23,173	4,476	27,649	3,750	82	3,832	21,906	6,003	27,909	3,922	182	4,104	15·8	18·5		15·1	18·8	
North Arcot ...	164,181	162,892	34,568	9,149	43,717	5,808	1,092	6,400	31,501	9,217	40,718	4,977	1,259	6,236	12·2	15·3		11·2	14·4	
South Arcot ...	161,870	162,558	32,626	5,587	38,213	3,853	113	3,966	31,551	4,316	35,867	4,139	72	4,211	11·2	13·0		11·0	12·4	
Tanjore ...	159,907	174,310	45,496	9,693	55,189	7,009	837	7,846	46,952	9,539	56,491	7,055	840	7,895	15·7	18·9		16·2	19·3	
Trichinopoly ...	99,535	106,372	25,115	3,614	28,729	3,656	90	3,746	24,188	3,755	27,943	3,794	152	3,946	14·0	15·3		13·6	15·5	
Madura ...	187,785	203,525	44,074	9,569	53,643	3,677	320	3,997	46,166	10,752	56,918	4,014	474	4,488	12·2	14·7		12·8	15·7	
Tinnevelly ...	140,020	147,394	45,490	11,318	56,808	9,722	305	10,027	46,798	11,415	58,213	9,895	412	10,307	19·2	23·3		19·7	23·8	
Coimbatore ...	147,255	153,471	27,868	2,981	30,849	3,647	207	3,854	29,644	3,103	32,747	3,778	192	3,970	10·5	11·5		11·1	12·2	
Salem ...	144,243	150,146	25,600	3,081	28,681	3,835	86	3,921	23,815	3,379	27,194	3,786	145	3,931	10·0	11·1		9·4	10·6	
Nilgiris ...	8,423	6,546	3,430	150	3,580	893	45	938	3,768	154	3,922	933	49	982	28·9	30·2		31·4	32·8	
Malabar ...	197,154	200,731	49,844	14,783	64,627	14,216	4,531	18,747	51,875	15,208	67,083	14,272	4,526	18,798	16·1	21·0		16·6	21·6	
South Canara.	76,640	81,772	18,068	3,011	21,079	3,498	1,047	4,545	16,711	3,188	19,899	3,427	1,272	4,699	13·6	16·3		12·7	15·5	
Total ...	2,642,909	2,701,657	608,565	99,182	707,747	111,014	9,799	120,813	614,040	101,723	715,763	113,631	10,653	124,284	13·5	15·5		13·6	15·7	

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Whether public institutions alone are taken into account, or public and private institutions are viewed together, an improvement will be noticed in the percentage of scholars to population of school age.

In public institutions alone the percentage of male scholars to male population of school age rose from 23·0 to 23·2 and that of female scholars to female population of school age from 4·1 to 4·2. In all institutions, public and private, 27·1 per cent. of the male and 4·6 per cent. of the female population of school age were at school against 26·8 and 4·5 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. From the figures noted in the margin for 1897–98, it will be seen that the relative position of Madras, compared with Bengal and Bombay, as regards the education of boys and girls remained the same as in 1896–97.

Percentage to population of school age.

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
Male scholars	27·8	26·8	27·1
Female scholars	1·9	4·5	4·2
All scholars	14·8	15·5	16·0

Scholars in all institutions on the 31st March last, together with percentages of scholars to population of school age, are shown below for each district group :—

District groups.	Population of school age.	Scholars on 31st March 1899.	Percentage of scholars to population of school age.
Northern Circars	1,295,125	173,707	13·4
Ceded districts	554,783	71,348	12·9
Central do	1,109,479	185,566	16·7
Southern do.	1,218,798	226,201	18·6
Inland do.	610,084	72,746	11·9
West coast do.	556,297	110,479	19·9
	5,344,566	840,047	15·7

In the map hereto attached the district groups are divided into four classes according as they had at school—

(i) less than 12½ per cent. of the population of school age.
(ii) 12½ per cent. and more, but less than 15 per cent. of the population of school age.
(iii) 15 per cent. and more, but less than 17½ per cent. of the population of school age.
(iv) 17½ per cent. and more, but less than 20 per cent. of the population of school age.

The Northern Circars and the Ceded districts come in the second class and the Southern and West coast districts in the fourth class, while the Inland and Central districts continued in the first and third class, respectively.

Scholars according to classes of the community.

9. Male and female scholars in public and private institutions are distinguished below according to the classes of the community to which they belonged :—

Classes of the community.	Population of school age.		Scholars.				Percentage.			
	Boys.	Girls.	1897–98.		1898–99.		1897–98.		1898–99.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans	3,225	2,786	3,979	3,836	4,100	3,827	123·4	137·7	127·1	137·4
Native Christians ...	60,861	62,957	41,841	21,348	40,587	21,194	68·7	33·9	66·7	33·7
Muhammadans	166,667	170,891	83,317	16,978	85,189	16,705	50·0	9·9	51·1	9·8
Hindus — Brahmans ...	83,766	86,490	88,748	18,648	90,170	19,142	105·9	21·6	107·6	22·1
Hindus — Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	1,856,563	1,896,276	448,445	54,379	450,946	56,798	24·2	2·9	24·3	3·0
Hindus — Panchamas ...	431,653	444,988	37,549	5,408	41,632	6,366	8·7	1·2	9·6	1·4
Aborigines	36,790	34,130	3,760	92	3,024	92	10·2	·3	8·2	·3
Others	3,384	3,139	108	124	115	160	3·2	3·9	3·4	5·1
Total ...	2,642,909	2,701,657	707,747	120,813	715,763	124,284	26·8	4·5	27·1	4·6

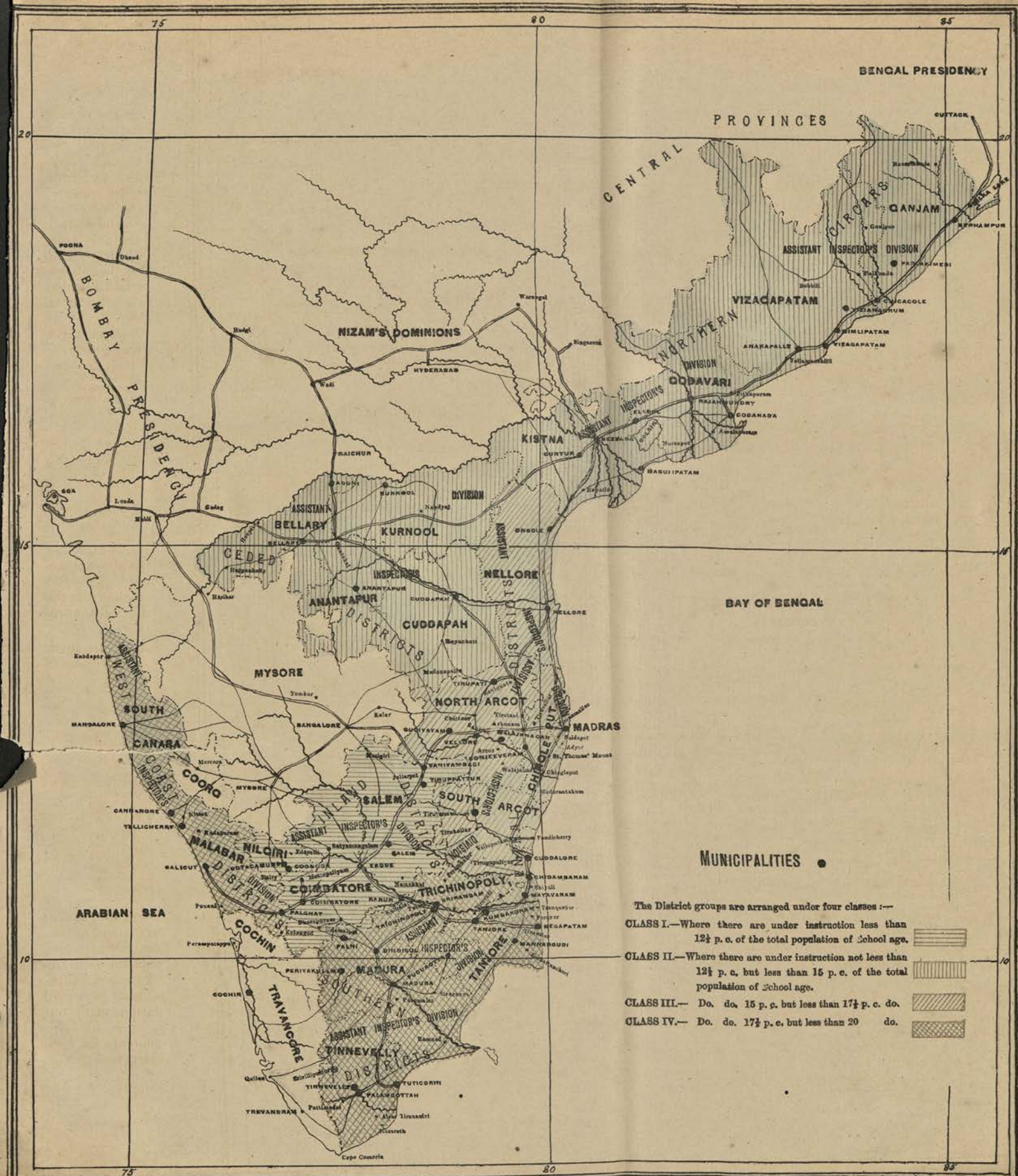
Native Christians and aborigines contributed fewer male scholars and Europeans, Native Christians and Muhammadans fewer female scholars than in the previous year. Panchamas again made a substantial advance. How many pupils, classed as Native Christians in 1897–98, have been classed as Panchamas in the returns of the year under report, I have no means of ascertaining. I cannot, otherwise, account for the decrease in the number of Native Christians, both boys and girls. Non-Brahman caste Hindus, who form the bulk of the population, made but an insignificant advance.

In the following summary will be found the distribution of scholars of each class of the community over the different stages and standards of instruction :—

MAP I

MADRAS PRESIDENCY—SHEWING THE PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS TO THE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE.

1899



A. J. D. BARREN, LITHO., MADRAS.

Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to classes of the community.							
		Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.			Aborigines.	Others.
					Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas.		
Public institutions.									
University—									
Arts colleges for men. Men.	3,501	33	250	73	2,472	658	1	...	14
Women.	18	16	2	...	...	..	...	...	...
Arts colleges for women. Men.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women.	7	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	...
Professional colleges for Men.	706	21	54	10	472	149	...	...	...
Women.	3	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Secondary schools for boys—									
Upper secondary, English. Boys.	14,291	296	1,223	399	8,362	3,979	21	...	11
Girls.	12	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower do. do. Boys.	31,134	914	3,488	1,518	13,566	11,483	123	...	42
Girls.	159	80	52	...	4	23	...	...	...
Do. do. Vernacular. Boys.	2,511	3	461	152	980	805	101	...	...
Girls.	67	...	57	...	4	1	5	...	...
Secondary schools for girls—									
Upper secondary, English. Boys.	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls.	384	195	183	...	...	6	...	...	...
Lower do. do. Boys.	121	67	45	...	1	6	2	...	...
Girls.	1,517	720	851	1	8	29	2	...	6
Upper secondary, Vernacular. Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls.	11	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	...
Lower do. do. Boys.	12	...	7	...	...	5	...	...	..
Girls.	1,660	3	969	27	124	516	19	...	2
Primary schools for—									
Boys ... ... Boys ...	554,639	1,837	31,366	56,107	56,416	366,639	39,256	2,979	39
Girls ...	57,901	496	9,428	5,901	9,930	26,926	5,124	88	8
Girls ... ... Boys ...	2,599	698	754	246	178	535	180	...	8
Girls ...	50,844	1,813	8,249	4,155	8,855	26,519	1,109	...	144
Training schools for—									
Masters ... Men ...	1,407	...	350	73	473	440	71	...	...
Women.	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mistresses ... Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women.	326	40	241	19	3	21	2	...	...
Other special schools for Men ...	3,106	218	631	328	629	1,198	91	10	1
Women.	611	451	119	40	...	1	...	...	...
Total, public institutions. Male scholars.	614,040	4,100	38,629	58,906	83,558	385,897	39,846	2,989	115
Female scholars.	113,631	3,827	20,171	10,143	18,928	54,053	6,261	88	160
Private institutions.									
Advanced schools teaching—									
Arabic or Persian... Boys.	2,500	...	...	2,500	..	...	...	...	...
Girls.	105	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit ... ... Boys.	2,661	...	...	...	2,487	114	...	...	...
Girls.	11	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—									
A vernacular ... Boys.	75,771	...	1,936	3,006	4,125	64,891	1,778	35	...
Girls.	4,115	...	1,023	35	206	2,742	105	4	...
The Quran ... ... Boys.	20,851	...	22	20,777	...	44	8	...	...
Girls.	6,422	...	...	6,422	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards. Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, private institutions. Male scholars.	101,723	...	1,958	26,283	6,612	65,049	1,786	35	...
Female scholars.	10,653	...	1,023	6,562	214	2,745	105	4	...
Grand total. 1898-99	840,047	7,927	61,781	101,894	109,312	507,744	47,998	3,116	275
1897-98	828,560	7,815	63,189	100,295	107,396	502,824	42,957	3,852	232

Arts colleges contained 152 more male scholars, and all classes except Europeans, Native Christians and Panchamas contributed to the increase, Brahmans more than regaining the number lost in the previous year. The continued increase in the number of Muhammadan students is encouraging.

Professional colleges suffered heavily in numbers, and all classes participated in the loss, particularly Brahmans.

Upper secondary forms received an accession of 227 boys and 46 girls, the increase under boys being shared by all classes except aborigines, while that under

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girls was confined to Europeans and Native Christians, chiefly to the latter. Five more Panchama boys were reading in the high school forms.

Lower secondary forms were attended by 946 more boys and 166 more girls, the increase in boys being, as in the case of upper secondary forms, shared by all classes except aborigines, while that under girls extended to all classes except Europeans. The presence of 57 more Panchama boys and six more Panchama girls in lower secondary forms is encouraging. Over one-half of the increase under girls appertained to Native Christians, while the number of Brahman girls rose by 28. The facts that only 140 Brahman girls were reading in lower secondary forms in the whole Presidency and that not one Brahman girl was found in the upper secondary stage call for the earnest consideration of the educated members of that section of the community.

Primary classes had 4,564 more boys and 2,388 more girls on the rolls than on the 31st March 1898. Native Christian boys fell from 33,928 to 32,120, and boys belonging to the aboriginal classes from 3,670 to 2,979, while the other sections of the community were all better represented. The decrease under Native Christians is probably due to a large number of pupils being classed as Panchamas and that under aborigines to more correct classification. Europeans, Native Christians, Muhammadans and aborigines contributed fewer girls, though the total number of girls in the primary stage rose by 2,388. The decrease in the number of Muhammadan girls, viz., 746, is large and disappointing.

The percentages of male scholars of the different sections of the population at each stage of general instruction to the total number of male scholars at the respective stages on the 31st March last stood approximately as follows :—

	Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Others.
Collegiate stage	1	7	2	71	19	...
Upper secondary stage ...	2	9	3	58	28	...
Lower secondary do. ...	3	12	5	43	36	1
Primary stage	1	6	10	10	66	7

It is interesting to note that the several classes did not vary their relative positions in the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary stages, and that in the collegiate stage also all the classes excepting Native Christians and Brahmans maintained their positions. Native Christians lost 1 per cent. and Brahmans gained 1 per cent. in the collegiate stage. The above figures reveal very prominently the inequality of progress in higher education made by the several sections of the population, and I cannot but reiterate here the advice I gave to non-Brahman communities in the last report, namely, to make sustained and earnest efforts to avail themselves more largely than in the past of the benefits of higher education.

The number at each stage of instruction in public institutions out of every thousand male scholars belonging to the main sections of the population will be found below :—

	Arts colleges.	Upper secondary stage.	Lower secondary stage.	Primary stage.	Professional colleges and special schools.
Europeans	8	75	240	618	59
Native Christians	6	32	104	831	27
Muhammadans	1	7	28	957	7
Brahmans	30	100	174	677	19
Non-Brahman caste Hindus	2	10	32	951	5

At the collegiate stage, Europeans and Native Christians each lost one in a thousand, while Brahmans gained two in a thousand. At the upper secondary stage Brahmans and non-Brahman caste Hindus retained their positions, while the other classes secured a larger proportion, and at the lower secondary stage Europeans and Muhammadans retained their positions, while the other classes presented a favourable comparison.

Scholars according to wealth.

10. The distribution of scholars according to the wealth condition of their parents or guardians shows that the number of scholars belonging to the richer, middle and poorer classes rose from 6,716, 147,911 and 673,933 to 7,316, 151,353 and 681,378, or by 9, 2 and 1 per cent., respectively. In Arts colleges 921 male scholars were of the poorer classes against 998; but their proportion to the total college population is

over 26 per cent., which shows that fair facilities are afforded to poor youths to study up to the B.A. degree Examination. Of the male pupils in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages, 37 and 51 per cent., respectively, belonged to the poorer classes, while of the female pupils in the above stages they formed 25 and 55 per cent A comparison with the figures of the previous year will show that these classes have been advancing in the secondary stage of instruction also.

11. Scholars in public and private institutions, classified according to the chief occupation of their parents or guardians, stood as per margin. Officials contributed fewer scholars, all the other classes being better represented than in the previous year. Officials, traders and land-holders contributed together 83, 81 and 69 per cent. of the male scholars in the collegiate, upper secondary and lower secondary stages against 85, 81 and 68 per cent. To the same classes belonged 72 and 52 per cent. of female scholars in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages against 76 and 53 per cent. in 1897–98. The above figures seem to point to a very deplorable state of things, namely, that the well-to-do classes are growing more indifferent than ever to the education of their girls.

Scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.

	1898.	1899.
Officials	35,906	35,638
Petty officials	60,767	62,540
Traders	112,469	114,626
Land-holders	360,844	361,468
Artisans	62,974	65,412
Coolies	173,052	176,571
Mendicants	9,712	10,489
Others	12,836	13,303
	828,560	840,047

12. The distribution of male and female scholars in public and private institutions, according to the languages they were learning or through which they were receiving instruction, is given below for the past two years :—

Scholars according to languages studied.

Languages.	1897–98.				1898–99.			
	Public institutions.		Private institutions.		Public institutions.		Private institutions.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
(i) English	136,294	12,999	79	...	141,133	14,127	307	...
Total	136,294	12,999	79	...	141,133	14,127	307	...
(ii) *Classical language*—								
Latin	1,311	221	...	...	1,384	197	...	...
Greek	35	11	...	...	18	7	...	...
French	1	204	...	...	5	261	...	...
Arabic	18,683	5,981	20,836	5,939	15,463	5,430	22,969	6,376
Persian	305	3	306	...	367	...	440	5
Sanskrit	8,173	180	2,639	7	8,836	742	2,681	18
Total	28,508	6,600	23,781	5,946	26,073	6,637	26,090	6,399
(iii) *Vernacular language*—								
Tamil	290,612	45,489	46,719	643	296,296	45,875	47,994	833
Telugu	187,281	36,343	17,864	533	193,178	37,122	17,325	685
Malayalam	52,689	10,405	6,437	1,708	51,406	13,521	6,576	1,650
Canarese	31,891	4,129	2,008	98	31,660	4,108	1,783	91
Hindustani	17,199	5,995	4,060	984	16,560	5,862	3,644	599
Uriya	24,857	632	338	11	25,240	912	1,345	4
Tulu	51	53	...	...	13	15	15	...
Marathi	...	64	6	...	37	45	...	...
Konkani	...	...	843	715	...	...	812	867
Total	604,580	103,110	78,275	4,692	614,390	107,460	79,494	4,729

A further advance of 3·7 and 8·7 per cent., respectively, will be noticed in the number of boys and girls reading English. This indicates a steadily growing desire to obtain a knowledge of the English language. In the interests of progress this is as it should be. Among the classical languages, Sanskrit was read by the largest number of candidates next to Arabic, which was, however, mostly confined to the recitation of the Quran by rote. Of the important vernaculars, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Uriya were read by a larger number of scholars, while Canarese and Hindustani were read by fewer scholars. Of the scholars in public institutions in Madras, Bengal and Bombay on the 31st March 1898, about 21 per cent., 11 per cent. and 8 per cent., respectively, were studying English.

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13. Notwithstanding a large increase in the total number of scholars, there was, according to the figures in the margin, a decrease in the number of scholars unprotected from small-pox. The only unprotected boy in the collegiate stage was reading in the Madras Christian College, and probably by this time he has been vaccinated. The provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code regarding vaccination were strictly enforced.

Scholars with reference to protection from small-pox.

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Colleges	5	...	1	...
Secondary schools ...	998	395	1,177	369
Primary schools ...	36,312	7,883	32,577	7,216
Special schools ...	...	2	...	...

14. Unlike what took place in the previous year, municipalities sustained a loss in institutions and scholars, while non-municipal areas are credited with a marked increase in both schools and scholars as will be seen from the particulars furnished in the margin. The bulk of the above decrease and increase appertained to primary schools for boys. Of the total number of institutions and scholars, 10·3 and 21·6 per cent., respectively, belonged to municipal towns against 10·8 and 22·2 per cent. on the 31st March 1898. In Appendix J will be found statistics relating to each municipality. The percentages of male and female scholars in all municipalities to the respective populations of school age were 90·8 and 23·4 against 92·2 and 23·2. In as many as 24 municipalities more than 100 per cent. of the estimated male population of school age were at school.

Relative extent of education in municipal and non-municipal areas.

Classes of institutions.	Municipalities.		Non-municipal areas.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Arts colleges	38	3,398	2	128
Professional colleges	4	602	2	107
Secondary schools { for boys ...	290	48,059	469	30,621
Secondary schools { for girls ...	160	16,159	64	4,936
Primary schools { for boys ...	1,970	92,981	23,243	600,259
Primary schools { for girls ..	273	16,059	620	21,277
Training schools { for masters ..	31	931	30	487
Training schools { for mistresses	17	295	2	31
Other special schools	38	3,172	10	545
Total ...	2,821	181,656	24,442	658,391
Total, 1897-98 ...	*2,900*	*183,576*	*24,068*	*644,984*

General statistics of receipts and charges.

15. The expenditure on education, direct and indirect, from all sources for the past two years is compared below under the main heads adopted in general tables 2 and 4. Surplus fees in Government and board institutions have been taken into account. The charges against secondary schools include, as usual, the cost of their primary departments, and the entries against 'Miscellaneous' include the figures relating to indigenous and private schools for which returns have been furnished.

Heads of expenditure.	1897-98.					
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
University education.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges	2,60,593	...	891	1,89,471	1,86,528	6,37,483
Professional colleges	1,54,435	...	10	75,159	8,387	2,37,991
School education, general.						
Secondary schools	3,89,602	30,854	37,894	9,57,473	6,96,436	21,12,259
Primary schools	2,71,034	6,05,067	1,42,310	5,43,720	5,41,122	21,03,253
School education, special.						
Training schools	1,52,729	24,198	706	630	31,370	2,09,633
Other special schools	1,32,211	33,037	19,043	29,658	82,935	2,96,884
Total direct expenditure ...	13,60,604	6,93,156	2,00,854	17,96,111	15,46,778	55,97,503
University	...	...	...	1,44,682	20,448	1,65,130
Direction and inspection ...	3,49,377	1,01,630	14,296	...	...	4,65,303
Scholarships	58,852	8,017	60	...	26,591	93,520
Buildings and special grants ...	1,53,636	34,205	12,806	...	1,30,245	3,30,892
Miscellaneous	13,287	...	2,140	1,44,509	85,371	2,45,307
Total indirect expenditure ...	5,75,152	1,43,852	29,302	2,89,191	2,62,655	13,00,152
Grand total ...	19,35,756	8,37,008	2,30,156	20,85,302	18,09,433	68,97,655

Heads of expenditure.	1898-99.					
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
University education.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges	2,60,011	...	468	1,78,599	1,94,490	6,33,568
Professional colleges	1,62,781	...	...	67,959	11,032	2,41,772
School education, general.						
Secondary schools	4,01,368	25,784	38,180	9,95,832	7,39,148	22,00,312
Primary schools	2,71,080	5,86,432	1,46,928	5,55,733	5,57,924	21,18,106
School education, special.						
Training schools	1,56,218	22,319	1,233	772	26,685	2,07,227
Other special schools	1,00,361	39,999	23,519	27,996	1,00,090	2,91,965
Total direct expenditure ...	13,51,828	6,74,534	2,10,328	18,26,891	16,29,369	56,92,950
University	...	...	...	1,63,500	16,603	1,80,103
Direction and inspection ...	3,51,769	1,02,511	15,026	...	...	4,69,306
Scholarships	59,599	7,979	1,117	...	25,089	93,784
Buildings and special grants ...	1,10,836	25,832	7,357	...	2,64,259	4,08,284
Miscellaneous	55,558	...	...	1,41,752	85,244	2,82,554
Total indirect expenditure ...	5,77,762	1,36,322	23,500	3,05,252	3,91,195	14,34,031
Grand total ...	19,29,590	8,10,856	2,33,828	21,32,143	20,20,564	71,26,981

There was a further increase in the total expenditure of over 229 thousand rupees. Fees contributed 47 thousand and private funds 211 thousand rupees more, and public funds 29 thousand rupees less. Provincial and local funds spent, respectively, six thousand and 26 thousand rupees less and municipal funds three thousand rupees more. A smaller outlay on buildings chiefly explains the decrease under provincial funds and, as I have noticed elsewhere, the retrenchment of the allotment for education with a view to set free more funds for communications resulted in the decrease under local funds. Of the total expenditure, public funds, fees and private funds met 42, 30 and 28 per cent. against 44, 30 and 26 per cent., respectively, in 1897-98.

On direct expenditure, however, only 95 thousand rupees more were spent, provincial and local funds spending nine and 19 thousand rupees less and municipal funds, fees and private funds spending nine thousand, 31 thousand and 83 thousand more, respectively. Secondary and primary schools cost 88 and 15 thousand rupees more and professional colleges four thousand more, while on all other classes of institutions a smaller sum was expended. Of the increase of 134 thousand rupees on indirect charges, 15 thousand rupees appertained to the University, 77 thousand rupees to buildings and special grants and 37 thousand rupees to miscellaneous items. The large expenditure on the new premises of the Young Men's Christian Association chiefly accounts for the larger outlay on buildings and special grants, while the grant of 25 thousand rupees to the Victoria Students' Hostel, Madras, the outlay of sixteen thousand five hundred rupees on fittings to the physical laboratory of the Presidency College and the debit to this Department of the salary and allowances of Mr. Parsons, deputed to enquire into the existence of 'dummy' schools in Malabar, raised the expenditure on 'miscellaneous' items.

Madras again occupied a middle position between Bengal and Bombay in regard to the percentage of expenditure from public funds, from fees and from miscellaneous items to the total expenditure in 1897-98, as will be seen from the figures in the margin. Provincial funds alone contributed during the above year 2,484 thousand rupees in Bengal, 2,046 thousand rupees in Bombay and 1,944 thousand rupees in Madras, meeting, respectively, 23, 28 and 28 per cent. of the total expenditure.

	Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.
Public funds	34	46	44
Fees	45	20	30
Other sources	21	34	26

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If surplus fees and the expenditure on indigenous and private schools be omitted from account, the expenditure will be found to be, as per particulars in the margin, Rs. 69,12,173, of which provincial funds met 27·93, local funds 11·78, municipal funds 3·43, fees 28·84 and private funds 28·02 per cent. Public funds and fees thus met 1·98 and ·12 per cent. less and private funds 2·10 per cent. more than in 1897–98. Over 62 per cent. of the total expenditure appertained to secondary and primary education.

	Total expenditure. Rs.	Percentage to total expenditure.
Arts colleges	6,33,568	9·17
Professional colleges ...	2,41,772	3·50
Schools, general	43,18,418	62·47
Schools, special	4,99,192	7·22
General or indirect charges.	12,19,223	17·64
Total ...	69,12,173	100·00

Payments from provincial, local and municipal funds to Government, board and aided institutions are compared below for the past two years, surplus fees having been taken into account:—

	1897-98.			1898-99.		
	Provincial. Rs.	Local. Rs.	Municipal. Rs.	Provincial. Rs.	Local. Rs.	Municipal. Rs.
Government institutions ...	7,72,518	23,603	17,255	7,57,003	32,382	21,021
Board do. ...	1,17,498	4,41,564	80,550	1,21,443	4,12,175	80,771
Aided do. ...	4,70,588	2,24,989	1,03,049	4,73,382	2,29,977	1,08,536
Total ...	13,60,604	6,93,156	2,00,854	13,51,828	6,74,534	2,10,328

Government expended less on its own institutions, but more on board and aided institutions, and similarly, local boards expended less on their own institutions and more on Government and aided institutions than in 1897–98. The expenditure on the aluminium industry was not debited to education last year. The large fall in the outlay by local boards on their own institutions is the outcome of the closing of a large number of local fund schools as has already been explained in paragraph 6. Municipal funds spent more on all classes of institutions, and aided institutions received a larger subsidy from provincial, local and municipal funds.

16. Particulars of provincial charges and receipts are furnished below for the past five years; they include, as usual, the figures relating to the Medical College, including the school department, and exclude those relating to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund:—

Provincial charges and receipts.

Charges and receipts.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	897-98.	1898-99.
Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	56,340	57,006	55,615	60,980	56,477
Inspection	2,83,969	2,93,163	2,85,471	* 2,87,629	* 2,94,524
Government colleges and schools ... General.	3,89,844	4,04,636	4,05,235	4,19,767	4,27,508
Government colleges and schools ... Special.	5,02,475	5,05,796	5,15,507	5,34,443	5,22,195
Scholarships in colleges and schools. General.	12,061	12,524	17,030	24,527	26,568
Scholarships in colleges and schools. Special.	14,579	19,123	19,401	21,518	20,371
Grants-in-aid to Schools under private management.	4,66,125	4,83,399	4,93,182	5,26,192	5,22,838
Grants-in-aid to do. under municipal management.	32,216	32,971	31,146	33,607	34,019
Grants-in-aid to do. under local boards	96,008	1,03,410	98,890	92,958	92,699
Registration of books	3,283	3,218	3,216	3,126	3,351
Purchase and collection of oriental manuscripts.	1,867	1,818	2,129	1,848	1,835
Workshop, College of Engineering	22,886	2,561	...	...	...
Refunds and miscellaneous charges	15,783	18,462	18,547	17,375	60,571
Government educational buildings	2,41,344	2,48,364	1,03,058	99,285	67,389
Total charges ...	21,38,780	21,86,451	20,48,427	21,23,255	21,30,345
Receipts.					
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	1,63,177	1,76,960	1,73,440	1,64,565	1,57,275
Income on endowments credited to Government	2,635	2,049	2,049	2,049	2,447
Departmental examination fees	7,314	6,993	8,324	9,377	10,732
Sale of books	1,012	28	66	58	3
Sales at the School of Arts	8,227	9,293	7,482	5,217	9,449
Contributions from local and municipal funds.	46,119	42,325	34,473	43,021	52,584
Private contributions	1,265	...	1,209	1,209	2,418
Miscellaneous receipts	13,666	16,518	21,223	14,626	17,452
Total receipts ...	2,43,415	2,54,166	2,48,256	2,40,122	2,52,360
Net expenditure ...	18,95,365	19,32,285	18,00,161	18,83,133	18,77,985

* The grant of Rs. 768 to Mappilla Inspecting schoolmasters is shown against grants-in-aid to schools under local boards.

On direction and inspection Rs. 2,392 more than in the previous year and Rs. 5,701 more than in the finally revised estimate were spent, the expected savings under salaries not having accrued owing chiefly to increased expenditure on leave allowances and increments to salaries. The larger earnings of salary-results schools in the shape of stipends and payment of certain arrears of results stipends of 1897–98 account for the increased expenditure on Government colleges and schools, general, while the reduced expenditure on the Medical College, including the school department, chiefly explains the decrease under Government colleges and schools, special. On scholarships in the Medical College Rs. 2,082 less were spent; but the increased expenditure on the same item in other Government institutions resulted in a net additional outlay of Rs. 894. Compared with the revised estimate under 'Scholarships,' the actuals show an excess of Rs. 2,873, arts colleges, girls' schools, and special schools having, respectively, cost about Rs. 1,000, Rs. 1,400 and Rs. 400 more, owing to the scholarships offered having been appropriated to a larger extent than in any previous year. Grants-in-aid paid to local and municipal boards were slightly in excess of the amounts paid in 1897–98; but in the grants paid to institutions under private management, there was a decrease of Rs. 3,354, which will be explained later. The increase under 'Miscellaneous' has been explained in the last paragraph. The reduced outlay on educational buildings is mainly owing to the Law College buildings having been completed. Fees yielded less chiefly owing to a large fall in the strength of the Law College; but other receipts more than made good the loss from fees. The net expenditure was Rs. 18,77,985, which fell short of the previous year's figure by Rs. 5,148.

The expenditure proper of the Department was Rs. 18,98,575, deducting from the gross expenditure of Rs. 21,30,345, the sum of Rs. 1,64,381 spent on the Medical College, including stipends, and which is debited to 'Medical,' and Rupees 67,389 expended on educational buildings by the Public Works Department out of the grants placed at its disposal. The Accountant-General's final statement gives the total expenditure on education, and on stationery and adjusting heads, so far as they appertain to this Department, as Rs. 18,98,584. Deducting from this sum Rs. 9 paid to a result school in Nellore over and above the amount passed for payment in the certifying memorandum, we arrive at the figure in the returns. I understand that this error has been corrected in the current year's accounts. Of the net provincial expenditure of Rs. 18,77,985, as per above statement, Rs. 95,635 represent the net cost of the Medical College, including stipends, and Rs. 67,389, the Public Works Department outlay on educational buildings. The net cost proper of the Department was thus Rs. 17,14,961, which is reconciled as below with the Accountant-General's total:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Gross expenditure deducting the over-payment of Rs. 9...		18,98,575
Receipts credited to Education	1,81,167	
Interest on the Hobart and Mangalore endowments not credited to Education	2,447	
		1,83,614
Net cost ...		17,14,961

Column 34 of general table 4 gives the net provincial expenditure as Rupees 19,30,749. If the total of the marginally-noted items, which are not debited to Education, be deducted as also the surplus of the Law College fees amounting to Rs. 1,159, the balance will be found to be the same as the figure shown above, viz., Rs. 17,14,961.

	Rs.
Medical College and school and stipends ...	95,635
Educational buildings	67,389
Lawrence Asylum	48,000
Grants to orphanages	3,605
Total ...	2,14,629

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The expenditure proper of the Department, viz., Rs. 18,98,575, is Rs. 35,575 in excess of the sanctioned grant as shown in the margin. An increased expenditure was anticipated by me under direction and inspection to meet leave allowances and increments to salaries not budgeted for, and an addition of Rs. 6,200 was accordingly proposed in my letter, No. 1823, dated 13th February 1899. The estimated outlay on salary-results stipends in Government schools for boys and girls was exceeded by Rs. 11,162 owing to larger earnings and payment of arrears of 1897–98. On professional colleges and special schools a sum of Rs. 8,560 (Rs. 4,23,760—Rs. 4,15,200) was spent over and above the estimate, as owing to payment of increments to salaries, the estimated savings under salaries were not fully realized. On 'grants-in-aid' and 'adjusting heads' together, the sanctioned allotment was exceeded by Rs. 15,640, which will be explained later. The provision for grants to hostels was not fully utilized, and the savings went to meet a portion of the additional outlay on grants-in-aid and scholarships. For the latter item an additional allotment of Rs. 6,000 was proposed in my letter quoted above, as all the scholarships notified were fully appropriated, and the estimated savings did not, therefore, accrue.

	Rs.
As per original budget, including adjusting heads and printing	18,41,460
Amount sanctioned for fitting up the physical laboratory, Presidency College	16,500
Special grant to Breeks' Memorial school, Ootacamund	600
Special grant towards Mr. Parson's pay and allowances	4,500
	18,63,000
Actuals	18,98,575
Excess ...	35,575

Local fund operations.

17. Schools under the management of local boards fell in number from 2,856 to 2,679, and in strength from 130,034 to 125,434, compared with the previous year. The expenditure from local funds on education dwindled from Rs. 9,09,061 in 1895–96, Rs. 8,74,237 in 1396–97 and Rs. 8,40,049 in 1897–98 to Rs. 8,14,080 in 1898–99. This steady fall in expenditure is solely due to the policy enunciated in G.O., No. 1686-L. of 1895. Full particulars of schools, scholars and expenditure for the year under report are furnished in general table (7). The gross and net expenditure from local funds under grant 2 amounted to Rs. 10,75,333 and Rs. 8,14,080, respectively.

Municipal operations.

18. Institutions under the management of municipal bodies remained the same in number as in the previous year, viz., 326, but received a slight accession to their strength, which rose from 21,904 to 22,036. The expenditure from municipal funds on education rose from Rs. 2,24,011 in 1895–96, Rs. 2,33,273 in 1896–97, Rs. 2,32,813 in 1897–98 to Rs. 2,37,358 in 1898–99, which is the highest figure on record. Full particulars of institutions, scholars and expenditure for the year under report are given in general table (7). The gross and net expenditure from municipal funds amounted, respectively, to Rs. 3,65,076 and Rs. 2,37,358.

Distribution of direct expenditure among the different classes of institutions.

19. In the following summary, the amount of direct expenditure on education during 1898–99 is distributed among the different classes of institutions, the figures against primary schools including those relating to primary departments of secondary schools :—

Classes of institutions.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
Government.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges — general	1,60,035	...	...	52,607	1,919	2,13,961
Colleges — professional	1,63,940	...	...	66,800	11,032	2,41,772
Secondary schools — for boys ...	19,710	...	...	15,707	1,034	36,451
	*(L.A.) 11,443	...	...	...	26,247	37,690
Secondary schools — for girls ...	21,127	...	...	723	428	22,278
	*(L.A.) 8,597	...	...	...	...	8,597
Primary schools — for boys ...	68,375	...	...	3,541	2,673	74,589
	*(L.A.) 18,860	...	...	...	43,258	62,118
Primary schools — for girls ...	78,506	...	...	2,141	15	80,662
	*(L.A.) 7,723	...	...	...	4,422	12,145
Training schools	1,18,668	139	721	401	299	1,20,228
Other special schools ...	79,801	32,243	20,300	14,796	13,976	1,61,116
	*(L.A.) 1,377	...	...	...	3,159	4,536
Total ...	7,10,162	32,382	21,021	1,56,116	31,376	9,51,057
	*(L.A.) 48,000	...	...	...	77,086	1,25,086

* (L.A.) stands for Lawrence Asylum.

Classes of institutions.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
Board.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Colleges, general	4,785	...	468	9,571	63	14,887
Secondary schools { for boys ...	47,965	8,599	...	1,83,315	1,812	2,41,691
Secondary schools { for girls ...	81	...	251	5	...	337
Primary schools { for boys ...	58,416	3,70,680	77,079	1,42,842	2,129	6,51,146
Primary schools { for girls ...	2,790	3,440	3,929	309	...	10,468
Training schools	4,480	21,700	512	6	12	26,710
Other special schools	2,926	7,756	3,219	1,359	9,081	24,341
Total ...	1,21,443	4,12,175	85,458	3,37,407	13,097	9,69,580
Native States.						
Secondary schools for boys ...	...	...	...	299	691	990
Primary schools for boys ...	...	...	...	158	266	424
Total ...	...	...	...	457	957	1,414
Aided.						
Colleges, general	95,191	...	...	1,11,328	1,71,228	3,77,747
Secondary schools { for boys ...	1,02,136	278	28,940	4,98,156	2,38,941	8,68,451
Secondary schools { for girls ...	45,516	...	...	45,154	1,36,281	2,26,951
Primary schools { for boys ...	87,309	2,27,990	79,443	3,59,371	4,06,160	11,60,273
Primary schools { for girls ...	93,903	1,229	153	55,207	2,80,170	4,30,662
Training schools	33,070	480	...	365	24,625	58,540
Other special schools	16,257	...	...	11,652	68,121	96,030
Total ...	4,73,382	2,29,977	1,08,536	10,81,233	13,25,526	32,18,654
Unaided.						
Colleges, general	...	...	...	5,693	21,280	26,973
Secondary schools { for boys ...	...	...	...	97,813	29,285	1,27,098
Secondary schools { for girls ...	...	...	...	660	7,058	7,718
Primary schools { for boys ...	...	...	...	1,40,296	96,860	2,37,156
Primary schools { for girls ...	...	...	...	1,181	19,342	20,523
Training schools	...	...	...	...	1,749	1,749
Other special schools	...	...	...	189	5,753	5,942
Total ...	...	...	...	2,45,832	1,81,327	4,27,159

Compared with the previous year, the gross and net expenditure on Government institutions fell by Rs. 4,651 and Rs. 22,579, respectively. Professional colleges and primary schools for boys and girls cost more, but the other classes of institutions cost less. Leaving out minor variations, an increased expenditure of about 11 thousand rupees on primary schools for boys and a reduced expenditure of about 15 thousand rupees on special schools, especially the medical school, explain the decrease in the gross expenditure. Local and municipal boards contributed about ten thousand rupees more towards the upkeep of the school department of the Medical College, and the miscellaneous receipts from the sale of manufactures of the School of Arts and other sources yielded about four thousand rupees more than in 1897–98. These increases mainly account for the comparatively heavy fall in the net expenditure. Taking the surplus fees of the Law College into account, the net cost to Government on its own institutions will be found to have fallen from 75·8 to 74·5 per cent. of the total cost.

The abolition of a large number of local fund schools, already referred to, brought about the decrease of Rs. 15,543 in the total cost of board schools and of Rs. 29,389 in the net cost to local fund boards. The bulk of the decrease appertained to primary schools for boys. Taking the surplus fees into account, the net expenditure to boards on their own institutions will be found to have fallen from 52·7 to 50·6 per cent.

The total expenditure on aided institutions rose by Rs. 79,289, towards which public and private funds contributed Rs. 13,269 and Rs. 66,313 more and fees Rs. 293 less than in the preceding year. Every class of institutions, training schools excepted, participated in the increase. Public funds met 25·2 per cent. against 25·4 per cent.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The progress of expenditure from provincial funds on the secondary and primary education of boys and girls during the past five years will be seen from the figures recorded in the margin. It will be noticed that while the total expenditure rose by 11 thousand rupees, the expenditure on primary schools for boys was 15 thousand rupees in excess of the previous year's figure. The expenditure on secondary and primary schools stood in the proportions of 37·8 and 62·2 per cent. against 38·4 and 61·6 per cent. in 1897–98.

Schools.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1898–99.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary boys ...	1,47,947	1,57,087	1,59,701	1,73,477	1,69,811
Secondary girls ...	59,166	59,679	58,448	62,540	66,724
Primary boys ...	1,94,814	2,04,732	1,98,886	1,98,867	2,14,100
Primary girls ...	1,64,017	1,56,311	1,75,890	1,79,651	1,75,199

The figures in the margin show that the expenditure from local funds on secondary and primary schools for boys has been steadily diminishing since 1895–96. The decrease under secondary schools need not be dwelt on, seeing that the secondary education of boys is not a charge on local funds. But the decrease under primary schools for boys is a matter of serious import. Of the total expenditure, 97·8 per cent. was devoted to the primary education of boys against 97·4 per cent. in the previous year.

Schools.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1898–99.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary boys ...	31,265	26,382	20,519	12,864	8,877
Secondary girls ...	151	250	...	...	...
Primary boys ...	6,56,246	6,60,948	6,46,699	6,19,267	5,98,670
Primary girls ...	2,927	3,291	3,007	3,790	4,669

An increase will be noticed from the marginal summary in the expenditure from municipal funds, the increase being shared by all classes of schools except primary schools for girls. Of the total expenditure, 15·2 and 82·5 per cent., respectively, related to the secondary and primary education of boys against 14·3 and 83·2 per cent. in 1897–98. The decrease in the proportion of expenditure on the primary education of boys was very slight.

Schools.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1898–99.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary boys ...	24,688	26,699	27,354	26,213	28,940
Secondary girls ...	95	—148	77	190	251
Primary boys ...	1,34,128	1,42,451	1,52,079	1,52,308	1,56,522
Primary girls ...	3,452	4,155	4,333	4,284	4,982

The expenditure from public (provincial, local and municipal) funds on the secondary and primary education of boys fell from Rs. 2,12,554 and Rs. 9,70,442 to Rs. 2,07,628 and Rs. 9,69,292, respectively. The proportion of expenditure on the primary education of boys to the total expenditure on secondary and primary schools was about the same as in the previous year.

Average cost of education.

20. The average cost of education per head of total population rose from 37 to 38 pies; but the average cost per head to public funds remained the same as in the previous two years, viz., 16 pies. The additional cost was thus met exclusively from private funds including fees. In 1897–98, the cost per head of population in Bengal, Madras and Bombay was, respectively, 29 pies, 37 pies and 53 pies.

The proportion of expenditure met from public and private funds under each main head of education is shown below for the past two years, private funds including fees :—

	1897–98.		1898–99.	
	Public funds.	Private funds.	Public funds.	Private funds.
Collegiate education	47·5	52·5	48·4	51·6
Secondary do.	21·7	78·3	21·1	78·9
Primary do.	48·4	51·6	47·4	52·6
Special do.	71·5	28·5	68·8	31·2
Indirect expenditure	57·6	42·4	51·4	48·6
Total expenditure ...	43·5	56·5	41·7	58·3

Public funds met again a larger proportion of expenditure on collegiate education; but the proportion fell off more or less under all other heads. Over two-thirds of the expenditure on special education was still borne from public funds. On the whole, 41·7 per cent. of the total expenditure was met from public funds against 44·2 per cent. in 1896–97 and 43·5 per cent. in 1897–98. This points to the inelastic character of public funds.

In the following table the average cost per head in Government, board and aided institutions for the general education of boys, calculated with reference to the average number on the rolls and the average daily attendance, is compared for the past two years :—

Institutions.		Government.		Board.		Aided.	
		Cost per pupil on the average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on the average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.	Cost per pupil on the average number on the rolls.	Cost per pupil on average attendance.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arts colleges ...	1897-98	328 11 9	366 8 11	109 6 10	120 3 0	155 11 11	172 7 6
	1898-99	338 8 9	380 11 5	109 7 5	124 0 11	160 3 4	176 4 11
Secondary schools for boys.	1897-98	24 2 0	28 7 9	19 4 9	22 4 10	23 0 10	26 15 10
	1898-99	23 4 2	27 6 0	19 2 3	22 0 0	23 12 2	27 8 8
Primary schools for boys.	1897-98	8 0 9	10 5 4	4 11 9	5 8 8	3 1 0	3 10 3
	1898-99	9 6 6	12 0 4	4 11 4	5 9 10	3 0 11	3 9 6

The cost per scholar advanced in arts colleges of every description, and Government colleges continued to be about twice as expensive as aided colleges. In Government and board secondary schools for boys the cost per pupil slightly fell, while it rose slightly in aided secondary schools. Primary schools for boys, on the other hand, show a different state of things. The average monthly cost of educating each primary pupil in Government, board and aided schools for boys was As. 12–7, As. 6–3 and As. 4–1 against As. 10–9, As. 6–4 and As. 4–1 in the previous year. Government primary schools were twice as costly as board schools and thrice as costly as aided schools. But it must be remembered that most of the Government schools are situated in unhealthy regions where the expense of upkeep is necessarily high.

School fees.

21. The following table compares the fee receipts returned by institutions under public and private management during each year of the past decade :—

Year.	Institutions managed by Government.		Institutions managed by municipal and local fund boards.		Institutions managed by Native States.		Institutions under private management, including private schools.		Total.	
	Average number on the rolls.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls.	School fees.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1889-90 ...	9,925	1,17,236	85,948	2,14,998	...	..	484,211	12,65,891	580,084	15,98,125
1890-91 ...	11,466	1,23,402	107,376	2,18,544	...	...	508,976	12,83,778	627,818	16,25,724
1891-92 ...	18,781	1,26,547	127,175	2,40,571	...	...	512,524	13,01,736	658,480	16,68,854
1892-93 ...	20,925	1,47,158	142,338	2,53,372	...	...	545,728	13,27,428	708,991	17,27,958
1893-94 ...	21,827	1,58,410	145,631	2,81,055	...	...	549,295	12,80,848	716,753	17,20,313
1894-95 ...	21,705	1,63,177	154,155	3,01,062	76	370	565,912	13,01,114	741,848	17,65,723
1895-96 ...	22,355	1,76,960	157,140	3,12,984	82	407	578,314	13,30,683	757,891	18,21,034
1896-97 ...	23,672	1,73,440	150,390	3,25,380	80	385	617,002	13,79,015	791,144	18,78,720
1897-98 ...	23,239	1,64,565	149,013	3,32,588	86	417	627,531	14,33,673	799,869	19,31,243
1898-99 ...	23,543	1,57,275	145,394	3,42,094	94	457	642,683	14,58,085	811,714	19,57,911

An improvement will be noticed in the total fee revenue from year to year except in 1893–94, when there was a slight fall. The increase during the period, which was over 22 per cent., must be considered substantial in view of the abolition of as many as 546 local fund schools since 1895–96. The total amount realized during the past five years was Rs. 93,54,631 against Rs. 79,06,611 and Rs. 89,13,748 collected during the five years ending with 1891–92 and 1896–97, respectively. Many of the schools established of late years are intended for backward classes, and no fees or only small fees are levied in them. A uniform rate of advance in the fee income cannot, therefore, be expected from one quinquennium to another. Fuller particulars regarding the fee receipts and the average fee in the several classes of institutions are given below for the past two years :—

Classes of institutions.	Government.						Board.						Native States.					
	Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	659	632	52,173	52,007	79·17	82·29	134	136	8,776	9,571	65·49	70·38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges ...	853	853	75,159	67,959	88·11	79·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper secondary schools for boys	982	1,297	15,006	15,388	15·28	11·86	4,506	4,934	1,10,223	1,17,079	24·46	23·73	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower secondary schools for boys	1,339	1,053	1,471	1,778	1·10	1·69	10,279	10,256	95,010	98,196	9·24	9·57	86	94	417	457	4·85	4·86
Secondary schools for girls.	4,357	5,406	2,156	2,310	·49	·43	201	203	35	35	·17	·17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for boys.	6,681	6,801	2,065	2,082	·31	·31	131,909	127,805	1,16,584	1,15,569	·88	·90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for girls.	6,140	5,289	712	554	·12	·10	1,305	1,323	198	279	·15	·21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools	2,228	2,212	15,823	15,197	7·10	6·87	679	737	1,762	1,365	2·60	1·85	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	23,239	23,543	1,64,565	1,57,275	7·08	6·68	149,013	145,394	3,32,588	3,42,094	2·23	2·35	86	94	417	457	4·85	4·86

Classes of institutions.	Aided.						Unaided and private.						Total.					
	Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	2,405	2,338	1,23,271	1,11,328	51·26	47·62	164	138	5,251	5,693	32·02	41·25	3,362	3,244	1,89,471	1,78,599	56·36	55·06
Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	853	853	75,159	67,959	88·11	79·67
Upper secondary schools for boys	27,067	26,594	4,64,570	4,45,905	17·16	16·77	4,231	5,255	62,832	83,127	14·85	15·82	36,786	38,080	6,52,631	6,61,499	17·74	17·37
Lower secondary schools for boys	18,624	18,232	1,14,895	1,18,619	6·17	6·51	6,476	7,773	18,164	22,758	2·80	2·93	36,804	37,408	2,29,957	2,41,808	6·25	6·46
Secondary schools for girls.	13,948	14,175	75,463	91,148	5·41	6·43	390	374	553	1,038	1·42	2·78	18,896	20,158	78,207	94,531	4·14	4·69
Primary schools for boys.	307,548	315,145	2,82,246	2,93,003	·92	·93	216,061	220,794	2,62,676	2,61,796	1·22	1·19	662,199	670,545	6,63,571	6,72,450	1·00	1·00
Primary schools for girls.	23,648	24,596	9,077	9,213	·38	·37	4,512	4,825	1,972	2,251	·44	·47	35,605	36,033	11,959	12,297	·34	·34
Special schools	2,257	2,378	12,004	12,017	5·32	5·05	200	66	699	189	3·49	2·86	5,364	5,393	30,288	28,768	5·65	5·33
Total ...	395,497	403,458	10,81,526	10,81,233	2·73	2·68	232,034	239,225	3,52,147	3,76,852	1·52	1·58	799,869	811,714	19,31,243	19,57,911	2·41	2·41

Fees realized in Government, board and aided institutions for the general education of boys are compared below for 1894–95 and 1898–99, the first year and the last year of the past quinquennium. In most girls' schools and in institutions for professional or technical education fees are levied at varying rates and no useful purpose would be served by comparing the fees in such institutions :—

	Government.		Board.		Aided.	
	1894–95.	1898–99.	1894–95.	1898–99.	1894–95.	1898–99.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	50,332	52,007	7,444	9,571	1,21,124	1,11,328
Upper secondary schools	17,160	15,388	85,572	1,17,079	3,62,604	4,45,905
Lower secondary schools	1,332	1,778	80,622	98,196	1,09,966	1,18,619
Primary schools	1,829	2,082	1,26,035	1,15,569	2,80,009	2,93,003

Government and board colleges returned a larger income from fees, but aided colleges returned nearly ten thousand rupees less, though the average number on their rolls rose during the period from 2,232 to 2,338. A comparison of the statistics relating to individual aided institutions as given in subsidiary table 1 appended to the annual report shows (i) that in 17 colleges both the average number on the rolls and the fees increased, (ii) that in one college the average number remained the same, but the fees increased, (iii) that in four colleges the average number on the rolls rose or remained the same, but the fees decreased, and (iv) that in four colleges both the average number on the rolls and the fees decreased. The four colleges coming under class (iii) are Pachaiyappa's first-grade college, Madras, the S.P.G. first-grade college, Trichinopoly, the Town second-grade college, Cuddalore, and the Wesleyan Mission second-grade college, Rayapet. In the three first of the above colleges the average number of students rose, respectively, from 129, 159 and 24 to 175, 216 and 28, while the fees fell from Rs. 7,154, Rs. 9,016 and Rs. 1,260 to Rs. 5,478, Rs. 5,003 and Rs. 636. In other words, Pachaiyappa's college had 46 students more in 1898–99 than in 1894–95, but collected Rs. 1,676 less in fees; the S.P.G. college had 57 students more, but collected Rs. 4,013 less in fees; and the Town college, Cuddalore, had four more students, but collected Rs. 624 less in fees. In the Wesleyan Mission college, Rayapet, the fees fell from Rs. 1,288 to Rs. 929, though the strength remained the same. Seeing that there is in the neighbourhood of the above colleges at least one rival college, the conclusion suggested by the statistics of fees and attendance is that the managers admit students at lower fees so as to secure a larger attendance. Three of the first-grade colleges in which both the number of students and the fees advanced are the Noble college, Masulipatam, St. Peter's college, Tanjore, and St. Aloysius' college, Mangalore. In these colleges the average number of students rose by 21, 30 and 68 per cent. and fees by 29, 13 and 52 per cent. In the Madras Christian college and St. Joseph's college, Trichinopoly, the numbers diminished by 26 and 20 per cent. and fees by 13 and 49 per cent., respectively. Similar fluctuations are noticed in second-grade colleges also. The average number of students and the fees for first-grade and second-grade aided colleges for the past five years are extracted in the margin. In the first-grade colleges the average number for 1898–99 fell slightly; but the fall in the number of students does not account for the large fall in the fee revenue, the average fee per student falling from Rs. 54–11–0 to Rs. 49–8–0. In the second-grade colleges the fluctuations are not so serious as in the first-grade colleges, but the average fee paid by each student fell from Rs. 49 in 1895–96 to Rs. 46 in 1896–97 and to Rs. 44 during the past two years, the average in board second-grade colleges for 1898–99 being Rs. 70. The average fee paid during 1898–99 by each student in the first-grade aided colleges varied from Rs. 23 in St. Joseph's college, Trichinopoly, to Rs. 69 in the Madras Christian college, and in the 21 second-grade aided colleges from Rs. 8 in St. Thomé college, Mailapur, to Rs. 66 in the Wardlaw college, Bellary. It is needless to give here the particulars for each college, since for purposes of comparison averages for groups of institutions only are and must be taken into account. Both the average number on the rolls and the fees relate, however, to the

	First-grade colleges.		Second-grade colleges.	
	Average number.	Fees. Rs.	Average number.	Fees. Rs.
1894–95 ...	1,636	93,782	573	27,342
1895–96 ...	1,516	82,058	564	27,783
1896–97 ...	1,662	84,902	710	32,914
1897–98 ...	1,604	87,731	799	35,540
1898–99 ...	1,524	75,413	808	35,874

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official year for which returns are received and not for different periods—one for the official and the other for the calendar year.

Government upper secondary schools, with the exception of the upper secondary department of the Mangalore college, and Government lower secondary and primary schools are of a special character and few in number. In board and aided upper secondary schools fees rose between 1894–95 and 1898–99 by 37 and 23 per cent., while the average number on the rolls rose by 48 and 37 per cent., respectively. The average fee paid by each student in the upper secondary departments of board and aided schools was, respectively, Rs. 37 and Rs. 28, the average of standard fees according to the fee notification being Rs. 34. Similarly, the average fee paid by each pupil in the lower secondary departments of board and aided schools was Rs. 17 and Rs. 13, the average of standard fees according to the fee notification being Rs. 18.

I have dwelt on the fee details at much length. The statistics go to prove that in many aided institutions, especially colleges, the managers show a tendency to admit students at reduced rates of fees. No doubt, certain colleges have been more lax than others in this respect. But (and this is a most important point) the practice was not less rampant before the exemption of recognized and aided institutions from the operation of the Government fee notification in 1892 than it has been since. When the fee notification was obligatory on all institutions under public and private management, several managers submitted fictitious returns. In fact one of the reasons urged for the exemption of all institutions under private management from the observance of the fee regulations was to remove the demoralizing temptation it held out to managers to prepare false returns. The special recommendations of the Education Commission in regard to levy of fees received the most careful attention of Government in 1891, and after weighing all the *pros* and *cons* it decided in G.O., No. 938, Educational, dated 30th December 1891, to relieve all institutions under private management from the obligation of levying a rigidly prescribed minimum scale of fees. The failure of certain colleges and schools for longer or shorter periods to levy fees at the standard rates recommended in the present notification, or the fact that a few of them levy fees at much below those rates, should not be considered a sufficient reason for abandoning the policy of non-interference which has been followed during the past eight years. It is nothing but gross exaggeration to say, that the majority of the students in most of the aided colleges show a growing tendency to apply to different colleges to discover which will take them at the cheapest fee, and that it is the prevailing custom to attract students by means of low fees or by the offer of free scholarships to individual students likely to stand well at public examinations. If the former argument were accepted, the Presidency college, in the B.A. and F.A. classes of which fees are levied at 24 and 12 per cent. higher than the standard rates, would have long ago been emptied by the Madras Christian college or Pachaiyappa's college; and the Kumbakónam college, in which the standard rates of fees are levied, would have been emptied by the two colleges in Trichinopoly which possess a good European staff and in which fees are known to be levied at much below the standard rates. In fact, the strength of the Presidency and Kumbakónam colleges rose last year, thus disproving the theory that the exemption from the fee notification has led to a race for low fees and a lowering of the tone of education. If the latter argument is accepted, the whole scholarship system, which is intended to secure the best students to the college offering the scholarships, must be condemned and discouraged as an undue means of attraction. Stray cases should not, it is needless to urge, be mistaken for a general practice or be held to justify the rejection of a policy founded on sound principles and followed for years. I have watched the working of colleges and schools both under the old and under the present notification, and cannot find any advantages the former possessed over the latter, while I see many disadvantages. Under the old notification certain managers succumbed to the temptation to return imaginary figures as fee receipts; this temptation no longer exists. While the rules of recognition have put managers to much expense in equipping their institutions, the Department has not been able to increase the grants proportionately, so that the loss of income from fees has not led to waste of public funds. Article 1, paragraph 2, of chapter IV of the Educational Rules runs as follows: "In institutions under private management, the rates and levy of fees

shall be left to the discretion of the managers; but in estimating the fee income of an institution for the purpose of passing grants under the Grant-in-Aid Code, such income shall be calculated by applying the standard rates herein laid down, or prescribed for the locality, to the number on the rolls in each term, with a reduction of 10 per cent." Now there are two ways in which this provision may be applied. It may be applied when application is made by a manager for new or increased grants, the Director declining to raise the grant already sanctioned on the ground that the manager foregoes a large amount of legitimate fee income by the admission of students free or partially free. Or it may, for the same reason, be applied on the Director's own initiative by a reduction in the amount of the grant already enjoyed by an institution which persists in the suicidal policy of giving up a large amount of its income from fees. Some people say that this provision might have been expected to be inoperative and that in point of fact it has been inoperative. That it has as a matter of fact been inoperative is very far from being the case, as many managers know to their cost. It has been and is being continually applied in dealing with applications for new or increased grants. But it has not up till now been applied in reducing the grant already enjoyed by any institution. For this there are several reasons, among which I may mention (1) that timely notice must be given to a manager of any contemplated reduction of grant; (2) that, owing to the smallness of the grants now enjoyed compared with the total expenditure of the respective institutions, I have hitherto been most reluctant to do anything that might endanger their stability; and (3) that the loss of income by the admission of students free or partially, is frequently only a temporary expedient to meet some unforeseen circumstances. But managers who have for a considerable time deliberately pursued this course have been warned that if they continue to give up this legitimate source of income they must be prepared to forego a portion of the grant they now receive from Government. With regard to such managers as have continued, in spite of this warning, to give up a considerable proportion of their fee income, I am about to intimate that the grants they now draw will be reduced by an amount to be specified, if, at the end of six months, no substantial improvement takes place in the fee collections. Managers will in this way be compelled to increase their fee income or to face the near prospect of their institutions being closed for want of funds. For an institution which foregoes a large portion of its fees and at the same time loses a portion of the grant-in-aid cannot maintain itself long, unless it has ample private resources to fall back upon. When such resources are available, there is nothing to prevent the manager, even should a prescribed scale of fees be re-imposed, from supplementing from such resources the fees levied from students at rates below the prescribed rates. I am aware of many cases where masters and professors have been in the habit of themselves paying the fees of students with a view to show good results at inspection or at public examinations. An artificial restriction in regard to the levy of a rigid fee can have no weight at all in such cases. Even the imposition of a minimum fee is open to the same objection as the levy of a prescribed fee, for there is nothing to prevent a manager from charging a lower fee and showing the minimum fee in the returns furnished to the Department.

It has been alleged that the practice of students going from college to college, bargaining with managers with a view to find out which manager will admit them at the lowest fee, is a practice that has grown up since and as a consequence of the introduction of the new fee regulations at the beginning of 1892. To show how utterly erroneous such a view is, I quote here from my letter printed in Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Home Department, No. CCLXV, page 34:—

"In my annual report on the Presidency College for 1884–85, I called attention in the "following words to the demoralizing effect of the keen competition for pupils carried on by "schools and colleges at the beginning of every year:—

"'Persons not engaged in educational work can have no idea of the mean artifices which "'some pupils resort to at the beginning of the scholastic year. They formally join the college, "'having their names entered in the general register as well as in my own private book, and after "'attending classes for periods varying from a few days to six or eight weeks, go away and join "'another institution without paying their fees and without giving the least notice to me or to any "'one else. As by the rules regulating Government and aided institutions the headmaster or "'Principal is bound to make enquiries as to the previous conduct of candidates for admission,

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" ' and is forbidden to admit them unless satisfied that they have paid their fees in the college
" ' they have left, I am reluctantly compelled to conclude that those who close their short careers
" ' in this institution by an act of dishonourable meanness begin them in the institutions they join
" ' by untruthfulness. The number of those who behave in this way is, it is true, not large—not
" ' more than twelve coming under this category this year.

" ' The state of things I have described is due partly to the eagerness of heads of institutions
" ' to increase their attendance roll. Boys and their parents are, in consequence, often led to fancy
" ' that they are conferring a favour on the institution on whom they propose to bestow their
" ' patronage, and, as a further consequence, they try to play off one headmaster or Principal against
" ' another with a view to find out which will offer the better terms. This is known to the head of
" ' every college or school which happens to have other institutions in its neighbourhood ; but the
" ' bad moral effect it has on the rising generation is not sufficiently realized or grappled with.
" ' Yet the evil must be faced if teachers are to be true to their mission.'

" It is certainly not a matter of surprise that the pupil finding himself made so much
" of—two or three schools eagerly contending with one another to secure him—should come
" to look upon himself as master of the situation, and as conferring a favour on the institution in
" which he finally decides to read. Nor is it to be wondered at that the teacher should relax his
" discipline lest the pupils should resent his authority and transfer their patronage to some other
" school. The state of things depicted is real, not imaginary, and will continue until our pupils
" are made to understand that the benefits of education are benefits conferred not on their teachers
" but on themselves. But this they will not understand until heads of schools cease in every way
" to underbid one another in order to attract pupils. Inter-school rules, loyally adhered to, will
" tend to render the enforcement of discipline easier during term, but they will not render it
" possible to establish and maintain the natural relation of subordination of the pupil to the master
" so long as the latter, at the beginning of every year after the great public examinations, lowers
" himself to the position of an eager suitor for the suffrages of the former."

From the above extract it is clear that the evils which are now said to have grown up since and as a consequence of the fee regulations introduced in 1892 existed at least six or seven years before. And in describing them in 1884-85, I do not speak of them as of quite recent growth ; they had existed for years, and to my personal knowledge since 1870. These evils are not due to the operation of any fee regulations that have been in force in this Presidency, nor can they be prevented by any fee regulations which Government may be pleased to promulgate. They are the effects of two co-operating causes—the desire of the parents of pupils to get education for their children in the cheapest market and the desire of heads of schools and colleges to attract a large number of pupils. These two causes acting in the present conditions of Indian society have brought about the evils alluded to. The only way in which Government can make sure that every pupil pays a prescribed fee is to pass a law requiring every pupil in schools under private management to pay his fee into the hands of a Government or public official, as is done in the case of schools under public management. Such a remedy is, of course, out of the question, and failing it one must trust to the growth of intelligence and moral character among all concerned. Statements to the contrary notwithstanding, I maintain that, under the present regulations for carrying on the education of this Presidency and with the advance of public opinion, the evils complained of are becoming less year by year. The fee regulations which failed to cope with these evils between 1871 and 1891 would again fail if re-enacted from 1900 onwards.

22. The percentage of expenditure met from fees in the different classes of institutions is compared in the margin. In arts colleges the proportion was lower, chiefly in consequence of the decrease in the fee income of aided colleges from Rs. 1,23,271 to Rs. 1,11,328. The diminished strength and fee income of the Law college were followed by a fall in the percentage of fees to cost in professional colleges. In upper secondary schools for boys the percentage fell from 64 to 57, but this is nominal, being due to the inclusion of the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, in the upper secondary list. If the figures relating to this institution be omitted, it will be found that the percentage was 61 against 64. For the above reason the percentage rose in lower secondary schools. The improvement under girls' schools is satisfactory. On the whole, 33 per cent. of the total cost was borne by fees as in the previous

Proportion of fee income to total expenditure.

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Arts colleges	30	28
Professional colleges	32	28
Upper secondary schools for boys	64	57
Lower secondary schools for boys	37	45
Upper secondary schools for girls	28	31
Lower secondary schools for girls	10	10
Primary schools for boys	33	33
Do. for girls	4	5
Special schools	6	6

year. In Government, board and aided institutions, 15, 35 and 34 per cent. of the charges were, respectively, met from fees against 15, 34 and 34 per cent. in 1897–98 and 16, 30 and 34 per cent. in 1894–95. It is noteworthy that the percentage in aided institutions has remained almost the same for several years.

Scholarships.

23. No change of importance was made during the year in the scholarship notification, except the addition of 20 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 2 each for Mappillas joining the special commercial classes opened in the Government school of Commerce, Calicut. The expenditure on scholarships from public and private funds for the past two years is shown below :—

	1897–98.		1898–99.	
	Public funds.	Private funds.	Public funds.	Private funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	12,176	14,159	11,533	13,143
Professional colleges	6,546	245	6,857	210
Secondary schools	15,992	8,990	18,483	7,924
Primary schools	1,489	216	859	10
Special schools	30,776	2,981	30,963	3,802
Total ...	66,929	26,591	68,695	25,089

Public funds spent more except in arts colleges and primary schools, while private funds spent less except in special schools. Of the entire expenditure, public funds met 73 per cent. against 72 per cent. in the preceding year. Fuller particulars will be found in the appropriate chapters to follow.

24. Grants-in-aid of every description paid from provincial, local and municipal funds during each year of the past decade are exhibited in the margin. The total amount of grants was the highest on record, approximating to ten lakhs of rupees. Compared with the previous year, municipal and local funds paid, respectively, about five thousand and three thousand rupees more, though the grants from local funds fell short of the figure for 1896–97 by over seven thousand rupees. Provincial grants were three thousand rupees less, owing to the smaller expenditure on building grants consequent on the reduced allotment for payment of such grants during the year. Grants paid from the different funds will be more fully dealt with below.

Grants-in-aid.

Year.	Grants from provincial funds.	Grants from local funds.	Grants from municipal funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	5,02,538	2,02,257	88,751	7,93,546
1890-91	6,40,341	2,18,520	99,190	9,58,051
1891-92	6,33,029	2,24,358	96,401	9,53,788
1892-93	6,15,727	2,32,505	1,01,852	9,50,084
1893-94	6,17,663	2,31,936	1,05,348	9,54,947
1894-95	5,94,349	2,25,947	93,665	9,13,961
1895-96	6,19,780	2,32,460	99,124	9,51,364
1896-97	6,23,218	2,39,285	1,07,280	9,69,783
1897-98	6,52,757	2,28,771	1,07,278	9,88,806
1898-99	6,49,556	2,32,242	1,12,240	9,94,038

I.—Grants-in-aid from Provincial Funds.

The details of grants from provincial funds are compared below for the past five years :—

Grants from provincial funds.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1898–99.
(i) *Grants to institutions under private management.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary and rent grants	2,55,928	2,57,249	2,68,825	2,88,012	2,88,527
Scholarship and stipendiary grants ...	23,175	26,617	29,485	29,261	33,115
Building grants	20,976	35,633	26,577	33,016	22,899
Furniture, library, apparatus and other special grants	10,027	13,739	11,531	14,233	16,743
Feeding and clothing grants	10,260	9,107	10,052	9,801	9,474
Grants to eleemosynary schools (Rs. 211) and miscellaneous grants (Rs. 1,190)	2,543	1,040	916	1,308	1,401
Payments by results	1,43,216	1,40,014	1,45,796	1,50,561	1,50,679
	4,66,125	4,83,399	4,93,182	5,26,192	5,22,838
(ii) *Grants to local boards*	96,008	1,03,410	98,890	92,958	92,699
(iii) *Grants to municipalities*	32,216	32,971	31,146	33,607	34,019
Total ...	5,94,349	6,19,780	6,23,218	6,52,757	6,49,556

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Government will be pleased to observe that on the most important items of grants, viz., salary and results grants to institutions under private management and grants to local boards and municipalities, the figures for the past two years differed only by a few hundred rupees and that the decrease chiefly appertained to buildings, as I have noticed above. The sanctioned budget grant amounted to Rs. 6,34,000, made up of Rs. 5,000 under 'Government schools, general' for the net cost of the Cuddapah and Kurnool High schools, of Rs. 5,29,000 under 'grants-in-aid,' and of Rs. 1,00,000 under 'adjusting heads'; but this was exceeded by Rs. 15,556 as will be explained later.

(i) *Grants to institutions under private management.*

Salary and rent grants.—A sum of Rs. 2,79,000 was allotted in the budget for 1898–99 for salary grants, being the mean in thousands between the actuals of the previous two years; but the actuals exceeded the estimate by over nine thousand rupees, the enhanced grants sanctioned to certain colleges and schools in the previous year having had to be continued on account of their financial difficulties.

Scholarship and stipendiary grants.—Payments in the shape of scholarship and stipendiary grants exceeded the budget provision by about four thousand rupees. Particulars are given below for the past five years:—

	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1898–99.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Institutions for general education	4,169	4,851	5,090	5,023	4,307
Training schools for masters	6,419	5,521	7,297	8,524	9,869
Training schools for mistresses	6,594	10,787	10,300	9,067	11,228
Training schools for gymnastic instructors ...	1,894	835	163	...	...
Technical, industrial and art schools	4,099	4,623	6,635	6,647	7,711
Total ...	23,175	26,617	29,485	29,261	33,115

The increase was confined to training and technical schools, and the pressing demand for trained and technically qualified teachers rendered it necessary to exceed the limit slightly last year, when admission was sought by a larger number of students than had been anticipated. I would have applied for an increased allotment for salary and scholarship grants had I not expected considerable lapses in connection with results grants in consequence of the issue of all certifying memoranda at the very end of the year under the new method of working the assignment system.

Building grants.—For building grants Rs. 30,000 were originally budgeted. But in view of the large demand for furniture and other special grants, a sum of Rs. 3,000 was transferred to that head. Of Rs. 27,000 as per revised estimate, Rs. 22,899 were paid to institutions under private management and Rs. 1,511 to schools under local boards, while the balance represents petty grants, which, though passed for payment, were not drawn before the close of the year.

Furniture and other special grants.—The expenditure on furniture and other special grants was Rs. 16,743 out of a revised estimate of Rs. 17,600. In a few cases the grants authorized towards the close of the year remained undrawn. Grants to the extent of Rs. 6,160 were paid towards the following endowments:—

	RS.
The Johnson scholarship	1,700
The Grigg Memorial prize	1,000
The Wenlock scholarship endowment	318
B. Krishnayya's endowment	1,350
The Robertson Memorial prize	871
M. Singarachari's prize	500
The Clogstoun prize	421

Feeding and clothing grants.—The expenditure was kept within the allotment of Rs. 10,000. Of the amount spent, Rs. 4,034 and Rs. 2,704 represent feeding grants to boys' and girls' schools and Rs. 1,668 and Rs. 1,068, clothing grants.

Grants to eleemosynary schools and miscellaneous grants.—Higher class indigenous schools received grants amounting to Rs. 1,190, and one eleemosynary school in North Arcot drew a grant of Rs. 211.

Payments by results.—For payments by results Rs. 1,40,000 were allotted under "grants-in-aid" and Rs. 57,000 under "adjusting heads," besides Rs. 2,000 included in the allotment for the minor head "grants to municipal funds" under "grants-in-aid," or Rs. 1,99,000 in all. The actual payments amounted to Rs. 2,00,988, made up of Rs. 47,662 to local board schools, Rs. 2,647 to municipal schools and Rs. 1,50,679 to schools under private management. The excess of nearly Rs. 2,000 is trifling, viewed in relation to the total expenditure on the item and to the fact that, notwithstanding the laudable care which the subordinate inspecting officers are known to take in the cashing of certifying memoranda, a few managers here and there fail, for reasons beyond their control, to draw the grants passed for their schools before the close of the year, and that the amounts of such lapses vary from year to year. Of the results grants passed from provincial, local and municipal funds, the returns show Rs. 1,811, Rs. 2,962 and Rs. 1,105, respectively, as having remained undrawn against Rs. 4,288, Rs. 6,221 and Rs. 1,915 in 1897-98. Of the total amount of results grants paid, Rs. 5,113 appertained to European schools, Rs. 762 to technical schools, Rs. 1,93,367 to ordinary schools and Rs. 1,746 were cadet grants. As the allotments for results grants to local board and municipal schools and to schools under private management are taken together and distributed among the different classes of institutions in proportion to their earnings, the grants paid to the several classes of institutions necessarily vary.

(ii) *Grants to local boards.*

Out of a provision of Rs. 1,00,000 for grants to local boards, Rs. 92,699 were actually paid as per particulars shown hereunder:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Net cost of the Board High school, Chittoor	25,006	28,264	31,244	914	1,356
Cost of the fourteen new schools opened in the Ernad and Waluvanad taluks in Malabar (G.O., No. 530, Educational, dated 24th January 1895)				1,575	1,769
Salary and rent grants to ordinary schools				27,604	31,213
Grants to Inspecting schoolmasters				768	768
Salary and rent grants to { training schools	1,917	1,548	1,295	1,321	1,202
{ technical schools	2,363	2,519	2,355	3,142	2,788
Scholarship grants to { training schools	2,965	2,592	2,549	2,514	2,372
{ technical schools	178	175	977	1,137	642
Payments by results	60,461	64,281	52,722	48,050	47,662
Building grants	2,211	2,290	6,371	5,050	1,511
Furniture, library and other special grants	907	1,741	1,377	883	1,416
Total ...	96,008	1,03,410	98,890	92,958	92,699

There was a lapse of about ten thousand rupees in the provision for results grants, which chiefly accounts for the savings in the total allotment.

(iii) *Grants to municipalities.*

Including Rs. 5,000 budgeted for the payment of the net cost of the Kurnool and Cuddapah High schools, the allotment in the revised estimate for grants to municipalities was Rs. 31,000; but the grants paid amounted to Rs. 34,019 as per particulars subjoined:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Salary and rent grants	19,781	21,688	22,121	25,171	25,273
Net cost of the Cuddapah and Kurnool High schools	6,232	5,821	4,598	4,169	4,315
Scholarship grants	714	845	960	716	906
Payments by results	3,538	2,632	2,351	2,382	2,647
Building grants	938	1,238	508	430	...
Furniture, library and other special grants.	1,013	747	608	739	878
Total ...	32,216	32,971	31,146	33,607	34,019

The increase over the allotment was chiefly due, as in the previous year, to the larger outlay on salary grants.

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II.—GRANTS-IN-AID FROM LOCAL FUNDS.

Grants paid by local boards during the year to schools under private management were in excess of the previous year's payments by Rs. 3,471, as will be seen from the annexed statement:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary and rent grants	2,412	2,697	2,549	2,616	2,885
Results grants	2,21,718	2,24,901	2,31,868	2,21,581	2,26,512
Other grants	1,817	4,862	4,868	4,574	* 2,845
Total ...	2,25,947	2,32,460	2,39,285	2,28,771	2,32,242

The increase occurred mainly under results grants. In eleven districts local boards expended more than the sanctioned grant. It is to be regretted, however, that of the allotment of Rs. 5,990 for building and special grants, only Rs. 2,365 were appropriated. The subordinate inspecting officers of the Department are to some extent responsible for this lapse.

III.—GRANTS-IN-AID FROM MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

The amount of grants paid from municipal funds to institutions under private management was Rs. 1,12,240, the highest figure during the past five years as will be seen from the subjoined summary:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary grants	24,984	24,553	24,558	25,504	27,164
Results grants	65,572	70,887	76,610	76,541	80,502
Other grants	3,109	3,684	6,112	5,233	4,574
Total ...	93,665	99,124	1,07,280	1,07,278	1,12,240

On salary and results grants the municipalities spent a larger sum than in 1897–98. Municipalities as well as local boards are not required by law or any special order of Government to expend on education a definite proportion of their income. But municipal councils more readily accept the recommendations of the Department than certain local boards, and this accounts for the steady increase in the allotment for and expenditure on education in municipalities.

Working of the results grants system.

25. The funds at the disposal of Government and local boards are not sufficiently elastic to meet in full every demand for assistance made under the express provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. It has, therefore, been laid down as a fundamental principle of State aid that grants will be given with due consideration of the funds available for expenditure on education. For some years past the Department and local boards have not been able to pay their full earnings to many result schools; and the fixing, long before the date of the grant examination, of a specific amount to each school, irrespective of its earnings, had the tendency to induce many managers to neglect their schools. With a view to check this tendency, Government was pleased on my recommendation to sanction the discontinuance from 1st April 1898 of the practice of fixing assignments before the grant examination. The assignments are now fixed after the grant examination and in proportion to the actual earnings of individual schools. This salutary change has already begun to produce good results.

For the results grant examination 16,330 boys' and 772 girls' schools were registered against 16,701 boys' and 727 girls' schools in the previous year. The decrease in the number of boys' schools was due to the collapse of schools in certain districts owing to scarcity, plague and the curtailment of local fund expenditure. In a few cases schools were refused registration for failure to comply with any of the conditions of recognition. Of the registered schools, 1,663 boys' schools and 56 girls' schools were closed before the date of the examination, and 394 boys' schools and four girls' schools were not examined owing to their failure to observe the provisions of the Code. Thus 14,273, or 87·4 per cent. of the boys' schools and 712, or 92·2 per cent. of the girls' schools registered for examination

* Includes Rs. 480, contribution to the American Mission Training Institution, Pasumalai.

were examined for grant against 86·8 and 92·0 per cent. in 1897–98. The proportion of closed and disqualified boys' schools was still high and discreditable to the Inspecting schoolmasters on whom devolves the duty of visiting and keeping the registered schools in an efficient and fit condition for the grant examination. Though the number of boys' schools registered for examination fell from 14,498 to 14,273, their earnings rose from Rs. 5,51,846 to Rs. 5,80,711, and the average earnings of each school thus advanced from Rs. 38–1–0 to Rs. 40–11–0. The change in the system of fixing the assignment became known to most managers late in the year, and I trust that the current year will show further advance in this direction. No doubt managers are perfectly aware that they cannot hope to get their full earnings; but since what they get depends directly upon what they earn, it is their interest to earn as much as possible, and they cannot hope to earn a fairly large sum unless they keep their schools efficient. The girls' schools registered for the examination earned Rs. 93,791 or an average of Rs. 131–12–0 per school against Rs. 129–1–0 in the previous year. The advance in the rate of earnings is not so marked here, because girls' schools have generally been kept efficient. I would also note here that to 10,362, or 73 per cent. of boys' and 529, or 74 per cent. of girls' schools, only a portion of their earnings could be assigned; that to 2,431 boys' and 101 girls' schools, grants equal to their earnings were passed; and that to 1,480 boys' and 82 girls' schools, grants in excess of their earnings were paid under article 27, clause (ii) of chapter IV of the Grant-in-Aid Code. There were no lapses under the new system, as the full amount is once for all apportioned among the schools examined for grant.

The annexed abstract shows, approximately, the amounts of results grants earned by boys and girls under each standard from provincial, local and municipal funds:—

Standard.		Provincial funds.	Municipal funds.	Local funds.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Infant	Boys	1,052	2,964	12,824	16,840
	Girls	9,891	...	...	9,891
First	Boys	5,389	17,012	77,719	1,00,120
	Girls	37,640	...	...	37,640
Second	Boys	5,595	24,098	98,239	1,27,932
	Girls	41,438	...	...	41,438
Third	Boys	4,330	27,297	91,613	1,23,240
	Girls	33,189	...	...	33,189
Fourth	Boys	90,198	26,717	...	1,16,915
	Girls	19,353	...	...	19,353
Fifth	Boys	10,289	4,530	...	14,819
	Girls	7,188	...	...	7,188
Sixth	Boys	9,246	4,452	...	13,698
	Girls	5,118	...	...	5,118
Seventh	Boys	4,881	2,491	...	7,372
	Girls	2,403	..	...	2,403
Total	Boys	1,30,980	1,09,561	2,80,395	5,20,936
	Girls	1,56,220	...	...	1,56,220

Compared with the previous year, a general improvement will be noticed in the amount earned from each fund and for each standard except the seventh. Girls in the infant and fifth standards also earned less. The percentages of results earnings of male pupils from provincial funds under each standard to the total amounts of earnings were as noted in the margin; the improvement under the third standard is noteworthy. The fact that results grants from provincial funds for boys under the lower primary standards are given only for special classes or in special localities accounts for the small proportion of earnings in those standards. A slightly higher percentage was earned by girls under the second, third, fourth and sixth standards, the proportion having more or less fallen in the other standards. The earnings of boys from municipal funds deteriorated in the infant, second and seventh standards, while the earnings from local funds fell in the first standard.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Infant ...	·8	Fourth ...	68·9
First ...	4·1	Fifth ...	7·8
Second ...	4·3	Sixth ...	7·1
Third ...	3·3	Seventh ...	3·7

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

26. The distribution of provincial grants-in-aid by districts did not vary materially from what it was in the previous year. Madras absorbed 24 per cent. of the total grants, but the proportion advanced in the marginally-noted districts. Every endeavour is being made to gradually raise the allotment for grants for the backward districts, without seriously retrenching the amount which the educationally advanced districts have been enjoying for years.

Distribution of provincial grants-in-aid by districts.

Ganjám.	North Arcot.
Vizagapatam.	Madura.
Gódávari.	Coimbatore.
Kistna.	Salem.
Anantapur.	Nilgiris.
Cuddapah.	South Canara.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Direction.

27. I was in charge of the Department throughout the year except for the last twenty-four days, when I was on privilege leave, the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. Stuart acting for me. During my stay on the Hills in May and June, I visited most of the schools in Ootacamund, namely, St. Stephen's school, the Lawrence Asylum, the Hobart school, the Girls' seminary, the Breeks' Memorial school and the Nazareth Convent school. I received a deputation of Muhammadans who wished to represent to me the hardship of withdrawing the concession they had hitherto enjoyed of paying half fees in the Breeks' school. I also visited St. Joseph's High school, Coonoor. At Coimbatore I presided at the opening of the new building of the London Mission High school, had a consultation on the spot with an officer of the Public Works Department regarding what is known as "the Bank buildings," and visited the Training school for Mistresses, Stanes' High school and the two colleges. In July I visited Madanapalle, inspected all the recognized schools in the town and presided at the distribution of prizes at the high school. At Punganúru I visited all the schools. I next proceeded to Anantapur, and inspected the Government Girls' school, the training school and the high school. Here again there was a distribution of prizes. Those public functions, although I find them a rather severe strain while on tour, are useful as affording me an opportunity of explaining educational matters to the people and of arousing their interest and sympathy. From Anantapur I proceeded to Bellary, where I inspected the municipal high school, the Wardlaw college, St. Philomena's High school for Girls, the London Mission and Roman Catholic Girls' schools, and the orphanages. I also discussed the long-pending question of a new building for the municipal school and the training school. At Gooty I visited the Railway school, the schools belonging to the London Mission, as well as the Hindu school in the Fort. I also met some of the leading inhabitants and exchanged views with them on matters, the settlement of which was of importance for the improvement of education in the town. In November I visited Malabar and inspected all the colleges and secondary schools in Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore and Palghat, as well as some of the principal Mappilla schools, and the schools at Badagara and Nettur. At Kollangod I laid the foundation stone of a new high school building. I paid a visit to Vizagapatam and Ganjám in February and March. I carefully inspected the Hindu college at Vizagapatam, in view of its transfer to the new committee, also visited the London Mission High school and girls' school and the Roman Catholic Girls' school. I presidedat the distribution of prizes in the palatial building erected by the Roman Catholic Mission at Waltair. At Vizianagram I visited the Maharaja's college, the Ripon High school, two girls' schools, and a Muhammadan boys' school, and was present at a gathering in the Municipal park of nearly all the primary school boys of the town. At Berhampur I inspected the college, with special reference to alterations and improvements to the building and the extension of the play ground, visited the municipal Lower Secondary school, and the Uriya and Telugu girls' schools. I also examined, with the municipal Chairman, the proposed site for the Telugu girls' school—a matter which is now before Government. I spent two days at Parlákimedi, visiting the college, the municipal primary school and the Telugu and Uriya Girls' schools. I was on inspection tour for fifty days and inspected about seventy institutions.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stuart inspected the Reformatory school in March.

Inspection.

28. Towards the close of the year sanction was accorded by the Secretary of State for the control and supervision of education in the civil and military station of Bangalore and in Coorg being vested in the Director of Public Instruction, Madras. The opportunity was taken of the addition of Coorg to the charge of the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, to equalize more nearly the work of the Inspectors. Trichinopoly was transferred from the Western to the Southern Circle, North Arcot from the Southern to the Central Circle, and Nellore from the Central to the Northern Circle. These changes came into effect immediately after the close of the year under report. The territorial jurisdiction of the Inspectresses has not, however, been changed pending the appointment of a third Inspectress, about which Government has addressed the Secretary of State. There was no change in the number of Assistant or Sub-Assistant Inspectors or in their spheres of duty. A second edition of the Inspection Code was issued in 1898.

Inspectors.

29. Every circle changed hands twice or more frequently during the year owing to the absence on privilege leave of every one of the Inspectors, to the deputation of Rao Bahadur C. Nagoji Rau to the Kumbakónam college, and to the lamented death of Mr. Flanagan. The following summary shows the inspection work done by the permanent and acting incumbents with the periods during which each held the appointment:—

Circles.	Inspecting officers.	Number of institutions examined.						Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent		
		Arts colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.		in examining schools.	in other work.	on circuit.
Northern.	Mr. C. C. Flanagan, M.A. (1st April 1898 to 12th July 1898 and 13th Oct. 1898 to 13th Jan. 1899).	5	5	14	74	3	101	6,291	79	89	135
	M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai, B.A., acting (22nd July 1898 to 8th Aug. 1898 and 9th Sept. 1898 to 12th Oct. 1898).	2	4	2	...	2	10	2,181	17	31	45
	M.R.Ry. G. V. Subbarayudu Sastri, B.A., acting (12th Aug. 1898 to 8th Sept. 1898).	...	2	3	17	3	25	1,763	12	14	24
	M.R.Ry. N. Raghunathachariyar, B.A. (22nd Feb. 1899 to 31st March 1899).	..	1	2	19	2	24	1,657	10	24	16
Central.	Mr. E. Marsden, B.A. (1st April 1898 to 12th April 1898 and 4th July 1898 to 31st March 1899).	6	24	31	125	8	194	10,882	80	142	111
	Mr. T. T. Logan, B.A., acting (18th April 1898 to 3rd July 1898).	2	5	2	1	1	11	2,347	9	27	9
Southern.	Rao Bahadur C. Nagoji Rau, B.A. (28th Dec. 1898 to 31st March 1899).	1	6	6	33	7	53	4,433	21	59	49
	M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai, B.A., acting (14th April 1898 to 17th April 1898 and 22nd Oct. 1898 to 27th Dec. 1898).	1	7	...	1	6	15	2,694	18	36	34
	M.R.Ry. D. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A., acting (1st April 1898 to 13th April 1898 and 18th April 1898 to 21st Oct. 1898).	7	14	1	2	2	26	6,456	43	151	112
Western.	Mr. T. T. Logan, B.A. (7th April 1898 to 12th April 1898 and 10th July 1898 to 31st March 1899).	10	22	7	17	13	69	9,490	67	180	172
	M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai, B.A., acting (1st April 1898 to 6th April 1898 and 24th April 1898 to 9th July 1898).	...	3	2	1	...	6	582	8	63	35

The officers in charge of the Southern Circle examined together the largest number of colleges and high and special schools, and those in the Northern Circle spent the largest number of days in camp. From the summary in the margin much difference will be noticed in the proportion of days spent in examining schools to the number of days spent in camp. In the Western Circle the figures present a very striking contrast as I observed in my last report. This is due partly to the peculiarities of three of the districts embraced in the circle.

	In camp.	In examination.
Northern Circle	220	118
Central do.	120	89
Southern do.	195	82
Western do.	207	75

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Inspectresses.

30. Both the Inspectresses were on privilege leave for short periods, Miss Bernard of the Presidency Training school for Mistresses acting for them. Mrs. Brander and Miss Bernard examined between them 131 schools and 8,110 pupils in 99 days and Miss Carr and Miss Bernard 142 schools and 8,927 pupils in 113 days. The proportion of days spent by the Inspectresses in examining schools, viz., 99 and 113, to the number of days they respectively spent on circuit, viz., 116 and 196, presents a very favourable comparison with the corresponding figures in the case of Inspectors, though the former have twice as wide an area over which to travel. Government is probably aware that the Inspectresses while on tour have to incur a much heavier expenditure than Inspectors, and that the tax on their strength is much more severe. The work of Mrs. Brander and Miss Carr has all along been exceptionally good. These and other considerations intensify the regret I feel that my proposal to improve their position slightly by raising their pay to about one-half of the pay of the European Inspectors did not meet with the approval of Government.

Assistant Inspectors.

31. Every division changed hands except Gódávari-Kistna. The Senior Assistant Inspector, M.R.Ry. N. Raghunathachariyar, B.A., was promoted to the Inspectorate on Mr. Flanagan's death, but the vacancy thus caused in the Assistant Inspectorate was not permanently filled until after the close of the year. One of the Assistant Inspectors was reduced and transferred for omissions in his statement of landed property. The following statement gives particulars of the work done by the permanent and acting Assistant Inspectors :—

Division.	Inspecting officers.	Number of days in charge.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Number of days spent		
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	in examining schools.	in other work.	on circuit.
Ganjám-Vizagapatam.	M.R.Ry. G. V. Subbarayudu Sastri, B.A.	329	185	4,714	63	3,152	110	203	167
	M.R.Ry. M. Kameswara Rau Pantulu, B.A.	36	46	1,093	15	727	22	14	28
Gódávari-Kistna ...	M.R.Ry. M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar, B.A.	365	260	6,703	44	2,430	138	179	170
Ceded Districts ...	M.R.Ry. T. Somasundara Rau Pantulu.	197	106	3,047	95	4,945	76	115	138
	M.R.Ry. S. Swami Aiyar, B.A.	168	67	4,216	59	2,371	72	64	131
Presidency	M.R.Ry. A. C. Pranatharthihara Aiyar, B.A.	144	29	615	3	446	17	102	32
	M.R.Ry. N. Raghunathachariyar, B.A.	127	65	2,375	14	1,907	55	55	72
	M.R.Ry. S. Swami Aiyar, B.A.	49	31	843	2	523	21	25	36
	M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai, B.A.	44	...	...	13	1,717	8	28	10
Arcot	M.R.Ry. C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A.	212	132	4,800	35	2,520	77	119	88
	M.R.Ry. D. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A.	153	55	1,954	11	2,265	25	103	109
Tanjore-Trichinopoly ...	M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai, B.A.	40	27	1,233	...	37	10	24	14
	M.R.Ry. S. Ramadas Aiyar, B.A.	272	131	4,932	30	2,830	107	133	120
	M.R.Ry. C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A.	53	1	76	6	348	7	42	10
Madura-Tinnevelly ...	M.R.Ry. N. Daivasikhamani Mudaliyar.	304	210	9,823	21	1,305	91	201	132
	M.R.Ry. P. Krishnamachariyar.	61	36	1,197	8	321	26	25	37
Coimbatore	M.R.Ry. C. S. Swami Aiyangar, B.A.	223	117	3,873	50	3,077	84	111	125
	M.R.Ry. A. C. Pranatharthihara Aiyar, B.A.	142	53	2,366	17	1,779	34	101	77
West Coast ...	M.R.Ry. A. Subba Rau, B.A.	76	22	903	1	64	8	44	2
	M.R.Ry. K. P. Guruswami Aiyar, B.A.	132	88	4,532	13	864	68	56	121
	M.R.Ry. T. Somasundara Rau Pantulu.	157	70	3,910	21	2,275	58	78	84
	Total ...		1,731	63,205	521	35,903	1,114	1,822	1,703
	Average ...		192	7,023	58	3,989	124	202	189

A comparison with the figures for 1897–98 will show a slight decrease in the number of schools and of pupils examined for grant and in the number of days spent in examining schools and on circuit. This is due to the decrease in the number of schools registered for grant examination owing to famine and scarcity. In three divisions, Ganjám-Vizagapatam, Gódávari-Kistna and Madura-Tinnevelly, over 230 schools were examined for grant, while in five divisions the Assistant Inspectors spent over 190 days on circuit. Wide variations will be noticed in the proportion of days spent in the examination of schools to the number of days spent on circuit. M.R.Ry. D. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar spent 25 days in examining schools out of 109 days spent on circuit—the lowest proportion for the year.

Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools.

32. As in 1897-98 there were 56 Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools, including five Sub-Assistants in charge of Muhammadan and Mappilla schools. In 36 out of 56 ranges there was no change of hands. Like the officers of the Indian and Provincial Educational Services, Sub-Assistants draw their pay according to the class in which they are placed, irrespective of the ranges in which they serve; and to this wholesome measure must be attributed the comparatively few moves that took place. One of the Sub-Assistants, Babu P. Kumar Mullik, died in July 1898, and two, M.R.Rys. P. Krishnamachariyar and T. R. Srinivasa Aiyar, retired from service. Many of the Sub-Assistants are undergraduates; but every opportunity is taken to improve the efficiency of this agency by the appointment of graduates as vacancies occur. In appendix A will be found a statement of work done by each of the permanent and acting Sub-Assistants. The following summary compares the averages for the several divisions:—

Divisions.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Ganjám-Vizagapatam	389	5,345	17	1,019	217	133
Gódávari-Kistna	270	5,496	32	2,703	207	125
Ceded Districts	208	3,248	69	2,952	204	139
Presidency	243	4,288	51	4,329	161	143
Arcot	244	4,296	45	2,723	193	115
Tanjore-Trichinopoly	221	4,344	33	3,055	173	123
Madura-Tinnevelly	284	5,834	34	2,403	173	145
Coimbatore	190	3,417	33	2,368	206	132
West Coast	218	6,027	36	2,357	225	129
Average for the Presidency ...	249	4,593	40	2,671	195	132

A larger number of pupils were examined for grant and improvement, and longer time was spent on circuit. But, owing to a fall in the number of schools registered, the average number of schools examined for grant shows a slight decrease. The average number of days spent on circuit exceeded 200 in five divisions. Government will again observe that the number of schools which have to be examined by the Sub-Assistants in the Ganjám-Vizagapatam division is much too large. Immediate relief is necessary. One of the Sub-Assistants in this division succumbed to malarial fever, while the health of the other Sub-Assistants in the division is not what it should be. The work of one of the Mappilla Sub-Assistants was far from satisfactory, and he has been degraded and is now on furlough. The other Muhammadan Sub-Assistants have shown a fair record of work.

Sub-Assistants of girls' schools.

33. Of the six girls' ranges two were under female and four under male Sub-Assistants. Four of the six ranges experienced no change of Sub-Assistants. Ten more schools were examined than in 1897–98; but the number of pupils examined fell from 44,180 to 43,193. On an average each Sub-Assistant was 184 days in camp against 195 days spent on circuit by each Sub-Assistant Inspector of boys' schools. Appendix A gives details of the work done by each of the Sub-Assistants.

Inspecting schoolmasters.

34. Five additional Inspecting schoolmasters were entertained and two posts were abolished, so that there were 261 Inspecting schoolmasters at work on the 31st March last. Three of these were paid from provincial, 59 from municipal and 199 from local funds, 27 being

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

employed for schools intended for Muhammadans or Mappillas. Of the total number 162 were trained men. Two were graduates, 16 had passed the First Examination in Arts, 159 the Matriculation, 36 the Lower Secondary and 46 the Primary Examination; while two had passed no public examination, both being Muhammadans. The Inspecting schoolmasters are reported to have visited 4,407 villages which had no schools, to have started 2,109 schools and to have brought 2,248 unaided schools to the aided list. These figures show further deterioration. This agency is in need of immediate improvement, but unless it is made provincial and placed under the direct control of the Department, as I am proposing in a separate communication, no substantial and lasting improvement is possible.

Superintendents of Hill schools.

35. As in previous years six Superintendents were employed for the supervision of schools in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars. They visited in all 233 villages which had no schools, started 23 schools and brought 34 unaided schools to the aided list. One of the Superintendents was dismissed for inefficiency. The work of the other Superintendents was on the whole fair.

Sub-Assistants' Test.

36. The Sub-Assistants' Test was held by the Commissioner for Government Examinations for the last time in April 1898. Two candidates appeared for the Linguistic Test and both were successful. For the different branches under Test B 37 subject-candidates presented themselves, of whom 30 passed against 59 examined and 51 passed in 1897-98.

Cost of direction and inspection.

37. The total expenditure from public funds on direction and inspection and the proportion of this expenditure to the total expenditure from public funds on public instruction are compared below for the past five years, surplus fee receipts in institutions under public management having been deducted from the total expenditure:—

Year.	On direction and inspection.				Total expenditure from public funds on public instruction.	Percentage ratio of column 5 to column 6.
	From provincial funds.	From municipal funds.	From local funds.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1894-95	3,40,309	13,107	91,212	4,44,628	30,55,747	14·6
1895-96	3,50,169	12,985	97,822	4,60,976	31,16,838	14·8
1896-97	3,41,086	14,488	99,592	4,55,166	29,57,156	15·4
1897-98	3,49,377	14,296	1,01,630	4,65,303	30,02,920	15·5
1898-99	3,51,769	15,026	1,02,511	4,69,306	29,74,274	15·8

The expenditure on direction and inspection rose from Rs. 4,65,303 to Rupees 4,69,306, the increase appertaining to provincial, local and municipal funds. It formed 15·8 per cent. of the total expenditure from public funds on public instruction against 15·5 per cent. in 1897-98.

III.—COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

University degrees.

38. At the convocation held in March 1899 for conferring degrees, 515 candidates were admitted to degrees. This figure was the lowest during the past five years, owing chiefly to a large fall in the number of candidates that appeared for and passed the B.A. degree Examination of January last.

University by-laws.

39. The committee appointed in March 1897 to revise the rules of affiliation submitted its report during the year, and its recommendations, with the exception of the rules of discipline, were, with a few modifications, adopted by the Senate. The by-laws were sanctioned towards the close of the year. Under the revised by-laws a closer connection will be established between the University and the affiliated colleges, and the Syndicate will exercise

supervision over the affiliated colleges similar to the control which the Department exercises over recognized schools. With a view to more nearly equalize the length of the two terms of the school year, the date of the Matriculation Examination and the First Examination in Arts was changed from 15th to 1st December and that of the B.A. degree Examination from January to December. In the term certificates prescribed for the different examinations a clause was inserted requiring heads of institutions to certify to the conduct of each candidate. The maximum number of members of boards of studies was raised from nine to twelve. Power was granted to Fellows residing in the mofussil to vote by means of voting papers in the election of persons to fill certain offices. There were other minor changes which need not be mentioned.

University affiliation.

40. To the list of colleges affiliated up to the F.A. standard there was one addition, viz., St. Mary's Presentation Convent, Black Town, Madras. This has raised the number of colleges for women from two to three.

University examinations.

41. In the following summary will be found the results of the various examinations conducted by the University during the past five years, those of the Matriculation Examination excepted :—

Examination.	Number examined.					Number passed.				
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Arts.										
Master of Arts ...	23	27	24	29	26	6	12	5	11	9
Bachelor of Arts. English Language division.	854	926	888	936	700	523	593	333	590	368
Bachelor of Arts. Second Language division.	775	727	720	626	516	698	587	617	505	428
Bachelor of Arts. Science division.	825	1,010	853	801	734	500	625	567	439	397
First Examination in Arts.	1,870	1,897	1,628	1,858	1,965	629	640	481	659	739
Law.										
Master of Laws ...	7	6	3	3	1	...	...	...	1	1
Bachelor of Laws ...	202	130	203	232	317	59	28	52	58	94
First Examination in Law.	...	420	484	491	518	...	186	92	129	203
Medicine.										
M.D.	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...
Second M.B. & C.M. ...	4	1	3	4	3	2	...	3	3	2
First M.B. & C.M. ...	3	7	5	10	15	2	5	2	4	8
Preliminary Scientific.	8	10	17	16	12	6	7	11	11	7
Second L.M.S. ...	28	24	29	27	22	11	15	19	11	7
First L.M.S.	53	29	11	6	5	22	21	7	3	2
L.S.Sc.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Engineering.										
Bachelor of Engineering.	2	6	7	5	5	2	4	3	5	3
First Examination in Engineering.	9	8	8	10	11	7	6	3	6	5
Teaching.										
Licentiate in Teaching. Written ...	45	59	75	68	85	34	35	54	33	47
Licentiate in Teaching. Practical.	71	62	68	69	72	44	37	36	32	23
Total ...	4,781	5,349	5,027	5,192	5,007	2,547	2,801	2,286	2,501	2,343

The total number of candidates examined and passed fell, respectively, by 185 and 158, or by 3·6 and 6·3 per cent., owing mainly to fewer candidates having registered their names for the B.A. Examination. This latter circumstance is explained by the fact that there were only 556 students on the rolls of the senior

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B.A. class on the 31st March 1898 against 759 on the corresponding day in 1897. The percentage of passed to examined fell from 48·2 to 46·8, owing chiefly to the comparatively large failure in the English Language division of the B.A. degree Examination. There was again an improvement in the proportion of passed to examined at the First Examination in Arts, but the results of the examinations in Medicine, Engineering and Teaching compared unfavourably with those of 1897–98.

Cost of the University.

42. The receipts from examination fees, interest on Government securities and miscellaneous sources, respectively, amounted to Rs. 1,86,822, Rs. 9,692 and Rs. 6,911, or Rs. 2,03,425 in all; and the expenditure on remuneration to examiners, on repairs and municipal taxes and on miscellaneous items to Rs. 1,38,397, Rs. 2,567 and Rs. 39,139, or Rs. 1,80,103; thus there was a surplus balance of Rs. 23,322. Taking into account the outstandings and charges due for 1897–98 paid in 1898–99 and the liabilities on the 31st March 1899, the year yielded a profit of Rs. 24,724. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was invested in Government securities last year. There were Rs. 2,90,900 in Government securities and Rs. 51,264 in cash in favour of the University on the 1st April 1899.

(*a*) ARTS COLLEGES.

M.A. degree Examination.

43. For the M.A. degree Examination 26 candidates—four Native Christians, one Muhammadan, one non-Brahman Hindu and twenty Brahmans—presented themselves out of 31 who registered their names; and one Native Christian, one Muhammadan and seven Brahman candidates, or nine in all, were successful. The branches brought up are shown in the margin. The total failure under Mathematics, and Mental and Moral Science is to be regretted. The only candidate who brought up English was unsuccessful.

	Examined.	Passed.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	3	...
Physical Science	6	3
Botany	1	1
Mental and Moral Science ...	2	...
History	5	3
Languages	9	2

B.A. degree Examination.

44. The results of the B.A. degree Examination for the past five years are compared below:—

—	Year.	English Language division.	Second Language division.	Science division. Mathematics.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Biology and botany.	Biology and animal physiology.	Biology and zoology.	Biology and geology.	Mental and moral science.	History.
Examined ...	1894–95	854	775	106	200	32	...	1	30	16	212	228
	1895–96	926	727	121	219	41	...	1	44	11	275	298
	1896–97	888	720	135	141	43	...	...	35	6	269	224
	1897–98	936	626	120	156	34	1	3	29	5	223	230
	1898–99	700	516	130	153	20	1	1	22	7	178	222
	Total ...	4,304	3,364	612	869	170	2	6	160	45	1,157	1,202
Passed	1894–95	523	698	51	132	15	...	...	20	5	145	132
	1895–96	593	587	63	136	16	...	...	38	10	171	196
	1896–97	333	617	76	87	28	...	...	32	5	173	166
	1897–98	590	505	52	74	17	1	3	22	3	138	129
	1898–99	368	428	65	67	12	1	1	17	1	112	121
	Total ...	2,407	2,835	307	496	88	2	4	124	24	739	744
Percentage passed.	1894–95	61·2	90·1	48·1	66·0	46·9	...	...	66·7	31·3	68·4	57·9
	1895–96	64·0	80·7	52·1	62·1	39·0	...	...	75·0	90·9	62·2	65·8
	1896–97	37·5	85·7	56·3	61·7	65·1	...	...	91·4	83·3	64·3	74·1
	1897–98	63·0	80·7	43·3	47·4	50·0	100·0	100·0	75·9	60·0	61·9	56·1
	1898–99	52·6	82·9	50·0	43·8	60·0	100·0	100·0	77·3	14·3	62·9	54·5
	Average.	55·9	84·3	50·2	57·1	51·8	100·0	66·7	77·5	53·3	63·9	61·9

In the English Language division the percentage of passed to examined, viz., 52·6, was below the percentage for the previous four years excepting 1896–97. If private students, of whom only 23·4 passed against 41·2 per cent. in 1897–98, are left out of account, the percentage of success will be found to be 63·6, which is a fair result in a searching public examination. The Madras Christian and

Presidency colleges, which sent up 172 and 86 candidates, passed 62·8 and 69·8 per cent., respectively, while the percentage ranged from 52·9 in the Rajahmundry college to 83·3 in the Noble college, Masulipatam.

In the Second Language division the percentage of passed to examined compared favourably with the previous year's figure. From the percentages given in the margin, it will be seen that uniformity of standard is not maintained in the several languages. It is no doubt difficult to maintain a uniform standard among a number of languages varying considerably in grammar and literature. Judging, however, from the results in Telugu, in which 68 passed out of 70, six being placed in the first, 61 in the second and only one in the third class, one cannot help concluding that a sufficiently high standard is not maintained by all the examiners.

	1897–98.	1898–99.
Sanskrit	74·0	74·4
Tamil	82·1	76·5
Telugu	92·3	97·1
Malayalam	93·9	90·7
Canarese	60·6	95·4

In the Science division also the results show wide fluctuations; but, on the whole, they were fair except in Geology, in which only one candidate passed out of seven that appeared. In Physics and History the proportion was the lowest during the past five years. The steady deterioration under Physics cannot be explained. Perhaps the standard is gradually being raised. It is noteworthy that out of 2,528 successful candidates in the different branches of the Science division during the past five years, 1,045 passed in Mathematics or in Physical or Natural Science and 1,483 in Mental and Moral Science or History. The latter group of subjects has been steadily giving way to the former.

Of the candidates who passed in one or more divisions of the last B.A. degree Examination, 159 appeared for and passed in all the divisions, 192 completed the examination, having passed in one or two divisions previously, and 758 passed in one or two divisions only and have yet to complete the test. A comparison of the above figures with those of the previous quinquennium shows the tendency of the majority of the students to devote three years to their B.A. course. This is in the interest of sound education as well as of good physique and health.

The relative success of Government, aided and unaided colleges borne on the departmental returns will be found from the following figures:—

	English Language division.			Second Language division.			Science division.		
	Exd.	Passed.	Percentage.	Exd.	Passed.	Percentage.	Exd.	Passed.	Percentage.
Government colleges (3).	116	79	68·1	116	98	84·5	125	83	66·4
Aided colleges (7) ...	295	183	62·0	243	203	83·5	337	204	60·5
Unaided college (1) ...	13	7	53·8	13	12	92·3	11	5	45·5
Average for the whole Presidency			52·6			82·9			54·1

In each division Government colleges passed a larger proportion than aided colleges. The only unaided college (Vizianagram) did better than Government and aided colleges in the Second Language division, but ranked behind them in the other divisions.

The distribution of successful candidates according to the classes of the community is given in the margin. In the English Language division, Native Christians came next to Europeans, Brahmans were far behind and non-Brahman Hindus fared worst, passing only about a third of the number sent up. Brahmans and non-Brahman Hindus should bestow greater attention on English, complaints being not

Classes.	English Language division.		Second Language division.		Science division.	
	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.
Europeans	5	83·3	4	66·6	3	42·9
Native Christians ...	34	63·0	31	72·1	30	42·9
Muhammadans	3	37·5	6	100·0	6	60·0
Brahmans	285	55·4	328	83·0	301	56·7
Non-Brahman Hindus ...	41	34·7	59	89·4	57	49·1
Total ...	368	52·6	428	82·9	397	54·1

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unfrequently made of their defective knowledge and command of English in after-life. An additional year spent in the study of English would be a great advantage to them. In the Second Language division, Native Christians lagged behind Brahmans and non-Brahman Hindus, the latter being ahead of Brahmans. It is very encouraging to observe that Muhammadans, who were few, secured the highest percentage in the Science division. Brahmans formed over three-fourths of the total number of passed candidates in each division, but they failed to secure the highest place in any division as regards the proportion of success.

45. Reference has already been made to the improvement in the proportion of passed to examined at the First Examination in Arts. From the percentages of success given in the margin it will be seen that in all the subjects except the second language there was improvement, the percentages in Mathematics and Physiology or Physiography being the highest during the past five years. The results indicate greater evenness than in any previous year in the standard adopted in regard to the different subjects. In Physiography, only 51 per cent. of the candidates met with success against 78 per cent. in 1897-98 and 70 per cent. in Physiology.

First Examination in Arts.

Subjects.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
English	55	67	49	60	62
Second language	82	80	83	80	78
Mathematics	55	50	46	54	63
Physiology or Physiography	66	62	59	64	68
History	71	63	72	65	70

Government, board and aided colleges presented, respectively, 164, 77 and 904 candidates, of whom 74, 40 and 378 or 45·1, 51·9 and 41·8 per cent. were successful. Board colleges did better than Government or aided colleges, but they sent up fewer candidates.

Of the passed candidates, 16 were Europeans, 59 Native Christians, 14 Muhammadans, 511 Brahmans, 188 non-Brahman Hindus and one a Parsi. As in 1897-98 Europeans secured the highest percentage and Brahmans ranked next, closely followed by Muhammadans. Brahmans formed 69 per cent. of the entire number against 73 per cent. in the previous year.

The results in the second language present wide fluctuations as in the case of the Second Language division of the B.A. degree Examination.

Number and strength of Arts Colleges.

46. The eleven first-grade colleges (three Government, seven aided and one unaided), which furnished returns, had 15 M.A., 1,063 B.A. and 1,252 F.A. students on the rolls on the 31st March 1899, against 25 M.A., 1,003 B.A. and 1,174 F.A. students on the corresponding date in 1898. There was a perceptible decrease in the number of M.A. students owing partly to the absence of special encouragement. Neither the B.A. nor the F.A. classes recovered in full the loss they sustained in the previous year. The opening of F.A. classes in the Presentation Convent, Black Town, raised the number of second-grade colleges connected with the Department from 28 to 29, of which one was under Government, three were under municipal boards, sixteen under mission or European management and nine under native management. The F.A. classes were 1,196 strong, the highest figure on record during the past seven years. The Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut, and the Rajah's college, Parlákimedi, excepted, all the second-grade colleges under private and municipal management were in receipt of Government grants. Particulars for each college will be found in subsidiary table 1. The following summary gives the strength of the several college classes for the past seven years during which the Matriculation Examination has been conducted under the revised rules, compared with the strength on the 31st March 1892, when the examination was conducted under the old rules :—

Classes.	31st March 1892.	31st March 1893.	31st March 1894.	31st March 1895.	31st March 1896.	31st March 1897.	31st March 1898.	31st March 1899.
M.A. class	11	13	26	19	25	18	25	15
Senior B.A. class	531	751	925	974	865	759	556	545
Junior B.A. class	525	604	548	483	467	348	447	518
Senior F.A. class	1,288	1,572	1,214	1,081	928	1,259	1,351	1,258
Junior F.A. class	1,463	597	617	628	1,115	1,156	185	1,190
Total ...	3,818	3,537	3,330	3,185	3,400	3,540	3,364	3,526
Number matriculated ...	2,381	520	776	918	1,690	1,642	1,515	1,911

The senior B.A. class shows the lowest figure during the last seven years. The abolition of the rule which compelled failed students to keep additional terms will have the effect of checking any considerable increase in the strength of the B.A. classes, unless greater strictness is exercised in granting term certificates. Owing to the comparatively large number (1,911) that matriculated in 1898, the junior F.A. class was the largest on record during the past seven years.

Of the M.A. students, six were attached to the Presidency college, eight to the Madras Christian college and one to the S.P.G. college, Trichinopoly.

Comparative popularity of the several branches of the B.A. course in Science.

47. The distribution of B.A. students according to the branches of the Science division is given below :—

Branch.	1894–95.		1895–96.		1896–97.		1897–98.		1898–99.	
	Senior B.A. class.	Junior B.A. class.	Senior B.A. class.	Junior B.A. class.	Senior B.A. class.	Junior B.A. class.	Senior B.A. class.	Junior B.A. class.	Senior B.A. class.	Junior B.A. class.
Mathematics	86	66	97	62	75	66	81	74	81	96
Physical Science ...	180	55	108	115	128	81	110	122	125	126
Natural Science ...	53	32	40	26	35	25	26	37	40	27
Mental and Moral Science	251	175	213	131	179	81	109	94	100	126
History	232	176	228	145	202	104	150	124	145	142
Total ...	802	504	686	479	619	357	476	451	491	517

Taking the senior B.A. class, the ratio of students in the first three branches, forming the so-called scientific side, to students in the last two branches, or the literary side, rose steadily from $\frac{245}{441}$ in 1896 to $\frac{246}{245}$ in 1899. The advance is very significant. It is, however, disappointing to note that the percentage of students of the junior B.A. class on the scientific side to the total number, which had steadily advanced from 30 in 1894–95 to 42 in 1895–96, to 48 in 1896–97 and to 52 in 1897–98, met for the first time a check in 1898–99, when it relapsed to 48. The increase in the number of students joining the History and the Mental and Moral Science classes is hard to account for. At the last degree examination, 54·5 per cent. passed in the former and 62·9 per cent. in the latter subject against 56·1 and 61·9 per cent., respectively, in 1897–98. The results could hardly, therefore, have induced a larger number to take up these subjects.

Extension of collegiate education.

48. As stated in my last report, five districts have not been provided with a college, nor have they the materials for one. Of the 1,063 B.A. students in colleges furnishing returns, 110 belonged to Native States. Tanjore contributed 185, of whom only 77 read in the two colleges in the district. Malabar followed at a considerable distance with 88 students, while the remaining districts had fewer students.

At the last F.A. and Matriculation Examinations 516 and 1,352 candidates passed from institutions connected with the Madras Educational Department, and 495 F.A. undergraduates and 1,120 Matriculates of 1898 entered the junior B.A. and the junior F.A. classes of colleges borne on the departmental returns. This would imply that over 80 per cent. of the Matriculates and nearly all the F.A. undergraduates continue their studies to the degree examination.

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Scholarships in arts colleges.

49. Five out of six scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 each, offered on the results of the B.A. degree Examination, were applied for, but only four of the applicants were found eligible and were awarded scholarships—three tenable in the Presidency college and one in the Madras Christian college. One was given in Mathematics, two in Chemistry and one in Natural Science. For the ten scholarships of Rs. 10 each, offered on the results of the F.A. Examination, 17 applications were received. Scholarships were awarded to two European female students and eight (one European, one Uriya and six Muhammadan) male students. Forty-four applications were received for the 30 scholarships of Rs. 7 each offered to Matriculates. Seven female students (four European and three Native Christian) and 23 male students (seven Muhammadan, two Uriya, one Kotayar, one Pattunulgar, two Kaikolar, one Jain and nine Hindu) received scholarships. No Mappilla matriculate applied for a scholarship. Under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code, scholarship grants to the extent of Rs. 2,254 were paid from provincial funds to B.A. and F.A. students. The total expenditure on scholarships in arts colleges amounted to Rs. 24,676, of which provincial funds met Rs. 11,533.

Expenditure in arts colleges.

50. The following summary exhibits the expenditure in arts colleges during the past five years:—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From provincial funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	3,227	2,46,810	3,865	1,81,606	1,80,045	6,12,326
1895-96	3,109	2,53,128	3,241	1,74,948	1,84,520	6,15,837
1896-97	3,371	2,43,867	3,430	1,87,453	1,87,191	6,21,881
1897-98	3,362	2,60,593	891	1,89,471	1,86,528	6,37,483
1898-99	3,244	2,60,011	468	1,78,599	1,94,490	6,33,568

The average number on the rolls in Government, board, aided and unaided colleges was 632, 136, 2,338 and 138, respectively, against 659, 134, 2,405 and 164 during 1897–98, and the fee revenue in the four classes of institutions amounted to Rs. 52,007, Rs. 9,571, Rs. 1,11,328 and Rs. 5,693 against Rs. 52,173, Rs. 8,776, Rs. 1,23,271 and Rs. 5,251. Board and unaided colleges returned a larger income, though the average number on the rolls of unaided colleges had fallen; while fees in Government colleges fell by Rs. 166, which the decrease in the average number from 659 to 632 fully explains. In aided colleges the average number fell by 2·8 per cent. and the fee income by 9·7 per cent. The average fee collected from each student in each class of colleges for the past three years is given in the margin. A general improvement will be noticed all round except in regard to aided colleges. I have dealt with this question fully in paragraph 21, and no further comment is necessary here. From the special returns obtained this year from all aided colleges, I find that the loss of income in aided colleges from grant of free and partial scholarships during 1898–99 amounted to about Rs. 59,000. In Government, board and aided colleges the total cost per scholar was Rs. 339, Rs. 109 and Rs. 162, and the cost to Government Rs. 253, Rs. 35 and Rs. 41, respectively: the increase, compared with the previous year, in the cost to Government on Government and aided colleges being due to the fall in the average number on the rolls. The net expenditure on Government colleges fell from Rs. 1,62,692 to Rs. 1,60,035, and the grants-in-aid to colleges rose by Rs. 1,737 only. Taking the first-grade colleges alone into account, the total cost and cost to Government per scholar were Rs. 367 and Rs. 282 in Government and Rs. 167 and Rs. 45 in aided colleges. My remarks in the last report about the liberal support which aided colleges in this Presidency receive, compared with similar institutions in Bengal, fully apply to the year under review. Whereas in Bengal Government paid Rs. 18-2 per student in aided arts colleges out of a total cost from all sources of Rs. 120-13 during 1897–98, Madras paid Rs. 38-14 out of a total cost of Rs. 156-13. The average

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Government colleges.	78 1	79 3	82 5
Board colleges ...	72 12	65 8	70 6
Aided ,, ...	49 10	51 4	47 10
Unaided ,, ...	33 15	32 0	41 4

fee paid by each student in the Presidency college was Rs. 90–4 against Rs. 69–1 in the Madras Christian college, where the average fee is higher than in any other aided college.

To the strict application of the provision contained in article 1 of the Fee Regulations, some managers object and maintain that the wealth or poverty of the students should be taken into account. Of the 3,511 students in Arts colleges, as many as 921 are returned as of the poorer classes. If the returns can be relied on, these 921 students are too poor to pay the Standard fees. A few are able to pay their fees from scholarships or through the help of the charitably disposed; but as regards the majority the college authorities must either admit them free or at reduced rates, or must maintain a fee fund to help poor students. If a college provides free education for poor students or a fee fund, it is manifestly unfair to calculate its fee income by multiplying the standard rate of fee by the number of students on the rolls. But this opens up an important question of state policy. Is it politically and economically expedient that so many of the youth of the poorer classes should receive University education? All are agreed that the highest education available should be placed within reach of the poorest youth in the land if he is endowed with natural ability. But whether it is politically or economically wise to withdraw from the spheres of manual labour and industry so many youths whose only claim to free education is their poverty is a question which must, I think, be answered in the negative. The question has never, as far as I am aware, been seriously taken up by Government; but it will, before long, press for an authoritative answer. Meanwhile, so long as colleges are assumed to be doing a good thing in imparting University education to poor youths irrespective of their possessing exceptional natural ability, it seems hardly fair to estimate their fee income on the supposition that these poor students pay fees.

Oriental colleges.

51. The committee of the Senate appointed to consider the expediency of establishing an oriental side in the University held several sittings. Since the close of the year it has reported "that it is not expedient at present to institute an Oriental Faculty or to provide for examinations being held and degrees conferred in certain branches of Oriental Learning." Should the proposals I intend to submit for the institution of Honours and Proficiency examinations in the oriental classical and vernacular languages be sanctioned, a few oriental colleges will come into existence at no distant date.

(*b*) Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.

Law.

University examinations in Law.

52. One Brahman candidate appeared for and passed the M.L. degree Examination of 1899 out of four that registered their names. For the B.L. degree Examination two European, seven Native Christian, two Muhammadan, 249 Brahman and 57 non-Brahman candidates, or 317 in all, presented themselves; and two Native Christians, two Muhammadans, 74 Brahmans and 16 non-Brahman Hindus, that is, 94 altogether, or 29·7 per cent., met with success. This is the highest percentage of passed to examined during the past five years. For the First Examination in Law, 556 candidates registered their names; but of these only 518 (three European, 26 Native Christian, four Muhammadan, 362 Brahman, and 123 non-Brahman Hindu) candidates appeared for the examination; and five Native Christians, one Muhammadan, 151 Brahmans, and 46 non-Brahman Hindus, or 203 in all, passed. These results compare very favourably with those of the previous two years. The Law college, Trivandrum, sent up 13 and 32 candidates for the degree and first examinations and passed one and nine candidates, respectively.

Law College, Madras.

53. The new building for the Law college was occupied early in 1899. On the 31st March last there were 417 students on the rolls—399 in the law classes proper and 18 in the pleadership classes against 561 and 51, respectively, on the 31st March 1898. This heavy decrease is attributed chiefly to the large number of failures in the English Language and

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Science divisions of the B.A. degree Examination of 1897 and 1899. The restriction imposed during the year, whereby students failing at the First Examination in Law are not allowed to join the B.L. classes until they pass that examination, must have also contributed to the fall. The gradual overcrowding of the bar may also have had some effect. Of the students, 17 were Native Christians, five Muhammadans, 290 Brahmans, and 105 non-Brahman caste Hindus. The increase under non-Brahman caste Hindus is to be noted. The average number on the rolls for 1898–99 was 545, and the average daily attendance 436. This indicates a daily absence of over 100 students, which is a very unsatisfactory state of things. As many as 394 out of 417 students belonged to the richer and middle classes and 389 to the official, trading, and land-holding classes. For the First Examination in Law and the B.L. degree Examination 250 and 73 students appeared direct from the college, of whom 111 and 22 passed. These results compare favourably with those of the previous year. In consequence of the diminished strength the receipts fell from Rs. 59,593 to Rs. 50,628. The expenditure, excluding a special outlay of Rs. 8,186 on furniture, was Rs. 41,283. The college thus yielded a surplus of Rs. 9,345, or Rs. 1,159, if the cost of furniture is taken into account.

Medicine.

54. The University examinations in Medicine were held in April instead of in June, owing to a change in the college year. In the margin will be found an analysis of the results of the different examinations. There was a fall in both examined and passed. The largest failure appertained to the second L.M.S. Examination. Of the examined, seven were Europeans, 13 Native Christians, two Muhammadans, 15 Brahmans, and 20 non-Brahman Hindus; and of those that passed, three were Europeans, seven Native Christians, seven Brahmans, and nine non-Brahman Hindus. Both the Muhammadan candidates were unsuccessful.

University examinations in medicine.

Examinations.	1897–98.		1898–99.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Second M.B. and C.M. Examination ...	4	3	3	2
First M.B. and C.M. Examination ...	10	4	15	8
Preliminary Scientific (first M.B. and C.M. under the new regulations) ...	16	11	12	7
Second L.M.S. Examination	27	11	22	7
First L.M.S. Examination	6	3	5	2
Total ...	63	32	57	26

55. The college continued to be under-staffed pending orders on the re-organization scheme of the Medical Department. Unless additional teachers are provided soon, instruction in accordance with the revised syllabuses for the M.B. and C.M. course cannot be given. In my opinion two or three of the chairs should be set apart for specialists of acknowledged reputation selected from outside the Indian Medical Service. The college cannot work with steady efficiency as long as the staffing of it is regulated by the requirements not of the college itself but of the Medical Department. There was a decrease in the strength from 81 to 79; but it was wholly confined to the L.M.S. section, which dwindled down to 11, and which will probably at no distant date disappear. The M.B. and C.M. section was 51 strong against 20 and 39 on the 31st March 1895 and 1898, respectively. Of the 17 casual students three were women. Eleven Europeans, including three women, 22 Native Christians, three Muhammadans, 19 Brahmans, and 24 non-Brahman caste Hindus formed the strength. Seventeen of the students were stipendiaries or free scholars. The average number on the rolls and the average daily attendance were, respectively, 79 and 77, which is very satisfactory. A tiffin and reading room was built for Europeans, and the chemical laboratory was fitted up. Four of the former students obtained British diplomas, and several received remunerative appointments. The

Madras Medical College.

total expenditure, including the school department and excluding stipends, amounted to Rs. 1,58,315, and fees, local and municipal receipts and miscellaneous receipts amounted, respectively, to Rs. 15,742, Rs. 52,243 and Rs. 761.

Engineering.

University examinations in Engineering.

56. Five candidates—four Brahmans and one non-Brahman Hindu—appeared for the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering, and three Brahmans passed, one in the Civil and two in the Mechanical branch. For the First Examination in Engineering nine Brahman and two non-Brahman Hindu candidates presented themselves, but only four Brahmans and one non-Brahman met with success. Three of the six who failed did not secure the prescribed minimum number of total marks.

Madras College of Engineering.

57. Proposals for strengthening the staff were under the consideration of Government, but orders had not been received when the official year closed. The Engineer and Engineer subordinate classes contained, respectively, 31 and 65 students, the highest figures on record. It will be noted with satisfaction that the former class has doubled in numbers since 1894. Thirteen of the students were Europeans, one a Native Christian, 79 Brahmans, and three non-Brahman caste Hindus. As many as 90 out of 96 students belonged to the richer and middle classes, and officials, traders and landholders contributed together 80 students. Thirteen were in receipt of stipends and 12 military students and probationers were free scholars. The attendance was very good, the average number on the rolls and the average daily attendance being 121 and 117, respectively. The revised college rules were sanctioned by Government and came into effect on the 1st January 1899. Three Engineers and 19 Engineer subordinates completed their practical course, and most of them secured employment. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 57,173, of which fees and miscellaneous receipts covered Rs. 11,954.

Teaching.

Teachers' certificate examinations of the collegiate grades.

58. For the theoretical and practical examinations for the diploma of Licentiate in Teaching 85 and 72 candidates appeared, of whom 47 and 23, respectively, met with success. The proportion of passed to examined at the practical test was very low. Of those who completed the examination by passing the practical test two were Europeans, two Native Christians, fifteen Brahmans, and four non-Brahman Hindus. At the written and practical tests for second-grade collegiate teachers' certificates conducted by the Board of Examiners for Teachers' certificates 18 and 20 candidates, respectively, passed out of 58 and 27 examined. These results also compare unfavourably with those of the previous year.

Training college, Rajahmundry.

59. Five graduates and five First Arts undergraduates, all Brahmans, were under training in the Rajahmundry Training college against seven and five, respectively, on the 31st March 1898. All the students belonged to the middle classes, and were the sons of either officials or landholders, and all of them were in receipt of stipends. The average attendance was very good. Five passed out of seven at the theoretical portion of the L.T. degree Examination, but at the practical test all the five failed. At the written and practical tests for second-grade collegiate teachers' certificates three and two, respectively, passed out of five and ten examined. The new buildings were completed during the year. The total expenditure on the college department amounted to Rs. 5,043.

Teachers' college, Saidapet.

60. Forty-three graduates and 18 F.A. undergraduates, comprising 13 Native Christians, 45 Brahmans and three non-Brahman caste Hindus, were under training in the Teachers' college, against 35 and 21, respectively, on the 31st March 1898. Of the students, 52 belonged to the richer and middle classes, and officials, traders and landholders contributed together 56 students. Fifty-five were stipendiaries and six

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

were paying students from Native States—three from Travancore and three from Cochin. At the theoretical and practical portions of the L.T. degree Examination 22 and six passed out of 35 and 21 that appeared. At the written and practical tests for second-grade collegiate teachers' certificates, five and four passed out of eighteen and eight. These results were below fair. The new Smartha Brahman Hostel worked with great success. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,971, of which Rs. 1,095 were covered by fees and sundry receipts.

Agriculture.

College of Agriculture, Saidapet.

61. Application was made during the year to the Secretary of State to appoint a Vice-Principal to the College of Agriculture. The newly-appointed officer entered on his duties after the close of the year. The Assistant Agricultural Chemist delivered a course of lectures and held practical classes for one month. There were 46 students on the rolls against 49 in the previous year. One of these was a Panchama Native Christian, two were Muhammadans, 29 Brahmans, and 14 non-Brahman caste Hindus. As many as 39 belonged to the richer and middle classes and 43 to the official, trading and land-holding classes, and 26 were stipendiaries. Eight of the students belonged to Bombay and five to Mysore and Coorg. Of the students, one was a graduate, eight were first-arts undergraduates and 19 were matriculates or upper secondary men. Five of the district scholarships were filled by Collectors' nominees. The results of the Government Technical Examinations of April 1898, at which 77 passed out of 123 examined, were not so favourable as those of the previous year. The senior class made, as usual, two agricultural excursions, and South Arcot and Coimbatore were visited. A larger number of patients were treated in the Veterinary Hospital. The farm was worked successfully, the area under cultivation having been extended by 10 acres. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 37,838 on the college, fees and other receipts met Rs. 6,193.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

Upper Secondary Examination.

62. For the Upper Secondary Examination of December last, 187 male and three female candidates appeared, of whom only six male candidates passed, the percentage of passed to examined, viz., 3, being the lowest during the past five years. Of the candidates, 97 were pupils belonging to 37 schools, and 93 were private candidates. Of the successful candidates three were pupils and three private candidates. Brahmans and non-Brahman Hindus passed three each out of 131 and 45, respectively. Of the three European, five Native Christian and six Muhammadan candidates, not one passed. In the first language and in history and geography, only 13 per cent. passed. It is disappointing, indeed, to note that, since the institution of the examination in 1889, only 30 candidates have passed in full. The examination has, as has been mentioned elsewhere, just been thrown open to candidates desirous of bringing up a vernacular as their first language; and it is hoped that, in a few years, it will meet a real want in vernacular and high-class indigenous schools.

63. From the summary of the general results of the Matriculation Examination during the past five years given in the margin, it will be seen that, while the number examined rose during the period by 44 per cent., the number passed rose by 108 per cent. The advance in the percentage of passed to examined is, in all probability, to be attributed as much to the presentation of selected pupils and to variations in the standard of the examination from year to year as to substantial

Matriculation Examination.

Year.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
1894-95	4,150	918	22
1895-96	4,613	1,690	37
1896-97	5,329	1,642	31
1897-98	5,512	1,515	27
1898-99	5,962	1,911	32

improvement in the quality of the instruction imparted in high schools. My remarks in the last report regarding the unevenness in the standard of the examination apply with equal force to the results of the year under review.

The percentages of passed to examined in the different classes of high schools for boys are compared in the margin for the past two years. Each class of institutions presented a better record. Aided schools sent up the largest number of candidates (2,397).

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Government schools	38	53
Board schools	33	40
Aided schools	33	38
Unaided schools	30	40
Schools in Native States	35	38

As in previous years, over a third of the pupils in the sixth form on the 31st March 1898 were kept back from the examination. Most heads of high schools hold what is called a selection examination of the sixth form towards the end of August. In my opinion the disadvantages of such an examination outweigh the advantages. Seven or eight months' daily observation of the work of a pupil ought to give his teacher a far more correct idea of his fitness to appear for the Matriculation Examination than the single selection examination can. The examination disorganizes the teaching of the class at a most important time of the year. Moreover, neither the pupils selected to go up nor those rejected do much real work during the rest of the term: the former because they think it unnecessary, the latter because they think it useless. If more care were taken in promotions throughout the school and especially in admitting pupils into the sixth form at the beginning of the year, the alleged justification for this examination would disappear. A want of care and judgment in dealing with promotions and admissions must lead to deterioration in the efficiency of instruction throughout the school, although this deterioration may not become glaringly manifest until it is seen that one-third or one-half of the pupils of the matriculation class are not fit to be sent up. The evil is becoming so widespread that inspecting officers have been instructed to take special note of it and to intimate to managers of aided schools that a continuance of the practice of promoting pupils to classes and forms for which they are not fit will be followed by reduction or withdrawal of the grant. They have also been directed to intimate that, if a recognized school is year by year lowered in efficiency by injudicious promotions, recognition will be withdrawn from it.

In English, mathematics, and history and geography, a larger proportion of candidates were successful than in the previous year, as will be seen from the figures in the margin; but in the second language, there was a slight deterioration. Owing to a mistake in the distribution of the question papers to certain centres, a second examination was held in chemistry, and to this were admitted such candidates only as had passed in English, the second language, mathematics, and history and geography. No useful purpose would, therefore, be served by comparing the number that passed in physics and chemistry with the total number of candidates examined. Wide variations will be noticed under each subject from year to year. Of the candidates, 5,833 were boys and 129 girls, and 1,859 boys and 52 girls met with success. The percentages of successful boys and girls to the number of male and female candidates were 32 and 40, respectively.

Subject.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
English	59	79	53	40	46
Second language ...	86	84	88	84	82
Mathematics ...	55	61	70	60	68
Physics and chemistry	37	56	58	71	...
History and geography	65	66	61	70	81

Of the passed candidates, 68 were Europeans, 181 Native Christians, 29 Muhammadans, 1,251 Brahmans and 376 non-Brahman Hindus, the remaining six being Parsis and Jews, including two Parsi women. Europeans and Native Christians did better than Brahmans, while Muhammadans passed the lowest percentage. Brahmans formed 65 per cent. of the total number of successful candidates against 67 per cent. in 1897–98.

(b) *Public upper secondary or high schools for boys.*

Number and strength of upper secondary or high schools for boys.

64. The following summary compares the number of upper secondary schools for boys and the strength of the schools by departments at the close of each of the past five years:—

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Year.	Number of schools.	Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Total.
1894-95	128	11,889	13,812	5,511	31,212
1895-96	133	12,616	15,578	6,056	34,250
1896-97	133	13,194	16,217	6,255	35,666
1897-98	140	14,079	17,342	7,127	38,548
1898-99	144	14,303	17,616	7,457	39,376

A further improvement will be noticed all round, schools showing an advance of 2·9 per cent. and pupils of 2·1 per cent. Pupils in the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments advanced by 1·6, 1·6 and 4·6 per cent., respectively. Nine of the 144 high schools had the fifth and eight had the fourth as the highest form; while twelve schools had no lower secondary and primary departments and sixty no primary departments.

Particulars for the past two years of the number and strength of upper secondary schools in each district group are given hereunder :—

District groups.	Number of schools.	Strength on the 31st March 1898.								
		Upper secondary department.			Lower secondary department.			Upper primary department.	Lower primary department.	Total.
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.			
Northern Circars ...	23	761	563	861	1,186	1,073	1,162	386	569	6,561
Ceded districts ...	9	189	131	191	294	307	302	47	93	1,554
Central do. ...	41	1,733	1,039	1,474	1,554	1,750	1,749	1,090	2,618	13,007
Southern do. ...	36	1,754	1,231	1,610	1,535	1,466	1,624	507	875	10,602
Inland do. ...	14	333	244	304	491	506	627	126	297	2,928
West Coast do. ...	17	686	435	540	506	553	657	195	324	3,896
Total ...	140	5,456	3,643	4,980	5,566	5,655	6,121	2,351	4,776	38,548
		14,079			17,342					

District groups.	Number of schools.	Strength on the 31st March 1899.								
		Upper secondary department.			Lower secondary department.			Upper primary department.	Lower primary department.	Total.
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.			
Northern Circars ...	23	800	630	942	1,186	1,118	1,184	402	595	6,857
Ceded districts ...	9	171	124	176	262	268	249	41	93	1,384
Central do. ...	40	1,573	1,091	1,364	1,603	1,571	1,646	1,012	2,296	12,156
Southern do. ...	37	1,667	1,317	1,686	1,596	1,525	1,831	588	993	11,203
Inland do. ...	18	392	288	398	594	596	672	221	699	3,860
West Coast do. ...	17	684	466	534	502	556	657	179	338	3,916
Total ...	144	5,287	3,916	5,100	5,743	5,634	6,239	2,443	5,014	39,376
		14,303			17,616					

The sixth and second forms were slightly weaker, while all the other forms and classes received an accession to their strength. But it will be noticed that the sixth form contained one-third as many more pupils as the fifth form. This is an improvement on the previous year and signifies that some heads of schools at any rate have had the courage to set their face against pushing up pupils indiscriminately from the fifth to the sixth form. A firm attitude on the part of all heads of schools against this unwholesome tendency would do much to raise the tone and efficiency of secondary education.

Of the 144 schools, 136 were recognized; 65 were entered in the permanent and 71 in the temporary section of the general school list. Most of the schools not recognized as upper secondary schools are those in which upper secondary forms have been newly opened. The schools in the temporary section are gradually qualifying for a place in the permanent section.

Upper secondary schools according to management.

65. The classification of upper secondary schools for boys according to managing agencies will be found below :—

District groups.	1897-98.				1898-99.			
	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
Northern Circars ...	1	3	14	5	1	3	15	4
Ceded districts ...	...	5	4	...	...	5	4	...
Central do. ...	2	2	31	6	2	2	31	5
Southern do. ...	...	4	28	4	...	4	27	6
Inland do. ...	...	7	7	...	1	7	8	2
West Coast do. ...	1	4	9	3	1	4	9	3
Total ...	4	25	93	18	5	25	94	20

The Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, has been raised to the upper secondary grade, a fourth form having been opened in March last. This accounts for the increase of one Government upper secondary school. There was no change in the number of board high schools. Upper secondary forms were opened in two aided schools, and two schools passed from the unaided to the aided list, while three aided schools of 1897–98 passed to the unaided list. There was thus a net increase of one aided school. The increase of two unaided schools was brought about by the opening of upper secondary forms in three schools, the transfer of three aided schools to the unaided list and of two unaided schools to the aided list, and the reduction of two upper secondary schools to the lower secondary grade. Of the 94 aided and 20 unaided schools, 61 and three, respectively, were under mission management. The average strength of the upper secondary department of Government, board, aided and unaided schools was 76, 75, 105 and 110, respectively, against 78, 71, 111 and 94 in the previous year.

Upper secondary schools and upper secondary pupils according to districts.

66. Particulars relating to each upper secondary school are given in subsidiary table No. 2. The number of upper secondary schools and of upper secondary pupils in each district are compared below for the past two years :—

	Schools.		Pupils.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Ganjám ...	4	4	282	273
Vizagapatam ...	8	7	658	731
Gódávari ...	6	6	687	739
Kistna ...	5	6	558	629
Kurnool ...	2	2	83	92
Bellary ...	3	3	253	221
Anantapur ...	2	2	59	47
Cuddapah ...	2	2	116	111
Nellore ...	5	4	349	333
Madras ...	18	18	2,498	2,374
Chingleput ...	8	8	387	416
North Arcot ...	7	7	460	372
South Arcot ...	3	3	552	533
Tanjore ...	13	13	1,711	1,770
Trichinopoly ...	4	5	1,094	1,139
Madura ...	7	7	711	735
Tinnevelly ...	12	12	1,079	1,026
Coimbatore ...	7	9	541	720
Salem ...	4	4	279	282
Nilgiris ...	3	5	61	76
Malabar ...	11	11	1,162	1,163
South Canara ...	6	6	499	521
Total ...	140	144	14,079	14,303

In sixteen out of 22 districts, the number of schools remained the same. Madras headed the list with one-eighth of the schools and about one-sixth of the pupils. Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Malabar had over ten schools, and the above districts and Trichinopoly had over 1,000 pupils each. The backward districts referred to in my last report made no advance during the year.

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Scholarships in upper secondary schools and departments.

67. Eighty-one applications were received for the 45 scholarships offered by the Department on the results of the Lower Secondary Examination—six for Uriyas, five for Mappillas, seven for Muhammadans, five for members of the backward classes and 22 open to all classes. Forty-three scholarships were awarded as follows: six to Uriyas, three to Mappillas, eight to Muhammadans, four to members of backward classes (two Pattunulgars, one Savara and one Kotayar) and 22 to other Hindus. Very few applications were received for scholarship grants under the Grant-in-Aid Code. The total expenditure on scholarships in upper secondary schools, including their lower departments, was Rs. 12,515, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 8,589.

Expenditure in upper secondary schools.

68. In the following table will be found the expenditure in upper secondary schools for boys during the past five years :—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1894-95 ...	27,837	1,09,947	1,868	18,412	5,32,758	2,03,630	8,66,615
1895-96 ...	31,090	1,14,838	576	19,386	5,83,753	2,04,083	9,22,136
1896-97 ...	33,466	1,17,565	359	18,145	6,07,658	2,05,497	9,49,224
1897-98 ...	36,366	1,30,150	192	18,386	6,46,933	2,07,459	10,03,120
1898-99 ...	37,724	1,59,937	507	21,176	6,54,605	3,06,708	11,42,933

Compared with the previous year, an increase will be noticed all round—of 3·7 per cent. in the average number on the rolls and of 13·9 per cent. in the total cost. Of the additional expenditure of Rs. 1,39,813, however, Rs. 99,808 appertained to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, which was for the first time included in the list of upper secondary schools; and to the same cause must be attributed the increase in the average cost per pupil from Rs. 27-9-0 to Rs. 30-5-0. If the figures relating to the Lawrence Asylum be excluded, the average cost per pupil will be found to have risen from Rs. 27-9-0 to Rs. 27-14-0 only. Public funds, fees and private funds contributed towards the increase in the proportion of 24, 5 and 71 per cent., respectively.

Particulars are given below for Government, board, aided and unaided upper secondary schools for 1898-99 :—

Schools.	Average number on the rolls.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government schools.	1,297	46,934	...	...	15,388	70,540	1,32,862
Board schools ..	4,934	28,778	...	...	1,10,325	1,447	1,40,550
Aided do. ...	26,594	84,225	507	21,176	4,45,905	2,15,750	7,67,563
Unaided do. ...	4,899	...	...	...	82,987	18,971	1,01,958

The increase under Government schools was brought about by the inclusion of the Lawrence Asylum. Board schools cost Rs. 6,415 more; but nearly the whole of this sum was met from additional fee receipts. Aided schools cost Rs. 15,441 more, as public funds paid Rs. 3,333 more and private funds Rs. 30,773 more, while fees paid Rs. 18,665 less, in consequence partly of the fall in the average number on the rolls from 27,067 to 26,594. The average fee paid by each pupil in an aided school was Rs. 16-12-0 against Rs. 23-12-0 in a board school, taking surplus fees into account. This difference must be attributed to the causes mentioned in the last report.

The distribution of expenditure in the upper secondary schools over the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments was as given below, surplus fees being taken into account :—

Departments.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper secondary department ...	97,944	— 533	— 3,793	3,75,444	1,33,730	6,02,792
Lower secondary do. ...	32,302	— 2,946	16,833	2,42,335	80,197	3,68,721
Primary department	29,691	762	4,606	43,580	92,781	1,71,420

It is interesting to note that, while 53, 32 and 15 per cent. of the total expenditure, respectively, represent the cost of the upkeep of the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments, 57, 37 and 6 per cent. of the total fees appertained to the several departments. Of the expenditure on the upper secondary department alone, provincial funds met 16 per cent., fees 62 per cent., and private funds 22 per cent., against 16, 66 and 18 per cent., respectively, in 1897–98. Private funds had thus to bear the loss under fees. It should be the care of managers to increase their fee revenue so as to be able to maintain the efficiency of their schools.

The average number on the rolls and the cost of the upper secondary departments of Government, board, aided and unaided upper secondary schools will be found below :—

—	Average number on the rolls.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government schools ...	335	13,889	...	...	10,217	4,680	28,786
Board schools ...	1,736	20,821	— 533	— 3,793	63,800	423	80,718
Aided do. ...	9,073	63,234	...	...	2,52,506	1,14,692	4,30,432
Unaided do. ...	2,141	...	...	...	48,921	13,935	62,856
Total ...	13,285	97,944	— 533	— 3,793	3,75,444	1,33,730	6,02,792

The average cost per pupil in board schools was Rs. 46, of which fees met Rs. 37, while in aided schools it was Rs. 47, of which fees met Rs. 28. The difference between the cost to Government per pupil in board and aided schools, viz., Rs. 12 and Rs. 7, is due to Government having undertaken to bear the net cost of three of the board high schools—Kurnool, Cuddapah and Chittoor—at the time of their transfer to local boards.

(c) *Lower Secondary Examination and lower secondary standard examinations.*

Lower Secondary Examination.

69. In consequence chiefly of the concession allowing pupils of the fourth and higher forms of recognized schools to appear for the Lower Secondary Examination as private candidates, the number of private male candidates rose from 1,772 to 2,734. The number of male pupil-candidates also rose from 6,766 to 7,774. The results of the examination for the past six years are given below :—

Year.	Examined.	Passed for complete certificates.	Passed in a portion of the examination.
1893–94	3,859	866	1,686
1894–95	5,661	1,204	1,438
1895–96	6,549	1,600	2,516
1896–97	8,430	1,600	2,287
1897–98	8,538	1,832	2,316
1898–99	10,508	2,397	2,125

This large increase in the number examined and passed is remarkable, seeing that the examination is not obligatory on any but candidates for admission into training schools and that only 1,145 of the male candidates were presented for results grants.

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The classes of the community to which the passed male candidates at the last examination belonged are distinguished in the margin. Every class presented and passed a larger number, the increase under Native Christians and non-Brahman Hindus being most noteworthy. Brahmans formed about 55 per cent. of the total number of passed candidates.

	Examined.	Passed.
Europeans	301	67
Native Christians	1,279	343
Muhammadans	369	56
Brahmans	5,432	1,329
Non-Brahman Hindus	3,124	601
Others	3	1

Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese were brought up by 1,269, 3,148, 1,960, 1,096 and 230 candidates, of whom 720, 2,542, 1,570, 1,023 and 218, respectively, were successful. The percentage of passed to examined varied from 57 in Sanskrit to 95 in Canarese. Tamil was taken up by nearly as many candidates as took up Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese together. Tamil was brought up as their first language by 166 candidates, Telugu by 139 and Malayalam by 28, and for those of them that were successful there was no higher public test at which a vernacular could be brought up as first language. The opening of a vernacular side to the Upper Secondary Examination is intended to meet this want.

Of the non-language optional subjects, Elementary Science was brought up by 539, History of Great Britain and Ireland by 358 and Geometry and Algebra by 8,983 male candidates. Of these 35, 42 and 65 per cent., respectively, were successful.

The fees realized from candidates amounted to Rs. 50,239 and the charges, taking the expenditure on temporary establishment and contingencies at Rs. 9,652, to Rs. 37,239, approximately. The examination thus resulted in a profit of about Rs. 13,000 to the State. This profit partly covered the loss incurred in carrying on the Technical, Upper Secondary and Primary Examinations.

The examination continued to be the subject of a good deal of irrelevant criticism. That it is not really looked upon as an obligatory examination is patent from the fact that at the last examination 7,774 male pupil-candidates presented themselves for it, while the third forms of high and middle schools contained as many as 9,764 boys on the 31st March 1898. To impress on all concerned the optional character of the examination, I have recently specially notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* that no pupil need be presented for it.

70. There was a steady increase in the number of schools that presented and passed pupils for the lower secondary standards, as will be noticed from the figures marginally recorded. As in the previous year, four schools failed to pass any pupil presented for the fifth and sixth standards; and as many as thirteen schools came under this category as regards the seventh standard. In the following summary particulars as to the number of male pupils presented and passed under each of the above standards during the past two years are furnished :—

Lower secondary results standard examinations.

Standard and year.		Schools that presented pupils.	Schools that passed pupils.
Fifth ...	1896-97	167	161
	1897-98	173	169
	1898-99	178	174
Sixth ...	1896-97	119	119
	1897-98	125	121
	1898-99	138	134
Seventh.	1896-97	94	87
	1897-98	96	89
	1898-99	112	99

Classes of schools.	Presented.						Passed.					
	Fifth standard.		Sixth standard.		Seventh standard.		Fifth standard.		Sixth standard.		Seventh standard.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Board schools	391	374	204	219	141	156	273	242	131	146	65	42
Mission results schools ...	665	708	365	433	254	311	416	448	264	277	104	118
Non-mission results schools ...	905	1,068	705	831	637	685	522	580	432	498	302	196
Total ...	1,961	2,150	1,274	1,483	1,032	1,152	1,211	1,270	827	921	471	356

A larger number of pupils were presented under each standard, and a larger number passed under the fifth and sixth standards. The fall in the number passed and the percentage of passed to examined under the seventh standard is disappointing. Of the pupils examined under the fifth, sixth and seventh standards 59, 62 and 31 per cent., respectively, passed against 62, 65 and 46 per cent. in 1897–98. No reason can be assigned for this deterioration. In the fifth and sixth standards, board schools passed the highest percentage and were followed by mission and non-mission results schools in order; but in the seventh standard, mission results schools passed the highest percentage and were followed by non-mission results and board schools. Taking all the three standards together, mission results schools passed 59 per cent., board schools 58 per cent. and non-mission results schools 49 per cent. Board schools slightly deteriorated. Of the pupils presented for the seventh standard, seven were tested by the inspecting officers and the rest by the Lower Secondary Examination; none of the former, however, met with success.

(d) *Public lower secondary or middle schools for boys.*

Number and strength of lower secondary or middle schools for boys.

71. Taking English and vernacular schools together, there were on the 31st March last 386 lower secondary schools for boys with 34,087 pupils, of whom 16,255 were in the lower secondary and 17,832 in the primary department. The net increase in schools and pupils over the previous year was thus two and 271, respectively, the lower secondary department containing 651 more and the primary department 380 fewer pupils. The following table gives particulars for each district group:—

District groups.	1897-98.					1898-99.				
	Number of schools.	Pupils in lower secondary department.			Pupils in primary department.	Number of schools.	Pupils in lower secondary department.			Pupils in primary department.
		Third form.	Second form.	First form.			Third form.	Second form.	First form.	
English.										
Northern Circars ...	44	710	738	863	1,644	47	710	755	1,000	1,505
Ceded districts ...	15	80	105	172	556	16	84	94	144	488
Central do. ...	69	894	954	1,299	3,682	58	888	902	1,251	3,380
Southern do. ...	83	1,463	1,447	1,761	1,907	88	1,654	1,557	1,839	2,629
Inland do. ...	21	216	242	298	1,784	18	149	164	235	1,260
West coast do. ...	43	543	587	828	2,460	45	616	640	995	2,672
Total ...	266	3,906	4,073	5,221	12,033	272	4,101	4,112	5,464	11,934
Vernacular.										
	35	38	68	402	2,488	34	31	58	412	2,314
Northern Circars ...	19	62	111	289	586	15	102	135	210	403
Ceded districts ...	18	32	68	172	1,195	20	72	89	269	1,271
Central do. ...	33	133	303	428	1,193	27	158	238	403	820
Southern do. ...	13	46	80	172	717	18	89	104	208	1,090
Inland do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West coast do. ...	118	311	630	1,463	6,179	114	452	624	1,502	5,898
Total ...										
Grand total ...	384	4,217	4,703	6,684	18,212	386	4,553	4,736	6,966	17,832

English schools increased by six, while vernacular schools lost four of their number; but the lower secondary departments of both English and vernacular schools were stronger than in 1897–98. On an average the lower secondary department of each English school was 50 strong as in the previous year, but the lower secondary department of each vernacular school was 22 strong against 20. Of the English schools, 253 were recognized, 42 being entered in the permanent and 211 in the temporary section of the general school list, and of the vernacular schools 76 were recognized, seven being entered in the permanent and 69 in the temporary section. The increase in the number of schools in the permanent section, though slight, is satisfactory; but many more schools have, since the close of the year, been placed in the above section.

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Lower secondary schools according to management.

72. Particulars for the past two years of lower secondary schools for boys according to managing agencies will be found below :—

Classes of institutions.	Schools.		Pupils in lower secondary department.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
English.				
Managed by Government	8	7	359	249
Managed by municipal or local boards	85	83	4,329	4,227
Managed by Native States	1	1	22	23
Aided from public funds	150	* 150	7,355	7,693
Unaided	22	† 31	1,135	1,485
Total ...	266	272	13,200	13,677
Vernacular.				
Managed by Government	4	4	42	43
Managed by municipal or local boards	28	28	430	502
Aided from public fund	61	‡ 49	1,374	1,219
Unaided	25	§ 33	558	814
Total ...	118	114	2,404	2,578
Grand total ...	384	386	15,604	16,255

* 70 were under mission management.
† Ten were under mission management.
‡ 34 were under mission management.
§ Six were under mission management.

The transfer of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, to the list of upper secondary schools accounts for the decrease of one Government school; of board schools there were two fewer owing to reduction in standard. The average strength of the lower secondary department in Government, board, aided and unaided schools was 36, 51, 51 and 48, respectively, against 45, 51, 49 and 52. The increase under aided schools is satisfactory. The average strength of the lower secondary department of vernacular schools ranged from 11 in Government to 25 in aided schools. Seven of the vernacular schools with 98 pupils were night schools, of which three were aided and the rest unaided.

73. Particulars of lower secondary schools are given in subsidiary table No. 2.

Lower secondary schools and lower secondary pupils according to districts.

Lower secondary schools and the number of lower secondary pupils in all secondary schools are compared below by districts :—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Lower secondary schools.	Lower secondary pupils in all secondary schools for boys.	Lower secondary schools.	Lower secondary pupils in all secondary schools for boys.
Ganjám	9	809	8	826
Vizagapatam	14	1,500	14	1,496
Gódávari	35	2,310	39	2,459
Kistna	21	1,621	20	1,673
Kurnool	4	352	3	363
Bellary	8	605	8	502
Anantapur	13	373	12	313
Cuddapah	9	392	8	370
Nellore	7	722	9	723
Madras	26	4,159	25	4,155
Chingleput	13	1,024	13	1,096
North Arcot	17	1,475	16	1,189
South Arcot	15	1,092	15	1,128
Tanjore	48	4,102	49	4,366
Trichinopoly	18	1,939	15	2,013
Madura	13	1,618	15	1,769
Tinnevelly	37	2,501	36	2,653
Coimbatore	15	1,469	17	1,568
Salem	11	832	13	828
Nilgiris	8	377	6	415
Malabar	35	2,655	37	2,893
South Canara	8	1,019	8	1,073
Total ...	384	32,946	386	33,871

A glance at the above figures shows the uneven distribution of schools among the different districts. Ten districts had fewer schools and seven had fewer lower secondary pupils. North Arcot sustained a heavy loss in numbers.

Scholarships in lower secondary schools and departments.

74. For the 80 scholarships—six for Uriyas, ten for Mappillas, ten for Muhammadans, ten for pupils belonging to the backward classes and 44 open to all classes—offered to male pupils on the results of the Primary Examination, 147 applications were received. Scholarships were awarded to 65 boys—four being Uriyas, ten Mappillas, 11 Muhammadans, ten boys of the backward classes, two Native Christians and 28 Hindus. Few managers availed themselves of the provision of the Grant-in-Aid Code relating to scholarship grants. The total expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs. 1,577, of which provincial funds met Rs. 1,497.

Expenditure in lower secondary schools for boys.

75. The expenditure in lower secondary schools for boys for the past five years is compared below, the school in the Native State of Sandúr being excluded :—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894–95 ...	31,634	1,08,944	55,414	16,826	2,12,686	1,98,944	5,92,814
1895–96 ...	32,537	1,11,015	51,832	17,647	2,08,743	2,01,138	5,90,375
1896–97 ...	34,154	1,07,514	42,162	23,392	2,29,148	1,92,450	5,94,666
1897–98 ...	32,434	1,04,535	33,454	21,554	2,26,218	2,09,842	5,95,603
1898–99 ...	32,539	75,421	28,324	20,126	2,39,485	1,37,738	5,01,094

The transfer of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, to the list of upper secondary schools resulted in a diminished expenditure on lower secondary schools under all heads except under fees, which rose by 6 per cent.; and the increase under fees was due partly to the improvement in the average number on the rolls. If the figures relating to the Lawrence Asylum be eliminated, it will be found that during the past five years the average number on the rolls had risen by 4 per cent., the total expenditure by 1·6 per cent. and the fee income by 12·6 per cent. Statistics appertaining to Government, board, aided and unaided lower secondary schools are given hereunder :—

——	Average number on the rol	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government schools ...	1,053	12,220	...	...	1,778	6	14,004
Board schools	10,256	24,871	24,340	1,784	98,196	1,043	1,50,234
Aided schools	18,232	38,330	3,984	18,342	1,18,619	1,18,245	2,97,520
Unaided schools ...	2,998	...	...	...	20,892	18,444	39,336

Government grants met 17 and 13 per cent. and fees 65 and 40 per cent. of the expenditure on board and aided schools, respectively. The increase in the proportion of fees is satisfactory. Each pupil in a board school paid Rs. 9–9, while each pupil in an aided school paid Rs. 6–8. On the lower secondary departments of all secondary schools a sum of Rs. 7,08,588 was expended as per details in the margin, and public funds, fees and private funds met, respectively, 17, 60 and 23 per cent. against 18, 58 and 24 per cent. in 1897–98. The average number on the rolls being 31,832, the total cost and the cost to Government per pupil were, respectively, Rs. 22–4 and Rs. 2–10 against Rs. 24–3, and Rs. 3–2 in the previous year.

	Rs.
Provincial funds	83,309
Local ,, ...	9,410
Municipal ,, ...	28,046
Fees	4,24,234
Other sources	1,63,589

(e) *General.*

Male pupils in the secondary stage of instruction.

76. Omitting girls in secondary schools for boys and including boys in secondary schools for girls, there were 48,082 boys in the secondary stage of instruction. They were distributed over the several district groups as shown below :—

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District groups.	Male population of school age.	Boys in the secondary stage on the 31st March		Percentage of boys to population of school age.	
		1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Northern circars	643,399	8,410	8,826	1·31	1·37
Ceded districts	282,266	2,183	1,972	0·77	0·69
Central do.	556,332	12,679	12,285	2·28	2·21
Southern do.	587,197	14,810	15,517	2·52	2·64
Inland do.	299,921	3,558	3,898	1·19	1·30
West coast do.	273,794	5,269	5,584	1·92	2·04
Total ...	2,642,909	46,909	48,082	1·77	1·82

The percentage of boys in the secondary stage of instruction to the male population of school age advanced from 1·77 to 1·82. Four of the six district groups contributed to the above increase, the ceded and central districts having slightly deteriorated. The southern districts made the largest advance. In the map hereto attached, showing the relative progress of the education of boys, the district groups appear in four classes according to the number of secondary boys to every thousand of the male population of school age :—

First class containing less than 12 pupils.
Second class containing 12 or more pupils but less than 18 pupils.
Third class do. 18 do. do. 24 pupils.
Fourth class do. 24 or more pupils.

The northern and inland district groups come under the second class, the central and west coast districts come under the third class, while the other two district groups come each under a separate class.

Extent of secondary education among boys.

77. Three of the district groups contained fewer than twenty boys in the secondary stage out of every thousand of male population of school age. This shows how much remains to be done for the spread of secondary education. The inadequacy of funds at the disposal of the Department and of local bodies to meet the more pressing demands for primary and industrial education does not permit of any increased expenditure on secondary education.

Qualifications of teachers in secondary schools for boys.

78. The number of teachers in secondary schools for boys rose from 3,275 to 3,323, of whom 12 held non-Indian diplomas, 1,181 trained teachers' certificates, 801 untrained teachers' certificates, 1,082 general education certificates and 247 no certificates whatsoever. The increase in the number of certificated teachers, which extended to every grade of certificates as may be seen from the figures in the margin, is satisfactory. Of the 2,551 general teachers, excluding headmasters, pandits and special teachers, 932 held trained and 628 untrained teachers' certificates, 351 general education certificates with five years' service on the 1st April 1895, 57 held no general education certificates but had five years' service on the 1st April 1895, and 583 were not qualified under the Educational Rules. Thus, 77 per cent. of the general teachers were qualified, while the rules require that 50 per cent. only shall be so qualified for the purposes of recognition.

Grade.	1897-98.	1898-99.
First-grade collegiate	383	388
Second-grade collegiate	372	384
Upper secondary	1,081	1,116
Lower secondary	564	567
Primary	598	609

The number of drawing masters and drill and gymnastic instructors also rose from 132 and 356 to 137 and 368, respectively. Of the gymnastic instructors 326 against 312 were trained men.

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V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Primary Examination and primary standard examinations.*

Primary Examination.

79. The Primary Examination notification was revised during the year with a view to remove the difficulty experienced by the managers of industrial schools in preparing pupils for the examination.

During the year the Primary Examination was conducted at 286 centres by 29 boards consisting of 633 members in all; 34,049 candidates were examined, and of these, 25,943 passed for complete certificates or in a portion of the examination. Pupil-candidates came up from 4,039 boys' and 368 girls' schools as against 3,944 boys' and 349 girls' schools in the previous year. The number of private male candidates rose by 55 per cent., the large increase being due to the examination having, under G.O., No. 696, Educational, dated 6th December 1897, been thrown open to pupils of all forms in recognized secondary schools. Of the pupil, teacher and private male candidates who appeared for the compulsory and optional subjects together, 57, 67 and 65 per cent., respectively, passed as against 51, 63 and 57 per cent. in 1897–98. The total number of candidates, male and female, who completed the test during the year, was 18,332. The marginal summary shows the number examined, the number of candidates who passed in all the subjects, and also the number of those who passed only in a portion of the examination during the past two years.

Year.	Number examined.	Number passed in the compulsory and two optional subjects.	Number passed in a portion of the examination only.
1897–98 ...	31,567	13,817	9,167
1898–99 ...	34,049	15,991	9,952

Of the male pupils examined for the fourth results standard, 29 were examined by the inspecting officers against 14 in the previous year, and of these 21 passed as against seven. The rest were tested by the Primary Examination Boards.

In the marginal abstract the male candidates who passed for complete certificates are distributed according to the classes of the community to which they belonged. A comparison with the figures of the previous year shows that, Europeans and Native Christians excepted, all classes of the community sent up a larger number of candidates, and also passed a larger number, and the percentage ratio of passed to examined was higher in all cases except under Muhammadans. As in the previous three years, Panchamas stood at the bottom of the list in respect to the percentage of passed to examined.

Classes of the community.	Examined.	Passed for certificates.	Percentage.
Europeans	188	106	56
Native Christians	2,004	1,084	54
Muhammadans	2,157	857	39
Brahmans	9,273	4,978	53
Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	17,165	7,182	41
Panchamas	674	214	31
Others	3	...	...
Total ...	31,464	14,421	45

The number of male candidates that brought up English as their second language increased, and of those male candidates who brought up a language other than English as their first language, 86 per cent. passed in Canarese, 82 per cent. in Malayalam, 78 per cent. in Telugu, 77 per cent. in Hindustani, 76 per cent. in Tamil, and 70 per cent. in Uriya. The results do not, therefore, compare favourably with those of the previous year except in the case of Hindustani and Uriya.

Of the optional subjects, geography and hygiene continued to be most popular, and the percentages passed in these subjects were 75 and 72 against 74 and 72 in 1897–98. There was a substantial increase in the number of candidates that took up agriculture and drawing, and the percentage of passed to examined in drawing increased from 66 to 70. The results obtained in the other two subjects were almost the same as in the preceding year.

The receipts from entrance fees, together with fees for certificates paid by pupil-candidates, amounted to Rs. 25,416, and covered nearly 81 per cent. of the charges which amounted to Rs. 31,417. The net cost to Government on account

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of the examination was thus Rs. 6,001, which was met by a portion of the profit realized from the Lower Secondary Examination.

The present primary school curriculum is considered faulty by certain educationists, who urge that instruction in the primary classes of native schools should be through the medium of the vernacular language of the pupils, that English should not be begun until the third or the fourth standard is reached, and that English should not be brought up even as a second language at the Primary Examination. There seems to be some misapprehension as to the curriculum. Previous to 1891 English was begun in native schools in the third standard; but the committee appointed to revise the Standing Orders of the Educational Department, including the courses of instruction, considered that provision should be made for beginning English as a second language in the first standard. No doubt, theoretically, as far as the curriculum goes, English may be taught either as the first language or as the second language from the first standard upwards; and many people, without looking at the facts, jump at the conclusion that, because the teaching of English in the first and second standards is not expressly forbidden, therefore children in native primary schools are either taught through the medium of English or have to learn English in addition to their own tongue. But in daily life a thousand things are permissible which, nevertheless, are not done. It is permissible for people to walk in the dirty ditch by the road side instead of in the middle of the road, but as a rule people choose the latter. It never occurred to the Standing Orders Committee of 1890-91 that the permission to teach English in the first and second standards to native children if their parents wished it, would be taken to imply the intention that instruction in primary schools for native children should be, mainly or to any appreciable extent, conveyed in a foreign tongue. The committee assumed that it had to deal with people of ordinary common sense, who would understand that the vernacular language of the children was the proper medium of instruction. And figures show that the committee was justified in its assumption. At the last Primary Examination, which is the leaving examination for primary schools, English was brought up as the first language by only 240 male candidates, of whom 188 were Europeans. It may be inferred from the above that English is not the medium of instruction for pupils of native schools. Moreover, the inspecting officers report that there was not one English primary school in the Presidency, except European schools; and this would mean that English is not used as the medium of instruction in any native primary school. Opinions vary as to the standard at which English can best be begun as a second language and as to the standard at which it can best be made the medium of instruction. As already stated this is one of the questions which I have referred to the inspecting officers and to the heads and managers of schools.

Primary results standard examinations.

80. Particulars are given below regarding schools that presented and passed pupils under one or more of the primary standard examinations for results grants. Boys' and girls' schools are both shown in the statement, as boys are presented from girls' schools and girls from boys' schools for examination for grants :—

Classes of schools.	Number of schools that presented pupils.				Number of schools that passed pupils.			
	Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.		Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Municipal schools	77	78	11	12	75	77	11	12
Local fund schools	2,178	2,134	13	13	2,057	2,018	13	13
Mission results schools	2,283	2,300	412	419	2,239	2,253	410	418
Non-mission results schools	9,831	9,763	234	260	9,762	9,683	234	257
Total ...	14,369	14,275	670	704	14,133	14,031	668	700

The number of results schools for boys under private management that presented pupils fell from 12,114 to 12,063, and the number that passed pupils from 12,001 to 11,936. Thus, 127 results schools examined for grants failed to pass any pupils as against 113 such schools in 1897–98. One municipal school and 116 local fund schools failed to pass any pupils. This is far from creditable to the Inspecting schoolmasters concerned. The number of boys' schools that presented and passed pupils for results grants under each of the primary standards is shown in the margin. There was an increase in the number of schools that presented pupils under each standard except the first, but the number of schools that passed pupils fell rather heavily under the infant and the first standard. The percentage ratio of the number of schools that passed to the number that presented pupils in the infant, first, second, third and fourth standards was 90·7, 92·9, 93·1, 85·8 and 92·2 as against 91·8, 94·2, 93·9, 87·4 and 92·0, respectively, in the previous year. The number of schools that presented pupils for the fourth standard was 26·3 per cent. of the number that presented pupils for the first standard, the corresponding percentage for 1897–98 being 25·1.

Standard.	Number of schools that presented pupils.		Number of schools that passed pupils.	
	1897–98.	1898–99.	1897–98.	1898–99.
Infant	11,133	11,169	10,218	10,129
First	12,244	12,241	11,537	11,380
Second	11,395	11,505	10,705	10,713
Third	9,144	9,484	7,992	8,143
Fourth	3,070	3,218	2,824	2,966

Particulars are furnished in Appendix B of the results of the grant examination in each district. Four districts, viz., Tanjore, Malabar, Tinnevelly and Vizagapatam, passed over 1,000 pupil-candidates each for the fourth standard at the last Primary Examination.

In the margin will be found the number of boys who were presented and also the number who passed under each primary standard. As in the previous year the figures relate only to pupils examined for results grants and exclude those examined for results stipends. Of the boys presented for the infant, first, second, third and fourth standards, 74·4, 78·0, 77·4, 68·0 and 73·8 per cent., respectively, passed as against 74·9, 78·4, 77·1, 67·8 and 69·1 per cent. in the previous year. It is only in the infant and the first standard that the percentage ratio of passed to examined shows a slight decline. For results grants under all the primary standards 218,719 boys were presented, of whom 163,883, or 74·9 per cent. passed as against 74·7 per cent. in 1897–98.

Standard.	Number of boys presented.		Number of boys passed.	
	1897–98.	1898–99.	1897–98.	1898–99.
Infant ...	50,081	49,822	37,515	37,054
First ...	59,881	59,404	46,956	46,366
Second ..	49,499	51,613	38,188	39,972
Third ...	36,453	38,524	24,709	26,211
Fourth ...	18,860	19,356	13,032	14,280

Boys who were presented and who passed for results grants under the several primary standards are classified below according to the agencies by which the schools to which they belonged were managed :—

Classes of schools.	Presented.					Passed.				
	Infant standard.	First standard.	Second standard.	Third standard.	Fourth standard.	Infant standard.	First standard.	Second standard.	Third standard.	Fourth standard.
Municipal schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local fund schools ...	996	953	643	487	7,873	663	631	496	289	5,642
Mission results schools.	10,007	9,767	8,150	6,437	3,206	7,758	7,855	6,468	4,531	2,458
Non-mission results schools.	38,819	48,684	42,820	31,600	8,277	28,633	37,880	33,008	21,391	6,180
Total ...	49,822	59,404	51,613	38,524	19,356	37,054	46,366	39,972	26,211	14,280

Mission results schools passed 77, 80, 79, 70 and 76 per cent. of the boys they presented for the infant and the four higher standards against 74, 78, 77,

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68 and 74 per cent., respectively, passed by non-mission results schools and thus maintained their superiority in all the standards. Non-mission schools presented the largest number of candidates for the fourth standard, and local fund schools came next, passing 72 per cent. of the candidates as against 76 per cent. from mission and 74 per cent. from non-mission results schools. The increase in the percentage ratio of passed to examined from 65 to 72 in the local fund schools is satisfactory.

The following summary gives the number of boys who passed the examination for results grants under the primary standards in the compulsory and optional subjects, the figures relating to salary-results schools which presented pupils for results stipends being excluded as in the previous year's statement :—

Subjects.	Infant standard.	First standard.	Second standard.	Third standard.	Fourth standard.
Compulsory subjects.					
Reading	40,231	51,422	43,389	28,519	15,999
Writing	40,469	49,924	42,851	32,284	17,322
Arithmetic	39,942	50,317	43,850	28,901	14,887
Optional subjects.					
Kindergarten occupations	1,053	786	509	...	...
Object lessons or elementary science	689	978	844	308	143
Singing	21	12	17	48	43
Second language	106	3,022	3,905	3,683	4,966
Drawing	...	509	808	943	836
Geography	...	...	2,224	8,012	9,685
Hygiene	...	...	22	4,505	8,424
Indian history	...	...	...	...	1,572
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	889
Mensuration	...	...	...	...	18
Drill and gymnastics	4,623	6,760	6,178	4,135	1,531

The number of pupils that passed in the compulsory subjects increased under all the standards except the infant and first. It is very satisfactory to note that a much larger number of pupils passed in kindergarten occupations, object lessons or elementary science, agriculture, drawing, and drill and gymnastics.

(b) *Public primary schools for boys.*

Primary schools for boys.

81. The following statement compares the number and strength of upper primary and lower primary day and night schools at the close of each of the past five years :—

Year.	Number of schools.			Number of pupils in		
	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.	Upper primary schools.	Lower primary schools.	Total.
1894-95	4,227	14,625	18,852	189,769	356,268	546,037
1895-96	4,633	14,636	19,269	206,928	352,437	559,365
1896-97	4,977	15,015	19,992	222,284	361,680	583,964
1897-98	4,951	14,875	19,826	221,574	359,797	581,371
1898-99	5,026	14,963	19,989	226,329	360,922	587,251

An increase will be noticed both in the number and in the strength of upper primary and lower primary schools, which very nearly made good the loss sustained in the previous year in the total number of schools, and more than made good the loss in the total strength. These variations being slight call for no special remarks.

Public night schools fell by 26, while their strength showed a slight increase as will be seen from the figures in the margin. Of these schools, two with 45 pupils were maintained by Government; 72, with 2,208 pupils, were managed by local boards; 751, with 13,401 pupils, were aided from public funds; and the remaining 603, with 9,896 pupils, were unaided. Compared with the figures of the previous year, board and unaided schools sustained a heavy loss both in number and in strength.

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
1897-98	1,454	25,426
1898-99	1,428	25,550

Of the upper primary and lower primary schools 4,928 and 12,387, respectively, were recognized—1,481 and 400 being entered in the permanent, and 3,447 and 11,987 in the temporary section of the general school list. The number of schools in the permanent section is expected to increase under the operation of the fixed grant system.

Primary schools for boys according to management.

82. Particulars are furnished below for the past two years of the number and strength of primary schools for boys, classified according to the managing agencies :—

Schools according to agency.	Standard of schools.	31st March 1898.		31st March 1899.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Under public management.					
Government schools	Upper primary ...	131	5,562	154	5,920
	Lower do. ...	57	1,438	37	981
Board schools	Upper primary ...	2,118	102,811	2,057	102,431
	Lower do. ...	875	31,307	758	27,018
Under private management.					
Aided schools	Upper primary ...	2,355	103,140	* 2,483	107,953
	Lower do. ...	8,470	215,751	† 8,449	218,519
Unaided schools	Upper primary ...	347	10,061	‡ 332	10,025
	Lower do. ...	5,473	111,301	§ 5,719	114,404
Total ...	Upper primary ...	4,951	221,574	5,026	226,329
	Lower do. ...	14,875	359,797	14,963	360,922
	Grand total ...	19,826	581,371	19,989	587,251

* 556 schools with 28,118 pupils were under mission management.
† 1,498 schools with 37,878 do. do.
‡ 34 schools with 1,315 do. do.
§ 601 schools with 11,329 do. do.

To the list of Government schools there were three additions, owing to the revival of the Muhammadan salary-results school in Madras, which had been temporarily closed, to the reduction of the Kotpad middle school in the Vizagapatam agency to the primary grade, and to the taking over by Government of the training and practising sections of the Tinnevelly Technical Institute. The number and strength of the different classes of schools are compared in the margin. It will be observed that each class of schools suffered slightly in strength, schools in the Gódávari agency excepted. But of the pupils

Schools.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Reformatory school, Chingleput ...	1	151	1	149
Practising sections of training schools for masters	23	1,886	24	1,874
Hill schools, Ganjám agency	54	1,881	54	1,807
Do. Vizagapatam agency ...	48	1,437	49	1,406
Do. Gódávari agency ...	48	1,059	48	1,090
Muhammadan Salary-results schools, Madras	14	586	15	575
Total ...	188	7,000	191	6,901

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1,174, or 17 per cent. against 15 per cent., were in the upper primary stage. Of the 4,303 pupils in the agency schools, 1,111 belonged to the aboriginal tribes.

Of the 2,057 upper primary board schools, 1,892 schools with 11,498 and 79,366 pupils in the upper primary and lower primary stages, respectively, were under local fund boards, and 165 schools with 1,968 and 9,599 pupils in the upper primary and lower primary stages were under municipal councils. Of the 758 lower primary board schools, 643 schools with 22,287 pupils were under local fund boards and 115 schools with 4,731 pupils under municipal councils. The decrease under local fund schools and pupils is due to the abolition of schools by certain boards, chiefly with a view to set free more funds for communications. Of the total number of pupils in local fund and municipal primary schools, 10 and 12 per cent., respectively, were in the upper primary stage.

Aided primary schools received an accession of 107 to their number and 7,581 to their strength; but the increase under schools was confined to upper primary schools. Unaided primary schools also rose in both number and strength, and here the increase was confined to lower primary schools. This is due to new schools coming under this category being generally of an elementary standard. Of the total number of pupils in aided and unaided primary schools, 6 and 1·5 per cent., respectively, were in the upper primary stage. This bears a poor comparison with board schools.

83. The distribution of primary schools for boys by districts will be found in the subsidiary tables appended to the report. The summary given in the margin compares the number of upper primary and lower primary schools in the several district groups for the past two years. Only two district groups, viz., the Northern Circars and the Ceded districts showed an increase in the number of upper primary schools, the remaining four district groups showing more or less decrease. As regards lower primary schools, three district groups, viz., the Northern Circars, the Ceded districts, and the Southern districts showed more or less increase, while the remaining three sustained a loss.

Primary schools for boys according to districts and district groups.

District groups.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
Northern Circars.	1,414	3,760	1,488	3,878
Ceded districts.	576	2,086	656	2,191
Central do. ...	960	3,317	921	3,216
Southern do. ...	980	3,242	977	3,285
Inland do. ...	475	1,476	459	1,425
West Coast do. ...	546	994	525	968
Total ...	4,951	14,875	5,026	14,963

Scholarships in primary schools and departments.

84. Twenty-five scholarships were awarded to Savaras under G.O., No. 402, Educational, dated 7th July 1896—five in each of the primary standards. The value of the scholarships was As. 8 in the infant and first standards, Re. 1 in the second and third standards, and Rs. 2 in the fourth standard. The Mappilla scholarships sanctioned in G.O., No. 363, Educational, dated 20th June 1898, will be awarded during the current year. Children of the backward classes, for the most part, enjoy immunity from payment of fees, while those of the poorer classes pay only nominal fees. Grants are given for them at specially high rates, and books and slates are given *gratis*. The expenditure on scholarships in primary schools during the year amounted to Rs. 693, the whole of which was borne from provincial funds.

Expenditure in primary schools.

85. The following summary compares the expenditure in primary schools from all sources for the past five years :—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	535,893	1,55,550	6,30,229	1,23,578	5,55,093	3,11,454	17,75,904
1895-96	542,185	1,68,146	6,34,922	1,32,117	5,39,674	3,22,099	17,96,958
1896-97	567,601	1,62,873	6,24,697	1,37,896	5,35,145	3,55,564	18,16,175
1897-98	562,352	1,67,440	6,01,526	1,38,447	5,33,001	3,97,951	18,38,365
1898-99	568,359	1,78,856	5,81,940	1,43,003	5,44,884	4,03,953	18,52,636

The average number on the rolls advanced by 1·1 per cent. and the total expenditure by ·8 per cent. Local funds contributed nearly Rs. 20,000 less. The average cost and cost to public funds per pupil were Rs. 3–4–0 and Rs. 1–9–0, respectively, against Rs. 3–4–0 and Rs. 1–10–0 in 1897–98. Each pupil paid on an average As. 15 in the shape of fees. The fee income exceeded the figures of the previous three years, but the local fund contribution was the lowest during the past five years, showing a fall of nearly half a lakh of rupees compared with 1894–95. Statistics of expenditure on Government, board, aided and unaided primary schools are compared below :—

Classes of schools.	Average number on the rolls.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government schools	6,801	59,234	...	...	2,082	2,666	63,982
Board schools	127,805	52,732	3,58,163	74,138	1,15,569	1,451	6,02,053
Aided schools	315,145	66,890	2,23,777	68,865	2,93,003	3,11,106	9,63,641
Unaided schools	118,008	...	...	...	1,34,230	88,730	2,22,960

The small increase in fees in Government institutions and the comparatively small proportion of expenditure met from fees in board primary schools must be attributed to the causes mentioned in my last report. Each pupil in a board school cost Rs. 4–11–0 and each pupil in an aided school Rs. 3–1–0. The fact that board schools are generally better staffed and equipped than aided schools accounts for their expensiveness.

Taking primary departments of secondary schools and primary schools together, an increase will be noticed in the expenditure from each source, local funds excepted :—

——	Average number on the rolls.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Primary departments	25,146	54,105	16,730	13,519	1,01,166	1,47,127	3,32,647
Primary schools	568,359	1,78,856	5,81,940	1,43,003	5,44,884	4,03,953	18,52,636
Total ...	593,505	2,32,961	5,98,670	1,56,522	6,46,050	5,51,080	21,85,283

The primary departments of secondary schools were four times as costly as primary schools proper, owing mainly to the employment of a superior staff. The average cost of educating each pupil in the primary stage of boys' schools was Rs. 3–11–0, of which public funds met Rs. 1–11–0, fees Rs. 1–1–0 and private funds As. 15; that is, public funds and fees covered three-fourths of the average cost. Most of the results schools return fees and grants as their whole expenditure, and this accounts for the high proportion of cost met from public funds and fees noticed above.

(c) *General.*

Male pupils in the primary stage of instruction.

86. Taking all classes and grades of public schools, there were 557,238 boys in the primary stage of instruction on the 31st March last against 552,674 and 557,239 on the corresponding date in 1898 and 1897, respectively. The loss sustained in the previous year was thus virtually made good. The increase, which was mostly confined to primary schools, is as great as could have been expected, for it takes several years before the disorganization caused by one year of famine and scarcity is entirely removed.

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In the subjoined table districts are arranged in the order of proportion of boys to the male population of school age :—

Districts.	Boys of school age.	Number of boys on the 31st March 1899 in primary schools.	Number of boys on the 31st March 1899 in primary classes of secondary schools.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.	Number of boys on the 31st March 1898 in primary schools and departments.	Percentage of column 7 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	33,873	9,607	4,876	14,483	42·8	15,073	44·5
Nilgiris	8,423	2,221	1,064	3,285	39·0	3,001	35·6
Bellary	68,850	21,973	325	22,298	32·4	20,737	30·1
Tinnevelly	140,020	40,609	1,964	42,573	30·4	41,389	29·6
Tanjore	159,907	38,758	1,468	40,226	25·2	39,151	24·5
Malabar	197,154	45,290	2,254	47,544	24·1	45,773	23·2
Ganjám	138,488	32,264	386	32,650	23·6	31,980	23·1
Chingleput	85,917	18,959	1,178	20,137	23·4	21,501	25·0
Gódávari	154,071	33,321	2,249	35,570	23·1	34,893	22·6
Kistna	140,753	31,181	1,153	32,334	23·0	30,571	21·7
Madura	187,735	42,153	965	43,118	23·0	41,179	21·9
Trichinopoly	99,535	19,514	712	20,226	20·3	21,153	21·3
South Canara	76,640	14,124	802	14,926	19·4	16,365	21·4
Coimbatore	147,255	25,656	1,414	27,070	18·4	25,576	17·4
South Arcot	161,870	29,322	375	29,697	18·3	30,787	19·0
North Arcot	164,181	28,786	1,003	29,789	18·1	32,485	19·8
Kurnool	62,120	11,148	38	11,186	18·0	10,100	16·3
Anantapur	54,345	9,390	144	9,534	17·5	8,947	16·5
Nellore	110,491	17,563	676	18,239	16·5	19,317	17·5
Salem	144,243	21,939	697	22,636	15·7	24,419	16·9
Cuddapah	96,951	13,592	428	14,020	14·5	14,613	15·1
Vizagapatam	210,087	24,930	767	25,697	12·2	23,664	11·3
Total ...	2,642,909	532,300	24,938	557,238	21·1	552,674	20·9

The percentage of boys in the primary stage of instruction to the male population of school age rose from 20·9 to 21·1. Eight districts retained their position in the list, six gained one place and two (Coimbatore and Kurnool) three places each, while two districts lost one place, two lost two places, and two (Chingleput and Nellore) three places each. Madras headed the list, though with a diminished attendance, and ten against nine districts had less than one-fifth of the population of school age at school. Vizagapatam stood at the bottom of the list, though with an increase of over 2,000 pupils.

District groups.	Population.	Pupils.	Percentage.
Northern Circars ...	643,399	126,251	19·6
Ceded districts ...	282,266	57,038	20·2
Central do. ...	556,332	112,345	20·2
Southern do. ...	587,197	146,143	24·9
Inland do. ...	299,921	52,991	17·7
West Coast do. ...	273,794	62,470	22·8
Total ...	2,642,909	557,238	21·1

The percentage of primary male pupils to the male population of school age in each district group is shown in the margin. The percentage was below 20 in two district groups, and in one district group alone, viz., the Central districts, it was below the previous year's figure. In the map attached the district groups are divided into five classes according as they contained—

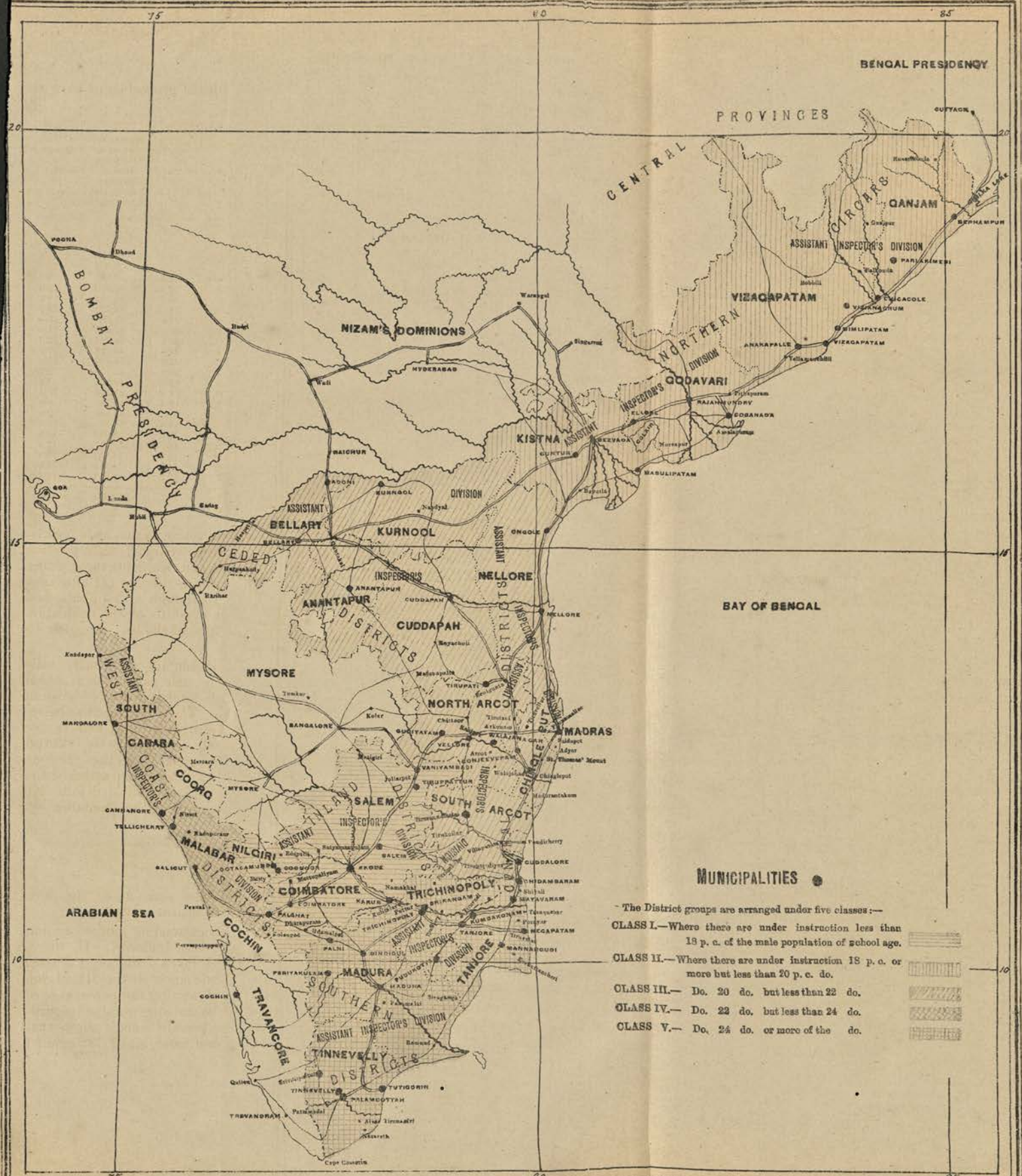
(1) Less than 18 boys for every 100 of the male population of school age.
(2) 18 or more boys, but less than 20 for every 100 of the male population of school age.
(3) 20 do. 22 for do. do. do.
(4) 22 do. 24 for do. do. do.
(5) 24 boys or more for do. do. do.

Two district groups—the Ceded and Central districts—come under the third class and each of the remaining four district groups in a separate class.

Extension of primary education.

87. In the figures in the last paragraph 96,622 boys attending indigenous and private primary schools have not been included. If, therefore, public and private schools be taken together, the total number of boys receiving primary education on the 31st March last was 653,860 against 647,136 at the close of 1897–98, raising the percentage of pupils to population of school age from 24·5 to 24·7. The statistics obtained regarding the number of villages with one or more public or private schools shows that 15,087 against 15,132 villages with a population of 200 and more, and 1,388 against

111 MADRAS PRESIDENCY—SHEWING THE PERCENTAGE OF BOYS IN THE PRIMARY STAGE OF INSTRUCTION TO THE MALE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE. 1899



A. J. D. BARREN, LITHO., MADRAS.

1,412 villages or groups of hamlets with a population of less than 200 are not provided with any means of education. This means that 53 per cent. of the villages of the former and 94 per cent. of those of the latter description have no schools of their own. As trained men become available, who have no schools to join on the completion of their course, I am urging them to open schools in such localities. Want of funds to give them sufficient encouragement is, however, an almost insurmountable barrier to progress.

Qualifications of teachers in primary schools for boys.

88. The total number of teachers in public primary schools for boys rose from 24,723 to 25,009, of whom 4,651 held trained, 1,334 untrained, and 10,638 general education certificates, while 8,386 had passed no examination. The increase in the number of certificated teachers and the fall from 35·4 to 33·5 in the percentage of unpassed teachers are satisfactory features. Of the 16,623 teachers holding teachers' or general education certificates, three held second-grade collegiate, 136 upper secondary, 1,586 lower secondary and 14,898 primary grade teachers' or general education certificates. The number of lower secondary teachers is very small viewed in relation to the number of upper primary schools; but the emoluments of teachers are so small that men who have passed the Lower Secondary Examination find other walks of life more lucrative.

Of the 21,357 general teachers, excluding headmasters, pandits and drawing and other special teachers, 3,189 held trained teachers' certificates, 874 held untrained teachers' certificates with at least two years' service, 3,773 held general education certificates with at least five years' service on the 1st April 1895 and 3,069 held no certificates, but had an approved service of at least five years in recognized schools on the 1st April 1895, while 10,452, or 49 per cent. of the entire number, were unqualified under the Educational Rules. Every effort is being made to reduce the number of unqualified teachers; but the improvement will inevitably be slow, for the income of schoolmasters in rural villages is precarious and unattractive and offers little or no inducement to qualify. In these circumstances threats from the sanctioning authorities to remove schools with unqualified teachers from the list of recognized and aided schools have little effect.

VI.—SPECIAL EDUCATION.

(a) *Public examinations in connection with special education.*

Teachers' certificate examinations.

89. The results of the L.T. degree Examination and the examination for teachers' certificates of the second-grade collegiate have been noticed in Chapter III; those of the written examination of the secondary and primary grades conducted by the Board of Examiners for teachers' certificates are summarized hereunder for the past three years:—

Grade.	Examined.			Passed.		
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Upper secondary ... ... Trained candidates.	207	204	225	84	91	112
Upper secondary ... ... Untrained do.	46	41	44	15	19	23
Lower secondary ... ... Trained candidates.	535	514	616	188	253	263
Lower secondary ... ... Untrained do.	72	60	64	31	32	28
Primary ... ... Trained candidates.	1,246	1,235	1,432	563	717	810
Primary ... ... Untrained do.	141	120	153	62	58	67
Total ... Trained candidates	1,988	1,953	2,273	835	1,061	1,185
Total ... Untrained do.	259	221	261	108	109	118
Trained candidates who qualified for untrained teachers' certificates.						
Upper secondary grade	...	...	...	33	...	...
Lower secondary grade	...	...	...	89	...	...
Primary grade	...	...	...	183	...	...

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

A larger number of candidates appeared for and passed the examinations than in the previous two years, and, compared with 1897-98, the increase is substantial. This is in part the result of the stringent orders of Government and the Department to reduce the number of unqualified teachers in board and aided schools. Of the trained and untrained teachers 52 and 45 per cent., respectively, passed against 54 and 49 per cent., in the previous year. The fall in the proportion passed is small and needs no explanation.

Grade.	1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Upper secondary.	171	130	156	133	139	102
Lower do.	347	244	366	298	338	277
Primary.	1,136	609	873	632	866	616
Total ...	1,654	983	1,395	1,063	1,343	995

The results of the practical test for the same period are shown in the margin. Compared with the previous year, a slight decrease will be noticed in the number examined and in the proportion of passed to examined. The percentage passed, which is still as high as 74, should not, for reasons stated in the last report, be regarded as a result of undue leniency on the part of the examiners.

Reference is made elsewhere to the registration of teachers and the granting of teachers' certificates. Technical teachers' certificates of the advanced, intermediate and elementary grades were granted to three, 32 and 31 candidates in two, nine and five subjects, respectively.

Examinations in medicine.

90. The results of the University examinations in medicine have been noticed in paragraph 54. Under G.O., No. 400, Educational, dated 5th July 1898, three examinations were held by the Board of Examiners, Medical College, for the grade of Apothecary. For the final examination for the Apothecary and Hospital Assistant grades held in March last, 22 and 89 candidates appeared against 20 and 72 in March 1898, and 18 and 69 passed against 10 and 42, respectively. Five of the Apothecary grade candidates were women, and all the five met with success, against two out of four in the previous year. No candidate appeared for the Chemists' and Druggists' diploma. A revised course of study was sanctioned for this department.

Government technical examinations.

91. New syllabuses in 'Metal work' were sanctioned in G.O., No. 251, Educational, dated 10th April 1898, and examinations were held in the subject for the first time in 1898. The syllabuses in 'Short-hand' were revised (G.O., No. 563, Educational, dated 3rd September 1898) in the light of the experience gained of the working of the original syllabuses. Special syllabuses were sanctioned in botany and inorganic chemistry and also new syllabuses in materia medica, practical pharmacy and special laboratory courses for Chemists and Druggists and a new syllabus in practical dispensing for compounders (G.O., No. 491, Educational, dated 9th August 1898). The revision of the syllabuses in practical telegraphy was under consideration at the close of the year. The results of the University examinations in the sciences which are the foundations of technical education have been noticed in Chapter III. A summary of the results of the examinations held under the Government Technical Examination scheme for the past five years is appended, the candidates being subject-candidates :—

Grade of examination.	1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Advanced	32	14	54	15	52	18	59	28	64	28
Intermediate	633	380	682	384	945	457	936	453	1,058	510
Elementary	1,183	595	1,751	982	2,238	1,002	2,502	1,224	2,858	1,143
Total ...	1,848	989	2,487	1,381	3,235	1,477	3,497	1,705	3,980	1,681

It will be seen that during the last quinquennium the number of candidates more than doubled itself, while the number that passed nearly doubled itself. This signifies that technical education has been steadily progressing.

In the following table the results of the technical examinations of the different grades are compared for the past two years, the subjects in which no syllabus is provided being indicated by an asterisk :—

Subjects.	1897-98.						1898-99.					
	Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.		Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Civil Engineering—												
Building Materials and Construction.	...	...	8	2	63	11	...	...	7	3	65	15
Building Drawing and Estimating.	...	...	21	14	78	23	...	...	28	4	108	32
Hydraulics and Irrigation works.	...	...	1	1	23	18	...	...	8	4	34	14
Earth-work and Road-making ..	...	...	4	1	67	20	*	...	8	3	83	35
Bridge-work	...	...	...	...	6	3	*	...	...	...	3	...
Surveying and Levelling ...	...	...	78	2	39	2	...	...	105	25	63	15
Applied Mechanics	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mensuration	...	...	6	4	109	47	*	...	9	4	118	23
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.	...	...	1	...	23	6	...	...	...	...	26	6
Carpentry	...	...	7	2	21	4	*	...	6	5	31	18
Mechanical Engineering—												
Machine Construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	2	2
Machine Drawing	...	...	9	7	4	1	...	...	6	4	12	11
Steam and Steam-engine ...	1	1	...	...	5	2	...	...	1	...	4	4
Fitters' work	...	...	3	2	9	8	...	...	1	1	14	8
Electrical Engineering—												
Practical Telegraphy	...	...	3	2	18	6	...	...	3	2	29	9
Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	*	...
Electro-Metallurgy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...
Physical Science—												
Heat	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	1	...	*	...
Light	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Electricity and Magnetism ...	...	...	1	1	18	9	...	...	3	1	16	4
Inorganic Chemistry	...	...	15	7	8	1	...	...	18	5	25	...
Organic Chemistry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...
Metallurgy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	*	...
Physiography	...	...	18	8	12	7	*	...	27	10	5	1
Photography	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Geology—												
Geology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...
Mineralogy	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Biology—												
General Biology	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Animal Physiology	...	...	3	...	6	2	*	...	9	4	8	4
Botany	...	...	...	...	6	3	*	...	...	...	2	1
Sanitary Science—												
Hygiene	...	...	108	53	87	42	*	...	122	88	156	58
General Biology (Special) ...	...	...	4	1	...	...	*	...	3	1	*	...
Agriculture—												
Agriculture	15	13	...	...	7	2	8	4	...	...	9	4
Surveying and Levelling (special).	...	...	11	9	...	...	...	...	15	9	...	...
Agricultural Engineering ...	...	...	14	14	...	...	*	...	11	11	*	...
Botany (Special)	...	...	17	11	...	...	*	...	24	18	*	...
Horticulture	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	1	1	*	...
Forestry	...	...	12	8	...	...	...	...	16	10	*	...
Economic Entomology	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Organic Chemistry (special) ...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	15	10	...	...
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Veterinary Science—												
Veterinary Science { First stage	...	...	10	8	...	...	1	...	21	16	...	...
Veterinary Science { Second stage ...	1	1	18	15	...	...	1	...	12	8	...	...
Commerce—												
Book-keeping	15	3	88	71	155	78	14	6	73	45	200	109
Commercial Correspondence ...	2	2	63	29	171	118	9	3	71	31	231	149
Banking	...	...	33	22	51	15	*	...	25	7	68	26
Commercial Geography	...	...	8	4	10	3	...	...	19	13	17	9
Short-hand	7	1	53	12	156	63	5	2	39	10	132	62
Typewriting	...	...	6	3	47	6	...	...	7	...	59	18
Annuities and Life Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Music—												
Music	...	...	8	7	43	32	1	1	11	11	40	25

* No syllabus is provided for this grade.

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Subjects.	1897–98.						1898–99.					
	Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.		Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Drawing, &c.—												
Free-hand Outline Drawing ...	8	...	162	39	662	387	8	2	194	67	659	152
Design	1	1	3	2	74	21	1	...	10	8	90	73
Geometrical Drawing	1	...	58	26	254	134	5	3	53	24	249	102
Painting	...	...	7	5	76	20	...	...	10	4	75	25
Modelling	...	...	3	2	9	6	...	...	4	2	7	5
Wood Engraving	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	*	...
Copper-plate Engraving	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	*	...
Jewellers' work—												
Jewellers' work	...	...	...	...	7	5	*	...	1	1	6	4
Silversmiths' work	...	...	2	2	6	6	*	...	2	...	4	2
Watch and Clock repairing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Printing, Book-binding, &c.—												
Letter-press Printing—												
Compositors' work	...	...	3	1	15	6	*	...	6	2	21	3
Proof-readers' work	...	...	1	1	11	1	*	...	3	1	12	3
Press work	...	...	...	...	6	...	*	...	...	...	4	1
Machine work	...	...	...	...	2	1	*	...	...	...	4	2
Printers' Warehouse work ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Book-binding	...	...	...	...	10	5	*	...	...	...	15	10
Type-casting	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	3	2
Stereotyping	...	...	...	...	2	1	*	...	...	..	4	1
Electrotyping	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Wood-work and Metal-work—												
Cabinet-making	5	5	21	21	40	33	7	4	9	6	37	25
Blacksmiths' work	...	...	4	3	19	19	*	...	5	3	18	7
Carriage Building	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Metal work	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	6	29	26
Leather-work—												
Boot and shoe-making	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Tanning Leather	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Saddlery and Harness-making ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Textile Fabrics—												
Cotton-spinning	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Cotton-weaving	...	...	2	2	14	13	*	...	2	2	12	12
Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Cotton.	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Silk-dyeing	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Silk Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Carpet-weaving	...	...	1	...	3	2	*	...	1	...	4	2
Lace-making	...	...	6	6	11	11	*	...	3	3	5	5
Glass and Pottery—												
Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture.	...	...	...	...	2	2	*	...	1	1	7	5
Glass-making	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Tailoring and Dress-making—												
Tailoring	...	...	...	...	3	2	*	...	1	1	5	4
Needlework and Dress-making ...	1	1	16	9	33	17	1	1	18	14	28	10
Cookery—												
Cookery	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Bread-making	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Total ...	59	28	936	453	2,502	1,224	64	28	1,058	510	2,858	1,143

* No syllabus is provided for this grade.

Under the Technical Examination scheme, advanced, intermediate and elementary examinations are provided in 39, 89 and 59 subjects, and candidates appeared last year in 14, 53 and 51 subjects, respectively, against 12, 46 and 49 subjects in 1897–98. The steady increase in the number of subjects brought up is another satisfactory feature. The slight difference in the percentages of passed to examined is inevitable and insignificant. For the advanced examinations candidates appeared in three subjects not brought up in the previous year, viz., veterinary science, music and metal-work, while no candidate appeared for steam and the steam-engine. The only female candidate for the advanced examination was one that passed in needle-work and dress-making. The new subjects which the candidates for the intermediate examinations took up were steam and the steam-engine, electric lighting and transmission of power, heat, horticulture, jewellers' work, metal-work, pottery and porcelain manufacture, and tailoring. Practical plane and solid geometry was not brought up by any candidate. Of the subject-candidates examined and passed, 45 and 33, respectively, were female candidates,

the subjects they elected being short-hand, music, freehand drawing, painting, lace-making, and needle-work and dress-making. At the elementary examinations three new subjects were taken up, viz., machine construction, type-casting, and metal-work, while no candidate appeared in applied mechanics. For the elementary examinations in engineering, hygiene and commerce a much larger number of candidates appeared than in 1897. Of the subject-candidates examined and passed 159 and 55, respectively, were women, the subjects selected by them being the same as those taken up by female candidates for the intermediate examinations with the addition of book-keeping, geometrical drawing and modelling.

Six diplomas (five in agriculture and one in drawing) and 31 group-certificates—eleven in drawing (one being for a female candidate), ten in book-keeping, seven in surveying, two in correspondence and one in mechanical drawing—were awarded.

Classes.	Advanced examinations.	Intermediate examinations.	Elementary examinations.
Europeans	2	40	80
Native Christians ...	3	51	151
Muhammadans ...	1	10	44
Brahmans	11	215	383
Other Hindus ...	11	194	482
Others	...	...	3
Total ...	28	510	1,143

The different classes of the community were represented at the technical examinations as shown in the margin. Brahmans formed the largest number at the intermediate and non-Brahman Hindus at the elementary examinations. How many of these were Panchamas cannot, however, be ascertained, as Panchamas are not distinguished from Native Christians in the applications. A much larger number of Native Christians passed at the advanced and intermediate examinations.

(b) *Schools and classes for special education.*

Number and strength of schools and classes for special education.

92. The number and strength of schools for the special education of boys and girls for the past five years are compared below:—

Classes of institutions.	Institutions.					Individual students.				
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
(A) Training schools—										
(i) Training schools for masters ...	38	41	42	42	42	1,185	1,171	1,131	1,200	1,144
(ii) Training schools for mistresses ...	19	19	19	19	19	309	315	317	307	326
(iii) Training schools for gymnastic instructors	1	2	2	2	2	17	15	41	53	55
(iv) Sessional schools	17	20	20	16	17	183	215	247	187	219
(B) Schools of medicine	3	3	3	2	2	384	399	423	432	410
(C) Technical, industrial or art schools—										
(i) Higher-class technical, industrial or art schools, teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the Technical Examination scheme	15	13	15	14	14	1,801	2,140	1,948	2,006	1,668
(ii) Higher-class technical, industrial or art schools, teaching subjects coming under only one group of the Technical Examination scheme	18	18	17	24	24	1,138	1,147	1,142	1,283	1,386
(iii) Lower-class industrial or art schools, teaching standards A to D according to the curriculum laid down in the Madras Educational Rules	3	5	4	9	8	96	143	137	213	253
Total ...	114	121	122	128	128	5,113	5,545	5,386	5,681	5,461

No change took place in the total number of schools, but the strength fell, training, medical and higher-class technical schools having, for reasons to be

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explained later on, contributed to the decrease. The above figures do not include 719 pupils receiving instruction in technical, industrial or art subjects in institutions for general education.

(A) TRAINING SCHOOLS.

(i) *Training schools for masters.*

Number and strength of training schools for masters.

93. As in the previous year 42 training schools for masters were at work, but their strength on the 31st March last was 1,144, or 56 fewer than on the corresponding date in 1898. Government having taken under its management the training section of the Technical Institute, Tinnevelly, the number of Government training schools rose from 30 to 31, while that of board training schools fell from two to one. When the training section of the Madura Technical Institute is taken over by Government, all the training schools under public management will be under the control of the Department, as was originally intended. Of the ten training schools under private management, nine were maintained from mission funds, and nine received State aid. Of the Government training schools, one (Madras) was exclusively intended for Muhammadans, one (formerly in Calicut and now in Malappuram) for Mappillas, one (Madras) for Panchamas and two (Russellkonda and Jeypur) chiefly for teachers in the hill tracts of Ganjám and Vizagapatam, respectively. The schools under private management were mainly for Native Christians. Seven of the schools were of the upper secondary, 19 of the lower secondary and 16 of the primary grade, the decrease of two lower secondary schools, compared with the previous year, being due to the reduction of the Government Training schools at Kurnool, Rayachoti and Kanipettai to the primary grade and to the re-opening of the lower secondary department in the Nellore training school. In all the schools 71 students were being prepared for upper secondary, 240 for lower secondary and 833 for primary teachers' certificates, against 85, 230 and 885, respectively, on the 31st March 1898. The increase in the number of lower secondary teachers, though small, is satisfactory. The strength of the practising sections, which are attached to 41 of the schools, also fell from 4,237 to 4,179. All the schools continued to be borne on the list of recognized institutions.

The distribution of students according to the classes of the community is furnished in the margin. Native Christians, non-Brahman caste Hindus and Panchamas were more largely represented, notwithstanding the fall in the total number under training. The number of Brahman and Muhammadan students was the lowest during the past five years; the decrease under Muhammadans is to be regretted. It is very gratifying to record that the number of Panchama teachers had risen nearly five-fold during the period.

Classes.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Europeans	...	...	...	...	...
Native Christians.	246	264	288	314	321
Muhammadans ...	97	85	86	88	66
Brahmans	503	426	407	450	387
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	327	346	314	305	317
Panchamas ...	11	47	28	34	53
Aborigines ...	1	2	8	4	...
Others	...	1	...	5	...
Total ...	1,185	1,171	1,131	1,200	1,144

Appendix C furnishes particulars for each school. The 1,144 students were distributed over the different districts as below:—

Ganjám	65	Nellore	71	Tinnevelly	123
Vizagapatam	49	Madras	66	Coimbatore	43
Gódávari	67	Chingleput	46	Salem	26
Kistna	88	North Arcot	25	Nilgiris	9
Kurnool	21	South Arcot	59	Malabar	96
Bellary	23	Tanjore	74	South Canara	47
Anantapur	11	Trichinopoly	43		
Cuddapah	25	Madura	67	Total ...	1,144

As many as 13 out of 22 districts shared in the general decrease, the ceded and inland districts being among the 13.

Work done by training schools for masters.

94. So far as the amount of work done by training schools for masters can be gauged by statistics, the following statement will throw light on the point:—

Year.	Upper secondary grade.		Lower secondary grade.		Primary grade.		Number who obtained employment or who set up schools.
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	
1894–95	92	12	242	78	860	179	908
1895–96	89	17	258	31	819	256	1,060
1896–97	131	46	319	118	1,039	464	1,239
1897–98	148	60	330	181	1,006	579	1,048
1898–99	174	78	386	177	1,208	672	1,001
Total ...	634	213	1,535	585	4,932	2,150	5,256

A larger number of students passed at the written examination for teachers' certificates of the upper secondary and primary grades and nearly as many as in the previous year for the lower secondary grade. The percentages of passed to examined for upper secondary, lower secondary and primary grade teachers' certificates were, respectively, 45, 46 and 56 against 41, 55 and 58. One thousand and one trained students entered the teaching profession. This is slightly below the figure of the previous year. Of the students trained in 1895–96 and the two succeeding years 234 remained unemployed on the 31st March 1899, owing, in some cases, to failure at the written or the practical test. The history of students is, however, carefully kept, and no student is permitted to violate with impunity the terms of the agreement he entered into at the time of his admission into the training school.

Qualifications of teachers in training schools for masters.

95. Of the 98 teachers employed in training schools for masters on the 31st March last, 84 held trained and ten untrained teachers' certificates and four held general education certificates only. Six of the certificated teachers held first-grade collegiate, 26 second-grade collegiate, 52 upper secondary, six lower secondary and four primary teachers' certificates. The staff was about as good as in 1897–98. With a view to further improve the quality of the staff, the Principal of the Teachers' college has been instructed to employ in future none but holders of collegiate certificates to vacancies in the college and its branches. Vacancies in the mofussil training schools will be filled from among such teachers. This arrangement is further calculated to bring the mofussil training schools into closer relations with the Teachers' college.

Stipends in training schools.

96. No change was made in the scale of stipends and stipendiary grants laid down in the Madras Educational Rules and the Grant-in-Aid Code. Of the 901, 37 and 201 students in Government, board and aided training schools on the 31st March last, 893, 37 and 180, respectively, were stipendiaries. The expenditure on stipends in Government, board and aided schools amounted to Rs. 54,010, Rs. 3,768, and Rs. 11,536, respectively, and of the total outlay provincial funds met Rs. 65,220.

Expenditure in training schools for masters.

97. The expenditure in training schools for masters during each of the past five years is given below. It includes, as usual, the outlay on stipends, but not the special grants for furniture, apparatus and buildings.

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894–95 ...	1,124	1,09,110	5,409	612	60	14,364	1,29,555
1895–96 ...	1,107	1,19,643	4,181	1,102	186	20,592	1,45,704
1896–97 ...	1,038	1,18,183	4,515	499	155	17,708	1,41,060
1897–98 ...	1,096	1,18,033	4,514	634	434	11,667	1,35,282
1898–99 ...	1,147	1,18,592	3,779	823	256	10,814	1,34,264

There was in the total expenditure a slight decrease, the bulk of it appertaining to private funds. Public funds met 92 per cent. of the charges, and the cost to Government per student fell from Rs. 108 to Rs. 103.

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(ii) *Training schools for mistresses.*

98. Unlike training schools for masters, training schools for mistresses, which have remained the same in number for the past five years, viz., 19, received a slight accession to their strength, having had on their rolls on the 31st March last 326 students, the highest figure during the above period. The increase was chiefly confined to the southern districts. Four of the schools, with 98 students, were under departmental management; and of the remaining fifteen, with 228 students, 14 were under mission management, and were in receipt of State aid. One of them, the Hobart school, Madras, is exclusively intended for Muhammadans. Five schools were of the upper secondary, 12 of the lower secondary, and two of the primary grade, and in these schools 21, 147 and 158 students were being prepared for upper secondary, lower secondary, and primary grade teachers' certificates, against 22, 131 and 154 on the 31st March 1898. All the schools were recognized, and their practising sections were nearly as strong as in 1898. Of Panchama girls there were two against three; but the other classes participated in the general increase, as will be seen from the figures in the margin. The advance made by non-Brahman caste Hindus is substantial, and will, I hope, be kept up. Appendix D furnishes particulars of each school. The 326 students were distributed over the several districts as follows :—

Number and strength of training schools for mistresses.

Classes.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Europeans	39	42	29	32	40
Native Christians	240	245	259	238	241
Muhammadans	16	7	14	18	19
Brahmans	2	1	1	2	3
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	12	20	13	14	21
Panchamas	...	...	1	3	2
Total ...	309	315	317	307	326

Kistna ...	14	North Arcot ...	11	Madura ...	30	Malabar ...	12
Nellore ...	25	South Arcot ...	11	Tinnevelly ...	53	South Canara ...	9
Madras ...	118	Trichinopoly ...	28	Coimbatore ...	15	Total ...	326

Eleven districts continued to have no provision for the training of school mistresses; but a training school has been opened in Vizagapatam since the close of the year. Over one-half of the students belonged to Madras and Tinnevelly.

Work done by training schools for mistresses.

99. The amount of work done by training schools for mistresses may be judged from the following :—

Year.	Upper secondary grade.		Lower secondary grade.		Primary grade.		Number who obtained employment or who set up schools.
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	
1894-95	56	25	123	47	73	23	185
1895-96	49	14	110	14	159	60	218
1896-97	68	36	207	69	181	85	267
1897-98	47	24	176	67	203	128	223
1898-99	46	31	215	80	197	119	247
Total ...	266	130	831	277	813	415	1,140

An increase will be noticed in the number of students who passed the written examination for teachers' certificates and who entered the teaching profession. Of the candidates who appeared for the upper secondary, lower secondary, and primary grade teachers' certificate examination 67, 37 and 60 per cent., respectively, passed against 51, 38 and 63 per cent. in 1897-98. Of the students trained in 1895-96 and the two succeeding years, 81 remained unemployed on the 31st March last. These are being required to fulfil the terms of their agreement or to refund the allowances drawn by them.

Qualifications of teachers in training schools for mistresses.

100. Of the 30 teachers employed in training schools for mistresses on the 31st March last, two held non-Indian diplomas, 27 trained teachers' certificates, and one a general education certificate only; and of the 27 trained teachers one held the first-grade and two the second-grade collegiate, 23 upper secondary and one lower secondary grade certificates. The staff thus continued fairly strong.

101. No change was made during the year in the scale of stipends or stipendiary grants from provincial funds laid down in the Educational Rules and the Grant-in-Aid Code. Of the 98 and 228 students in Government and aided training schools for mistresses, 90 and 103, respectively, were in receipt of stipends. Eight of the 54 students in the Presidency Training School for Mistresses were non-stipendiaries. The total expenditure on stipends in training schools for mistresses was Rs. 18,774, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 17,926.

Stipends in training schools for mistresses.

102. The expenditure in training schools for mistresses during the past five years including the outlay on stipends and stipendiary grants, but excluding special grants for buildings, furniture, and appliances, is compared below :—

Expenditure in training schools for mistresses.

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	286	30,351	...	...	6	21,692	52,049
1895-96	296	33,144	...	...	319	25,026	58,489
1896-97	311	33,638	...	...	75	21,992	55,705
1897-98	275	32,630	...	...	140	19,703	52,473
1898-99	304	34,750	...	...	460	15,864	51,074

A smaller contribution from private funds resulted in a decreased expenditure. Provincial funds met 68 per cent. of the total cost and the cost to Government per student was Rs. 114 against Rs. 119 in 1897-98.

(iii) *Training schools for gymnastic instructors.*

103. The special classes attached to the Teachers' college and the Rajahmundry college for the training of gymnastic instructors contained 45 and 10 students, respectively, against 41 and 12 on the 31st March 1898. Of the students in the Teachers' college gymnasium, 23 were Government stipendiaries, 16 were paying students and six free students. For the two certificate examinations held during the year 53 candidates appeared, of whom 49 passed with 23 in the first class. Twenty-seven trained men obtained employment as gymnastic instructors. Eight of the students of the Rajahmundry gymnastic class were examined for certificates, and all of them passed, one being placed in the first class. Of the 55 students attending both the classes, two were Native Christians, two Muhammadans, 35 Brahmans, and 16 non-Brahman caste Hindus, and 43 belonged to the poorer classes. The decrease under Native Christians and Muhammadans is to be regretted. The total expenditure on these classes amounted to Rs. 2,848.

Training schools for gymnastic instructors.

(iv) *Sessional schools.*

104. Eighty-four sessional schools were held during the year on the same lines as those on which they have worked during the last few years. They were attended by 999 teachers. Seventeen schools with 219 teachers were in existence on the 31st March last. For the Primary Examination, 892 teachers appeared from the sessional schools, 857 for the complete test, 13 for the compulsory subjects only, and 22 for optional subjects only. Of these 579 passed the complete test, 79 the compulsory subjects and one optional subject, 35 the compulsory subjects only, and 12 the optional subjects only. The expenditure on the schools amounted to Rs. 19,041.

Sessional schools.

(v) *General.*

105. No certificates were issued to students trained during the first few years of the working of Normal schools, and since the date when certificates began to be given, many changes have been made from time to time in the rules governing the award of teachers' certificates and in the form and nomenclature of the different grades. These circumstances led to no small confusion in the description of the professional

Registration of teachers' certificates.

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qualifications of teachers, and I had reason to fear that the statistics were, in consequence, not quite accurate. But inasmuch as, in the absence of correct information, it was not possible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the number of unqualified teachers in schools and to regulate the working of training schools in accordance with the demand for certificated teachers, it was considered necessary to open complete registers showing the persons holding teachers' certificates of the different grades and also those who, on the 1st April 1895, had the qualifying service required under the Madras Educational Rules. In order to secure uniformity in the form and designation of certificates, it was resolved to collect the certificates that had been awarded during all the past years and to issue fresh certificates on a uniform plan. To get the additional particulars for insertion in the new form, and to carefully scrutinize the lists of teachers said to have the service qualification and prepare fresh certificates, necessitated much correspondence and entailed a great deal of additional work both on my office and on myself during the past two years. I am, however, glad to be now able to say that the work has been completed, and the inspecting officers have been furnished with the register of persons to whom certificates in the revised form have been awarded. The register is kept in three parts : the first containing the names of those to whom trained teachers' certificates have been awarded ; the second the names of those to whom untrained teachers' certificates have been awarded; and the third the names of those to whom have been awarded certificates of approved service, they having served efficiently as teachers for not less than five years on 1st April 1895. The inspecting officers to whom extracts from the registers have been communicated are required to keep the registers corrected to date and to embody the particulars in their annual reports. The register may be revised once in three years, such additions and alterations being made as may have been found necessary in the meantime. In the margin * will be found the number of persons to whom the new trained and untrained teachers' certificates were awarded up to 31st December 1898, according to the consolidated registers issued to inspecting officers. Since the above date 855 trained and 206 untrained teachers' certificates have been issued, raising the total number to 6,742 and 3,208, respectively. Approved service certificates have been issued since the close of the official year to 4,363 teachers as per particulars given in the margin.† Thus over fourteen thousand certificated teachers, exclusive of Licentiates in Teaching, are now engaged in the teaching profession.

Grade.	Trained teachers' certificates.	Untrained teachers' certificates.
* First-grade collegiate ...	22	74
Second-grade do. ...	157	142
Upper secondary ...	712	542
Lower do. ...	912	652
Primary	4,084	1,592
Total ...	5,887	3,002

† First-grade collegiate	6
Second-grade do.	12
Upper secondary grade	72
Lower do.	66
Primary grade	1,935
Unpassed	2,272
Total ..	4,363

(B) SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

Medical schools.

106. Reference has been made in paragraphs 54 and 90 of this report to the University and departmental examinations in medicine. Final orders on the re-organization and establishment of medical schools had not been received when the year closed. As in 1897–98, two medical schools were at work, viz., the school department of the Madras Medical College and the Prince of Wales' Medical school, Tanjore, containing, respectively, 360 and 50 pupils against 385 and 47 on the 31st March 1898. Of the pupils attending the Madras Medical school, 78 (including 29 women) were being prepared for the Apothecary diploma, 186 for the Hospital Assistant certificate and 96 for certificates as Sanitary Inspectors. All the pupils of the Tanjore Medical school were being prepared for the Hospital Assistant certificate. Europeans contributed 75 pupils, Native Christians 68, Muhammadans 36, Brahmans 109, non-Brahman caste Hindus 112 and Parsis 10. All the classes were thus better represented than in the previous year, except Europeans and non-Brahman caste Hindus. The bulk of the pupils belonged to the middle classes, and 265 were in receipt of stipends. At the

final examination for the Hospital Assistant grade held in March 1899, the Madras and Tanjore schools presented, respectively, 68 and 21 pupils, of whom 55 and 14 met with success. The expenditure on medical schools amounted to Rs. 95,881, of which local funds met Rs. 32,243, municipal funds Rs. 21,020 and fees and sundry receipts Rs. 12,206.

(C) TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL OR ART SCHOOLS.

Number and strength of higher class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the technical examination scheme.

107. As in the previous year, there were 14 technical, industrial or art schools in which instruction was being given in subjects coming under two or more groups of the Technical Examination scheme; but their strength fell from 2,006 to 1,668 or by over 16 per cent. Eight of the institutions participated in the decrease, the Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-islam, Madras, and the Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly, having suffered most in this respect. The total number of subject-candidates fell in consequence from 3,278 to 2,832. Fewer pupils were learning engineering, physical science, commerce, music, drawing and textile industries. The following statement relates to schools of this class :—

Schools.	Individual students.		Subject students.											
	31st March 1898.	31st March 1899.	Engineering.	Physical science.	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Music.	Drawing.	Jewellers' work.	Printing, book-binding, &c.	Woodwork and metal work.	Textile industries.	Tailoring and dress-making.	Glass and pottery.
Government.														
School of Arts, Madras	546	525	...	...	...	...	...	606	67	...	61	11	...	34
Board.														
Industrial School, Bezwada ...	35	37	27	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	10	...	...	...
Technical Institute, Madura ...	285	263	11	...	66	...	...	263	...	...	69	...	...	...
Aided.														
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School, Madras ...	98	100	18	...	...	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-islam, Madras	257	117	140	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	26	...	...
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar.	63	62	25	...	...	4	18	50	...	...	...	...	25	...
H.L.G. Mission School, Tirupati	13	19	6	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Mission Industrial School, Arni	67	74	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	5	6	...
Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly	211	73	83	36	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's College Special Classes, Trichinopoly	115	80	24	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S.P.G. Boys' School, Puthúr, Trichinopoly	34	40	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
Art Industrial School for Boys, Nazareth	149	160	77	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	69	122	73	...
Art Industrial School for Girls, Nazareth	40	28	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	48	...	...
Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karúr	93	90	56	...	...	...	17	25	...	...	16	18	...	...
Total ...	2,006	1,668	529	36	66	248	35	1,219	67	11	232	230	125	34

In three out of four subjects, in which there was an increase in 1897–98, there was a decrease last year, the decrease being due to the fall in the number of individual pupils. Particulars for each school will be found in Appendix E. The working of each institution will be briefly noticed below :—

School of Arts, Madras.—There was a further decrease in the number of admissions into the general drawing classes in the School of Arts. This brought down the total strength by 21. The figures entered against this school do not

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include those relating to the Aluminium department, as the transactions connected with that industry have, under the orders of the Government of India, ceased to be debited to 'Education.' At the technical examinations in drawing 119 passed for the elementary, 50 for the intermediate and four for the advanced grade, or 173 in all out of 371 examined. At the examinations in industrial subjects, 44 passed for the elementary, seven for the intermediate and four for the advanced grade, or 55 in all out of 78 examined. These results may be considered fair. One student obtained the diploma and ten the group-certificate in drawing, and six out of twelve candidates passed at the technical teachers' certificate examinations. No orders had been received on the re-organization of the school when the year closed.

Industrial School, Bezwada.—There was a slight accession to the strength of the Industrial school, Bezwada. All the pupils were learning drawing, 27 were learning carpentry and 10 blacksmith's work. Of the 26 and five students that appeared for the elementary and intermediate examinations eight and two were, respectively, successful. Four students obtained employment. The school is not doing very well.

Technical Institute, Madura.—The strength of the Technical Institute, Madura, fell from 285 to 263. All the pupils were learning drawing, one received instruction in carpentry, ten in fitter's work, 66 in agriculture, 40 in cabinet-making, 14 in blacksmith's work, 15 in rattan work and 19 in metal work. Of the 67 and 30 students that appeared for the elementary and intermediate examinations 23 and 16, respectively, met with success. The school obtained a first prize at the Madras Fine Arts Exhibition for a *mantapam* it exhibited.

Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School, Madras.—One hundred against 98 students were attending the special classes in the Chengalvaraya Nayakar's school, and three of them were receiving instruction in earth-work and road-making, 15 in surveying and levelling, 49 in book-keeping, 36 in commercial correspondence, seven in banking and short-hand, two in commercial geography and 26 in type-writing. For the elementary, intermediate and advanced grades 86, 47 and three students appeared, of whom 40, 24 and two, respectively, passed.

Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-islam, Madras.—It is to be regretted that the strength of the Anjuman dwindled down from 257 to 117, owing probably to the discontinuance of the cotton-weaving department and to fewer admissions into the other departments. As remarked in the last report, the organization of the school is defective in several respects. For the elementary examinations 24 students presented themselves, of whom 10 passed—six in carpentry, two in drawing and two in cabinet-making. Constant supervision by a firm and active board of management is necessary to improve the efficiency of the institution—the only one of its kind intended exclusively for Muhammadans.

St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar.—The strength of St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar, remained almost the same as in the previous year, and all the subjects mentioned in the last report continued to be taught. Only two pupils, however, appeared in drawing and one passed. This must be considered a very poor outturn.

H.L.G. Mission School, Tirupati.—In the H.L.G. Mission School, Tirupati, six students were learning mensuration and 13 book-keeping, instruction in commercial correspondence having been given up. All the three students that appeared for the elementary examination in commercial correspondence were successful; but at the intermediate examination only one student passed out of six examined in book-keeping, mensuration and commercial correspondence.

American Mission Industrial School, Arni.—There was an addition of seven students to the American Mission Industrial school, Arni. The five industries taught in the previous year were continued; but no instruction was given in drawing. Six pupils were sent up for the elementary examination in carpentry and four passed, while only one appeared for and passed in tailoring. A larger number might be presented for the technical examinations.

Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly.—As I apprehended, the Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly, has been deteriorating in standard,

strength and efficiency. Serious irregularities were noticed in the accounts, and the manager was required to place the institution on a satisfactory footing. This he has failed to do, and the grant to the institution has been kept in abeyance. Instruction was being given at the close of the year to 167 subject-students in 12 against 18 subjects in 1897–98. For the elementary and intermediate examinations 108 and 42 students were presented, of whom 28 and seven met with success. Better results can hardly be expected until the school is placed on an efficient footing.

St. Joseph's college Special Classes, Trichinopoly.—The strength of the technical classes attached to St. Joseph's college, Trichinopoly, also fell from 115 to 80, and instruction is now confined to four subjects, viz., electrical engineering, book-keeping, commercial correspondence and short-hand. At the elementary and intermediate examinations held during the year 26 and nine students were, respectively, successful out of 56 and 20 examined.

S.P.G. Industrial School, Puthur, Trichinopoly.—Carpentry and tailoring were being taught to 19 and 21 boys in the S.P.G. Industrial school, Puthur, Trichinopoly, and at the elementary technical examinations two students passed out of three examined. The efficiency of the school needs improvement.

Art Industrial School for boys, Nazareth.—A further improvement will be noticed in the strength of the Art Industrial school for boys, Nazareth. Instruction was being given in eight subjects, viz., carpentry, fitters' work, freehand drawing, cabinet-making, blacksmiths' work, cotton-weaving, embroidery and tailoring. It is satisfactory to note that all the students received instruction in drawing. At the elementary and intermediate examinations 30 and 10 students passed out of 40 and 12 examined. These results are very creditable to Rev. A. Margoschis, who has been so ably carrying on the work of the institution for many years.

Art Industrial School for girls, Nazareth.—The strength of the Art Industrial school for girls, Nazareth, also under the management of Rev. A. Margoschis, fell from 40 to 28, all the pupils being taught freehand drawing and lace-making. Five students appeared for the elementary and three for the intermediate examinations in lace-making, and all of them were successful.

Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karúr.—There was a slight fall in the strength of the Wesleyan Mission Industrial school, Karúr. Instruction was being given as in the previous year in six subjects—music, drawing, carpentry, blacksmiths' work, rattan work and cotton-weaving. At the elementary, intermediate and advanced examinations eight, four and two passed out of sixteen, six and three students examined. These results are very fair.

Number and strength of higher class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme.

108. In the total number of higher class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme there was no change, the place of three of the schools in the previous year's list, since closed, having been taken by three new schools which have sprung up lately. The total strength rose from 1,283 to 1,386, as will be seen from the following summary; particulars for individual schools will be found in Appendix E :—

	1897–98.		1898–99.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Schools of art (music)	7	337	6	296
Do. (drawing)	5	323	5	375
Schools of civil and mechanical engineering.	2	189	2	204
Schools of electrical engineering	1	57	...	...
Schools of commerce	5	204	7	315
Schools of printing	2	119	2	135
Schools of textile industries	2	54	2	63
Total ...	24	1,283	24	1,386

Schools of art—Music.—A music school or class for girls which had been opened at Masulipatam was closed. This accounts for the decrease in the number of music schools. The Madras School of Music suffered again in numbers. It passed three out of ten at the elementary examination, while all the four candidates for the intermediate and advanced examinations met with success. From the

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Presentation Convent music class, Black Town, which was better attended than in 1898, five students appeared for the elementary and intermediate examinations in music, and all of them passed. The singing class attached to the school was also stronger. The music class of the Presentation Convent, Vepery, contained fewer students, but it passed seven candidates at the elementary and intermediate examinations out of nine examined. The S.P.G. music class, Tuticorin, had 12 pupils, but it presented no candidates for the technical examinations in music. The native music class for boys at Masulipatam was not as well attended as in 1898.

Schools of art—Drawing.—The special drawing class attached to the Teachers' college was closed; but a drawing class was opened by the Municipal Council, Vizianagram. From the former class and from the training section of the college, 31 students appeared for the elementary and six for the intermediate examination in drawing and nine and four were, respectively, successful. The Art class attached to the Kumbakónam college was slightly stronger and passed ten and seven students at the elementary and intermediate examinations in drawing out of 24 and 15 examined; while in the drawing class in the Presentation Convent, Black Town, a larger number were studying the subject, though at the elementary technical examination only one candidate passed out of four that appeared. The municipal drawing classes at Vizagapatam and Vizianagram were well attended, while the municipal drawing class, Srírangam, had nine pupils on its rolls against three on the 31st March 1898.

Schools of engineering—Civil and Mechanical.—There were 167 students on the rolls of the school department of the College of Engineering against 170 on the 31st March 1898. Of these, 70 belonged to the sub-overseer and surveyor class, 58 to the draughtsmen class and 39 to the maistry and artisan class against 61, 65 and 44, respectively. For the final examination conducted by the College Board of Examiners 25 sub-overseers and surveyors and 23 draughtsmen were presented, of whom 21 and 17, respectively, passed; while at the technical examinations in engineering, for which students appeared voluntarily, four passed out of 12 examined In the special classes attached to the London Mission High School, Vizagapatam, three were learning building materials and construction, 37 building drawing and estimating, nine earth-work and road-making, 37 surveying and levelling, 19 mensuration and two practical plane and solid geometry. Thirteen candidates passed the elementary and one the intermediate examination in engineering out of 43 and nine candidates, respectively. The increasing popularity of the special classes is noted with satisfaction.

Schools of engineering—Electrical.—The only school in which instruction was given in telegraphy was closed. But since the beginning of the year a new telegraph class has been opened in Madras and is at work now. From the Probert's Telegraph Training Institution, eight candidates appeared for the elementary examination in telegraphy and four passed.

Schools of commerce.—The establishment of commercial classes in the Municipal school, Bimlipatam, and the American Mission school, Madura, raised the number of schools of commerce from five to seven and their strength from 204 to 315. In the Government school of commerce, Calicut, the strength of which had nearly doubled since the opening of a Malayalam class, 53 students were learning book-keeping, 13 commercial correspondence, seven banking, nine commercial geography, 17 short-hand and 23 type-writing. Seven students passed the advanced, 37 the intermediate and six the elementary examinations in commerce, out of 18, 55 and 12 examined. The new class opened in the Municipal school, Bimlipatam, had three pupils, each of whom was receiving instruction in book-keeping, commercial correspondence and banking. As in the previous year the short-hand class attached to the Wardlaw college, Bellary, had only three students; and only one of the two candidates for the elementary examination met with success. In the Young Men's Christian Association special classes 48 were learning book-keeping, 48 commercial correspondence, 48 banking, 42 short-hand and 45 type-writing. At the technical examinations eight passed the intermediate and 31 the elementary examination out of 16 and 59 examined. No special mention is necessary of the other schools of commerce.

Schools of printing.—In the technical class attached to the Government Press 116 were under instruction against 92, and the results of the Government technical examinations also compared favourably with those of the previous year, three and 19 having passed the intermediate and elementary examinations against one and 12. The strength of the Ramnád S.P.G. Industrial school fell from 27 to 19, and no candidate appeared from it for the technical examinations.

Schools of textile industries.—The industrial school for Muhammadan women at Guntúr received a marked addition to its strength, all the 47 women being taught embroidery. The strength of the S.P.G. Industrial school for women at Puthur, Trichinopoly, fell from 27 to 16, and instruction was given in lace-making to all the students. No student was presented by either of these schools for the technical examinations. These schools seem to be conducted more for profit than for educational purposes.

Number and strength of lower class industrial, or art schools or classes.

109. In consequence of the closing of the industrial school, Tallapudi, Gódávari, the number of lower class technical, industrial or art schools fell from nine to eight, but their strength advanced from 213 to 253. In these schools 150 students were receiving instruction in carpentry, 29 in freehand drawing, 14 in blacksmiths' work, eight in rattan work, 48 in lace-making and 28 in tailoring. Three of the schools passed from the unaided to the aided list.

Classes of the community represented at the technical, industrial or art schools or classes.

110. The different classes of the community were represented in the technical, industrial or art schools as shown in the margin. The marked decrease in the number of Muhammadans and non-Brahman caste Hindus must be attributed to the poor attendance at the Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-islam and to the general decrease in the strength of the schools of this description. The advance made by Panchamas is very encouraging.

	1898.	1899.
Europeans	576	594
Native Christians	685	682
Muhammadans	456	332
Brahmans	519	520
Non-Brahman caste Hindus	1,207	1,087
Panchamas	42	91
Others	17	1
Total ...	3,502	3,307

Work done by technical, industrial or art schools or classes.

111. Reference has been made in the previous paragraphs to the results obtained by the technical, industrial or art schools at the Government technical examinations. Ninety-seven men trained in these schools are reported to have secured employment during the year. But a correct and complete history of all former students is not kept in most schools, and the above figure represents only the number whose movements had been reported or were known to the heads of schools at the time of the preparation of the annual returns. Articles of the value of Rs. 53,631 were produced in 25 of the schools borne on the returns; they realized Rs. 47,280 from the sale of articles, the manufacture of which cost them Rs. 32,879, and the surplus, approximating 44 per cent., represents the value of labour and profit. Managers are frequently advised not to sacrifice the educational efficiency of their schools to the manufacture of marketable commodities, and I believe that most of them bear this principle in mind in the working of their schools.

Qualifications of teachers in technical, industrial or art schools or classes.

112. The following summary classifies teachers according to their qualifications:—

	Higher-class schools of class (i).	Higher-class schools of class (ii).	Lower-class schools.	Total.
Teachers educated in Europe	3	5	...	8
Teachers graduated in Science	1	5	...	6
Teachers who have passed the advanced technical examinations	12	9	...	21
Teachers who have passed the intermediate technical examinations ...	33	12	6	51
Teachers who have passed the elementary technical examinations	24	9	4	37
Teachers holding no certificates ...	19	10	9	38
	92	50	19	161

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An improvement will be seen in the total number of qualified teachers, which rose from 116 to 123. Over one-half of the teachers had passed the intermediate examination or one of a higher grade. Every opportunity is taken to require managers to reduce the number of unqualified teachers.

Scholarships in technical, industrial or art schools.

113. One hundred and ninety-five scholarships were notified awardable on the results of the technical examinations according to the particulars given in the last report, but only 147 scholars were actually awarded scholarships as follows:—

Ten on the results of the intermediate examinations.
Twenty-six on the results of the elementary examinations.
Twenty-two on the results of the examination in standard D.
Thirty-one on the results of the examination in standard C.
Fifty-eight on the results of the examination in standard B.

Scholarship grants under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code were given in a few institutions. The total expenditure on scholarships in technical, industrial or art schools was Rs. 27,087, of which provincial funds met Rs. 15,801.

Expenditure in technical, industrial, or art schools or classes.

114. The expenditure in technical, industrial or art schools or classes for the past five years is compared below:—

Year.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	73,988	1,152	1,607	21,949	72,025	1,70,721
1895-96	66,014	4,210	1,608	21,598	80,991	1,74,421
1896-97	72,216	3,291	1,817	19,051	79,304	1,75,679
1897-98	79,862	6,693	1,655	20,366	79,200	1,87,776
1898-99	69,949	7,756	2,499	19,449	96,431	1,96,084

The total expenditure increased by Rs. 8,308. Provincial funds met 36 per cent. of the total charges. It is encouraging to note that a larger proportion of the cost was met from the school receipts.

Extension of technical education.

115. Regarding the extension and improvement of technical education I have very little to add to what I wrote in my last report. Government has generally endorsed my remarks, and the views of local boards have been obtained on the desirability of establishing industrial schools under their management. But pending the orders of Government on the re-organization of the School of Arts and other papers before it on the subject, I have not been able to elaborate any practical scheme for the opening and working of industrial schools in the mofussil.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

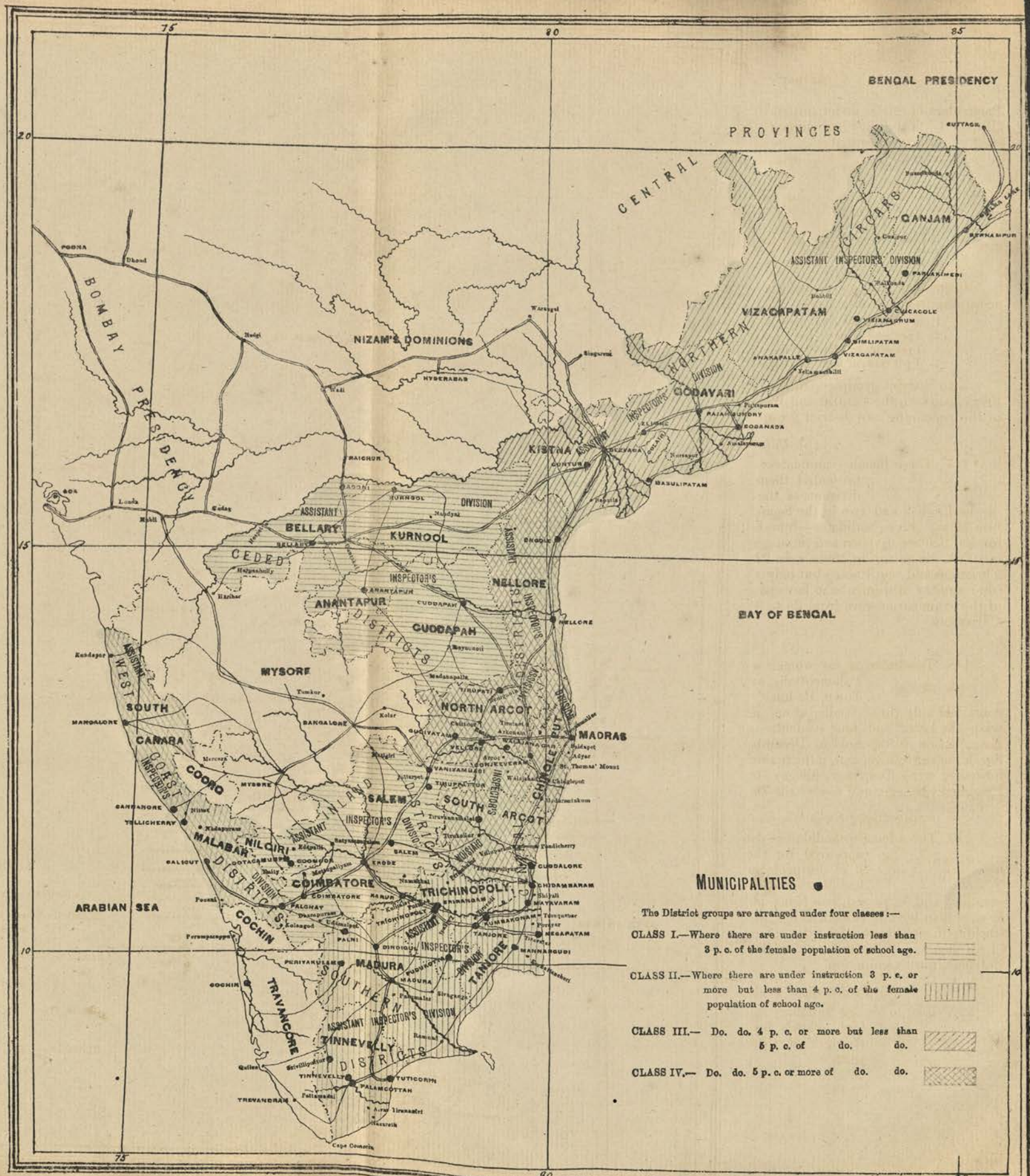
(a) *General condition of female education.*

General condition of female education.

116. I am glad to be able to record a steady, though very slight, improvement in the condition of female education. The summary in the margin gives the number of girls' schools, and the total number of girls under instruction at the close of the past five years. Taking all classes and grades of institutions together, the total number of institutions for girls advanced by 1·4 per cent. and the number of girls at school rose by 2·9 per cent. These percentages compare favourably with those relating to all institutions and students in the Presidency as a whole, viz., 1·1 and 1·4 per cent. as shown in paragraph 3 above. The number of girls attending boys' schools was 67,778, or over half the total number of girls under instruction.

Year.	Number of institutions for girls.		Number of girls attending.	
	Public institutions.	Private institutions.	Public institutions.	Private institutions.
1894-95 ...	1,000	29	100,125	7,698
1895-96 ...	1,000	29	102,162	8,268
1896-97 ...	1,034	48	107,465	9,282
1897-98 ...	1,089	43	111,014	9,799
1898-99 ...	1,105	43	113,631	10,653

MAP IV MADRAS PRESIDENCY—SHEWING THE PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS UNDER INSTRUCTION TO THE FEMALE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE. 1899



A. J. D. BARREN, LITHO., MADRAS.

Particulars of girls under instruction in each district have been furnished in Chapter I. The following summary relates to each district group so far as public institutions are concerned:—

District group.	Female population of school age.	Female scholars in public institutions.	Percentage of scholars to population of school age.
Northern Circars	651,726	27,756	4·3
Ceded districts	272,517	7,170	2·6
Central do.	553,147	27,751	5·0
Southern do.	631,601	24,758	3·9
Inland do.	310,163	8,497	2·7
West coast districts	282,503	17,699	6·3
Total ...	2,701,657	113,631	4·2

In the map hereto attached the district groups are divided into four classes according as they contained—

(1) less than 3 per cent. of the female population of school age.
(2) 3 per cent. or more, but less than 4 per cent. of the female population of school age.
(3) 4 per cent. or more, but less than 5 per cent. of the female population of school age.
(4) 5 per cent. or more of the female population of school age.

Two district groups, viz., the Ceded and the Inland districts, appear in the first class, two, the Central and West coast districts, in the fourth class, and each of the remaining two district groups in a separate class.

(b) *University examinations.*

University examinations.

117. Three female candidates—two Europeans and one Native Christian—presented themselves for the English and Second language divisions of the last B.A. degree Examination and all passed in the English and two in the Second language division, one being placed in the first class. Five candidates—four Europeans and one Native Christian—appeared for the Science division and three passed. These results are encouraging. At the last F.A. Examination, there were 22 female candidates—16 Europeans, five Native Christians and one Parsi—but only six passed, all of them being Europeans. The total number of women who have passed the F.A. Examination since the institution of the examination rose from 25 to 31, of whom 26 were Europeans and five Native Christians.

(c) *Colleges for women.*

Colleges for women.

118. Two colleges for women were at work, viz., the Sarah Tucker college at Palamcottah, and the Presentation Convent college, Black Town, Madras. On the 31st March last, the former institution contained only three students, one in the senior and two in the junior F.A. class, while the latter had four students—all in the junior F.A. class. For the First Examination in Arts held in December last, only one student appeared from the Sarah Tucker college, and, unfortunately, she failed to pass. As many as 18 women, however, were attending colleges intended for men; four of them attending the Presidency college, and twelve the Doveton college.

(d) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.

119. Three female candidates—two Europeans and one non-Brahman Hindu—appeared for the last Upper Secondary Examination; but it is disappointing to observe that they all failed. At the last Matriculation Examination 129 female candidates were examined and 52 passed, one being placed in the first class. The greater success of girls than boys is evidence, but not the only evidence, of the superiority of the teaching in high schools for girls. Up to date 361 girls—267 Europeans, 79 Native Christians, one Muhammadan, six Brahmans, and eight Parsis—have passed the Matriculation Examination.

(e) *Public upper secondary or high schools for girls.*

Public upper secondary or high schools for girls.

120. The following summary compares the number of upper secondary or high schools for girls, English and Vernacular, and the strength of these schools by departments for the past two years:—

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Year.	Number of schools.	Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Total strength.
1897-98	21	359	639	1,486	2,484
1898-99	24	408	656	1,541	2,605

An improvement will be noticed all round, due chiefly to the opening of upper secondary forms in the European girls' school, Dowlaishwaram, the practising section of the Madras Christian Female Training school, and the Free Church Mission Home Education classes, Madras. Of the 24 schools, two were vernacular high schools against one in 1897-98, viz., the Free Church Mission Girls' school, Black Town, and the Free Church Mission Home Education classes; and the total number of pupils in the upper secondary department of these two schools was 11 as against six in the previous year. The sixth, fifth and fourth forms of English schools were 132, 105 and 160 strong against 120, 98 and 135, respectively, on the 31st March 1898. From 16 of these schools 72 pupils appeared for the last Matriculation Examination, and of these 32 were successful, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 71 and 24. For the Lower Secondary Examination 152 pupils presented themselves from high schools against 135 in 1897-98, and 102 passed against 80. Of the 23 aided and unaided schools with 2,440 pupils, 20 with 2,095 pupils were under mission management. All the English schools were recognized. The average strength of the upper secondary, lower secondary, and primary departments of high schools was 17, 27 and 64 against 17, 30 and 71 in the previous year. The fall in the average strength of the lower secondary and primary departments is disappointing. Particulars of the high schools will be found in subsidiary table 3. Of the pupils in the upper secondary stage of instruction 208 were Europeans, 184 Native Christians, and 16 non-Brahman caste Hindus. Europeans, as usual, formed the majority, and were closely followed by Native Christians, who made a further advance. Among Hindus non-Brahmans alone were represented, and that but poorly, as in 1897-98. Thirty-six of the pupils were returned as belonging to the richer classes, while 253 were contributed by officials. The continued indifference of the richer classes is noted with regret.

(f) *Lower Secondary Examination and lower secondary standard examinations.*

121. For the Lower Secondary Examination 734 female candidates appeared, of whom 308 passed the complete test and 96 a portion of the examination, the corresponding figures for 1897-98 being 755, 279 and 121. The increase in the number that passed the complete test notwithstanding a decrease in the number examined, and in the percentage of successful candidates is satisfactory. Of the 661 pupil and 73 private candidates 290 and 18, respectively, passed the complete test, and 82 and 14 passed in a portion of the examination. Among the passed candidates 121 were Europeans, 170 Native Christians, two Muhammadans, and 15 non-Brahman caste Hindus. It is to be regretted that none of the three Brahman female candidates met with success. The success of two of the three Muhammadan female candidates is encouraging.

Lower Secondary Examination.

122. The number of girls' schools which presented and passed pupils for the results grant examination under the lower secondary standards is compared in the margin. As in the previous year's statement, these figures relate only to results grant schools and exclude salary-results schools examined for results stipends. The number of schools presenting pupils for the lower secondary standards continued to be small, most of the lower secondary schools for girls being aided on the salary system. For results grants for the seventh standard, 24 schools presented pupils as against 23 in 1897-98, but only 17 of them passed pupils. Of the 163 girls presented under the seventh standard, 161 were tested at the Lower Secondary Examination and only two by the inspecting officers, and of these 64 and two, respectively, were successful. The percentage of passed to examined fell from 46·1 to 40·5.

Lower secondary standard examinations.

Standards.	Schools that presented pupils.		Schools that passed pupils.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Fifth	77	69	74	63
Sixth	46	49	39	45
Seventh	23	24	23	17

The number of pupils presented and passed under the fifth and sixth standards during the past two years will be found in the margin. The percentages of passed to examined under the sixth and fifth standards were 63·8 and 65·8 against 66·4 and 71·7 in 1897–98 and 62·1 and 59·1 in the case of male pupils.

Standard.	Presented.		Passed.	
	1897–98.	1898–99.	1897–98.	1898–99.
Fifth	533	517	382	340
Sixth	259	298	172	190

(g) *Public lower secondary or middle schools for girls.*

Public lower secondary or middle schools for girls.

123. The following statement shows the number of lower secondary schools for girls and their strength by departments at the close of the past two years :—

District groups.	Government schools.						Board schools.					
	1897–98.			1898–99.			1897–98.			1898–99.		
	Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.	
		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.
English.												
Northern Circars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceded districts	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern do.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inland do.	1	20	44	1	24	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
West coast do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	23	44	1	24	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular.												
Northern Circars	15	52	1,305	27	95	2,261	...	...	...	..	...	...
Ceded districts	1	2	61	1	5	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central do.	11	66	1,124	16	89	1,462	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern do.	5	38	531	4	28	442	1	9	203	1	13	199
Inland do.	6	53	584	5	54	492	...	...	...	...	...	...
West coast do.	6	85	381	6	95	420	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	44	296	3,986	59	366	5,133	1	9	203	1	13	199
Grand total ...	45	319	4,030	60	390	5,171	1	9	203	1	13	199

District groups.	Aided schools.						Unaided schools.					
	1897–98.			1898–99.			1897–98.			1898–99.		
	Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.	
		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.
English.												
Northern Circars	3	20	94	4	23	104	1	14	32	1	11	33
Ceded districts	...	...	...	1	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central do.	13	170	704	12	149	624	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern do.	10	575	785	13	617	944	1	1	52	1	5	36
Inland do.	4	38	174	4	46	172	...	...	...	...	...	...
West coast do.	7	214	746	7	245	809	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	37	1,017	2,503	41	1,086	2,663	2	15	84	2	16	69
Vernacular.												
Northern Circars	9	116	584	8	120	538	1	12	82	1	7	79
Ceded districts	4	43	197	6	60	331	1	9	61	...	...	...
Central do.	37	460	3,647	33	388	3,356	1	7	110	2	31	98
Southern do.	29	404	1,980	27	415	2,089	...	...	...	1	13	...
Inland do.	12	108	620	11	111	584	...	...	...	1	16	25
West coast do.	6	65	504	6	88	534	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	97	1,196	7,532	91	1,182	7,432	3	28	253	5	67	202
Grand total ...	134	2,213	10,035	* 132	2,268	10,095	5	43	337	† 7	83	271

* 117 schools were under mission management.

† Five schools were under mission management.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There was a marked advance both in the number and in the strength of these schools, in number from 185 to 200 and in strength from 17,189 to 18,490, and the lower secondary departments of all classes of schools were stronger than in 1897-98. Of the 139 aided and unaided lower secondary schools for girls, as many as 122 were under mission management. This shows how much the mission agencies continue to do for the secondary education of girls in this Presidency. Both English and vernacular schools participated in the increase, the former having risen from 40 to 44 in number and 3,686 to 3,896 in strength, and the latter from 145 to 156 and from 13,503 to 14,594 in number and strength. The differences between the figures for English and vernacular schools may be cited as showing the groundlessness of the supposition that native children are largely taught through the medium of a foreign tongue. The average strength of each school fell from 93 to 92. As many as 36 of the schools were not recognized.

Pupils in public secondary schools for girls were distributed over the several departments as shown below:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Upper secondary department	359	1·8	408	1·9
Lower secondary do.	3,223	16·4	3,410	16·2
Primary department	16,091	81·8	17,277	81·9
Total ...	19,673	100·0	21,095	100·0

The secondary education of girls thus made very little progress during the year.

There were 3,910 girls in the secondary stage of instruction on the 31st March 1899 in all classes of schools. They were distributed over the different districts as shown below:—

Ganjám	13	Nellore	134	Tinnevelly	636
Vizagapatam	71	Madras	1,120	Coimbatore	162
Gódávari	114	Chingleput	47	Salem	52
Kistna	91	North Arcot	70	Nilgiris	114
Kurnool	26	South Arcot	62	Malabar	389
Bellary	63	Tanjore	247	South Canara	195
Anantapur	7	Trichinopoly	105		
Cuddapah	44	Madura	148	Total ...	3,910

Classes.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Europeans	774	790
Native Christians	1,782	1,872
Muhammadans	24	28
Brahmans	107	133
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	511	556
Panchamas	20	23
Others	5	8
Total ...	3,223	3,410

Particulars are furnished in the margin as to the classes of the community represented in the lower secondary departments of upper secondary and lower secondary schools for girls for the past two years. The bulk of the increase again appertained to Native Christians. The advance under Muhammadans, Brahmans and Panchamas, though slight, is encouraging.

(h) *Primary Examination and primary standard examinations.*

Primary Examination.

124. For the Primary Examination 2,585 female candidates appeared, of whom 1,570 passed the complete test and 399 in a portion of the examination, the figures for the previous year being 2,373, 1,326 and 383, respectively. There was an increase all round. Of the candidates, as many as 2,455 were pupil candidates; but teacher candidates were fewer by 29, while the number of private candidates increased from 45 to 101. In all, 1,969 candidates (1,864 pupil, 19 teacher and 86 private candidates) were successful against 1,709 in the previous year; and 1,570 candidates (1,502 pupil, 10 teacher and 58 private candidates) qualified for certificates against 1,326. The percentage of female candidates that passed for certificates rose from 56 to 60, the results obtained by teacher candidates alone having slightly deteriorated.

The classes of the community to which the female candidates at the last Primary Examination belonged are indicated in the margin. It is satisfactory to note that all the classes except Brahmans passed a higher percentage than in 1897–98. Geography, hygiene and needlework were the optional subjects brought up by the largest number of female candidates. The one candidate who brought up singing passed, the figures for 1897–98 being eight and six.

Classes.	Number examined.	Number passed for certificates.	Percentage of passed to examined in 1898–99.	Percentage of passed to examined in 1897–98.
Europeans	238	155	65·1	60·8
Native Christians	1,039	694	66·8	63·4
Muhammadans	78	37	47·4	34·3
Brahmans	298	173	58·1	59·2
Non-Brahman caste Hindus	872	486	55·7	49·3
Panchamas	60	25	41·7	28·8
Total	2,585	1,570	60·7	55·9

125. In the margin will be found the number of girls' schools that presented and passed pupils under the several primary standards during the past two years. As in the case of lower secondary schools, the figures relating to salary-results schools examined for results stipends have been excluded. A larger number of schools presented and passed pupils under each standard, the increase being most marked under the fourth standard.

Primary standard examinations.

Standard.	Number of schools that presented pupils.		Number of schools that passed pupils.	
	1897–98.	1898–99.	1897–98.	1898–99.
Infant	637	674	605	638
First	635	668	615	645
Second	593	625	570	594
Third	531	537	467	487
Fourth	244	287	206	264

The number of girls presented for and passed under the several primary standards, and the percentage of passed to examined for the past two years are given in the margin. The percentage was higher than in 1897–98 in the second, third and fourth standards, while it remained almost the same in the other two. Of the 1,805 girls examined for the fourth standard, 1,348 were tested at the Primary Examination and of these, 1,016 were successful.

Standard.	Number of girls presented.		Number of girls passed.		Percentage.	
	1897–98.	1898–99.	1897–98.	1898–99.	1897–98.	1898–99.
Infant	15,815	16,565	10,978	11,519	69·4	69·5
First	11,614	12,251	9,082	9,562	78·2	78·1
Second	7,616	8,401	5,991	6,839	78·7	81·4
Third	5,109	5,183	3,480	3,717	68·1	71·7
Fourth	1,662	1,805	1,155	1,328	69·5	73·6

The number of girls who passed in the several subjects under the primary standards is given below :—

Subjects.	Infant standard.	First standard.	Second standard.	Third standard.	Fourth standard.
Compulsory subjects.					
Reading	12,423	10,493	7,308	4,366	1,626
Writing	12,568	10,176	7,507	4,400	1,701
Arithmetic	12,533	10,421	7,395	3,875	1,368
Optional subjects.					
Kindergarten occupations	2,284	1,688	965	...	...
Object lessons or elementary science	2,141	1,468	1,119	264	1
Singing	11	1	3	17	16
Second language	26	433	418	248	173
Drawing	...	107	78	115	40
Needle-work	23	3,520	2,528	1,974	915
Geography	...	...	973	1,510	811
Hygiene	...	2	163	1,282	728
Indian History	...	...	...	...	136
Drill with gymnastics or calisthenics	1,604	1,474	1,225	744	332
Kummi	272	365	276	140	12

FEMALE EDUCATION.

A comparison of the above figures with those of 1897–98 will show that there was considerable improvement in all the subjects except singing.

(i) *Public primary schools for girls.*

Public primary schools for girls.

126. The following summary classifies public primary schools for girls according to managing agencies for the past two years :—

Classes of schools.		1897–98.		1898–99.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Under public management.					
Government	Upper primary	81	5,065	64	4,108
	Lower do.	31	1,258	31	1,283
Board	Upper primary	15	990	15	996
	Lower do.	8	317	9	393
Under private management.					
Aided	Upper primary	279	16,154	* 273	16,610
	Lower do.	290	8,816	† 309	8,823
Unaided	Upper primary	23	1,111	‡ 17	808
	Lower do.	124	2,519	§ 132	3,145
Total	Upper primary	398	23,320	369	22,522
	Lower do.	453	12,910	481	13,644
Grand total		851	36,230	850	36,166

* 204 with 13,033 pupils were under mission management.
† 141 with 4,532 do. do.
‡ 8 with 315 pupils were under mission management.
§ 27 with 1,111 do. do.

Public primary schools for girls fell by one and their strength by 64 pupils. Government schools alone contributed to the decrease. A sufficient number of new primary schools did not spring up to take the place of schools which passed to the list of secondary schools. Upper primary schools for girls under departmental management fell in number and in strength, owing to the raising of some of the vernacular schools to the lower secondary grade. In six districts there was no Government primary school.

Of the board schools 13—seven upper primary and six lower primary—were under local fund boards and 11—eight upper primary and three lower primary—were under municipal management. The local fund schools contained 29 and the municipal schools 42 pupils in the upper primary stage.

Aided schools received an accession of 13 to their number and 463 pupils to their strength and had 1,626 pupils in the upper primary stage. Tinnevelly had the largest number of schools.

Unaided schools also increased slightly in number and strength, but the number of pupils in the upper primary stage fell from 100 to 81.

Of the primary schools for girls 732 were recognized, 184 being entered in the permanent and 548 in the temporary section of the general school list.

Girls in the primary stage according to districts.

127. Girls in the primary stage in all public institutions for boys and girls are distributed below by districts, which are arranged in the order of the percentage of girl pupils to girls of school age :—

Districts.	Girls of school age.	Number of girls on the 31st March 1899 in primary schools.	Number of girls on the 31st March 1899 in the primary classes of secondary schools.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.	Total strength, 31st March 1898.	Percentage of column 8 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras	34,005	3,916	4,323	8,239	11·5	24·2	8,113	23·9
Nilgiris	6,546	447	372	819	6·8	12·5	789	12·1
Gódávari	157,747	9,545	1,892	11,437	6·1	7·3	10,938	6·9
Malabar	200,731	12,500	1,368	13,868	6·2	6·9	13,870	6·9
Kistna	137,585	8,763	322	9,085	6·4	6·6	8,882	6·5
Tinnevelly	147,394	7,786	1,354	9,140	5·3	6·2	9,039	6·1
Chingleput	84,623	3,535	340	3,875	4·2	4·6	3,707	4·4
Nellore	109,069	3,985	597	4,582	3·7	4·2	4,694	4·3
South Canara ...	81,772	2,605	618	3,223	3·2	3·9	3,314	4·1
Tanjore	174,310	5,564	1,243	6,807	3·2	3·9	6,791	3·9
Trichinopoly ...	106,372	3,130	502	3,632	2·9	3·4	3,473	3·3
Kurnool	60,551	1,967	18	1,985	3·2	3·3	2,033	3·4
North Arcot ...	162,892	4,287	609	4,896	2·6	3·0	5,201	3·2
Bellary	66,169	1,640	278	1,918	2·5	2·9	1,856	2·8
South Arcot ...	162,558	3,333	733	4,066	2·1	2·5	3,800	2·3
Salem	150,146	3,323	411	3,734	2·2	2·5	3,777	2·5
Coimbatore	153,471	2,894	706	3,600	1·9	2·3	3,486	2·3
Cuddapah	93,860	1,880	151	2,031	2·0	2·2	1,843	2·0
Vizagapatam ...	210,362	3,674	880	4,554	1·7	2·2	4,172	2·0
Anantapur	51,937	996	100	1,096	1·9	2·1	1,055	2·0
Madura	203,525	3,304	532	3,836	1·6	1·9	3,510	1·7
Ganjám	146,032	2,043	279	2,322	1·4	1·6	2,014	1·4
Total ..	2,701,657	91,117	17,628	108,745	3·4	4·0	106,357	3·9

The proportion of girls in the primary stage of instruction advanced from 3·9 to 4·0. In four districts (Malabar, Tanjore, Salem and Coimbatore), the percentage remained the same, while fourteen districts made a slight advance, and the remaining four districts (Nellore, South Canara, Kurnool and North Arcot) fell back. The highest percentage appertained, as usual, to Madras, and as in the previous year, five districts, excluding Madras, had, in the primary stage of instruction, over 5 per cent., and ten districts had between 2·5 and 5 per cent. of girls of school age.

(j) *Scholarships and expenditure in girls' schools.*

128. As in the previous year the Government scholarship notification provided 25 scholarships, as detailed in the margin, on the results of the Lower Secondary Examination and 40 on those of the Primary Examination, subject to the proviso that scholarships not appropriated by one class could be assigned to pupils belonging to another class, preference being given to Hindu and Muhammadan girls. Thirty-one primary scholarships were awarded. Only eight scholarships were awarded on the results of the Lower Secondary Examination, the majority of the recipients being Native Christians. Seven scholarships were awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, four being given to Europeans and three to Native Christians. Two European female under-graduates received scholarships to continue their studies for the B.A. degree Examination. Scholarship grants were also given under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The total expenditure on scholarships for girls during 1898–99 amounted to Rs. 13,589, provincial funds contributing Rs. 9,460 against Rs. 9,074 in the previous year.

Scholarships in girls' schools.

	Lower Secondary Examination	Primary Examination.
Hindus including Uriyas ...	8	10
Muhammadans including Mappillas	7	10
Native Christians	5	10
Backward classes	5	10
	25	40

Expenditure in girls' schools.

129. Particulars of expenditure in primary and secondary girls' schools for the past five years are given below :—

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894–95	50,548	2,39,503	3,078	3,547	62,807	3,83,215	6,92,150
1895–96	50,010	2,32,310	3,541	4,007	76,634	3,79,884	6,96,376
1896–97	50,957	2,50,658	3,007	4,410	80,203	3,64,333	7,02,611
1897–98	53,453	2,58,511	3,790	4,474	88,926	4,21,385	7,77,086
1898–99	55,066	2,58,243	4,669	4,333	1,05,380	4,47,716	8,20,341

A steady increase, amounting to over 18 per cent. during the past five years, will be noticed in the total expenditure and 16 and 26 thousand rupees of the excess cost over 1897–98 were met from fees and from subscriptions and other sources, respectively. Provincial and municipal funds spent slightly less than in 1897–98. The total average cost and the average cost to public funds per pupil were Rs. 14–14 and Rs. 4–14, respectively, and the average fee paid by each pupil was Rs. 1–15, which was a little over one-eighth of the total cost per pupil.

(k) *General.*

130. The number of girls in each stage of instruction in public secondary and primary schools is compared in the margin. More or less improvement will be noticed in each and every stage. The percentage of girls who had reached the secondary stage rose slightly, namely, from 3·3 to 3·4; 4·9 per cent. were in the upper primary stage, the corresponding proportion for boys being 7·1 per cent.

Female pupils in the different stages of instruction in public schools.

	1897–98.	1898–99.
Upper secondary stage	361	407
Lower secondary stage	3,337	3,503
Upper primary stage	5,444	5,509
Lower primary stage	100,913	103,236
Total ...	110,055	112,655

Extension of female education.

131. From the figures recorded in the preceding paragraphs, it will be observed that female education made but slow progress during the year, the percentage of girls under instruction in all classes and grades of institutions to the female population of school age having risen only from 4·5 to 4·6. The indifference of the people in the matter of female education and the prejudices against native girls attending public schools after they have attained puberty continued to stand in the way of progress. The inadequacy of funds at the disposal of the Department, in consequence of which only a small portion, *i.e.*, between 30 and 40 per cent., of the results earnings could be given to managers, is also operating as a check on the spread of female education.

Qualifications of teachers in girls' schools.

132. In public schools for girls 3,091 teachers were employed on the 31st March 1899, and of these 23 held non-Indian diplomas and 484 held no certificates at all. The numbers of teachers holding trained or untrained teachers' certificates or general education certificates merely are given in the margin. Excluding headmasters and headmistresses, pandits and special instructors, there were 2,360 general teachers on the staff of public schools for girls. Of these, 798 held trained teachers' certificates, 351 held untrained teachers' certificates with two years' service in recognized schools, 261 held general education certificates with five years' service on the 1st April 1895, and 242 had passed no examination, but had five years' service in recognized schools on the 1st April 1895. Thus 708, or 23 per cent. of the total number of teachers, were not qualified either by certificates or by length of service, against 26 per cent. in 1897–98.

	On the 31st March	
	1898.	1899.
Teachers holding trained teachers' certificates	1,041	1,173
Teachers holding untrained teachers' certificates	519	522
Teachers holding general education certificates	873	889

Zenana agencies.

133. Five groups of Home Education classes conducted by zenana agencies furnished returns to the Department. They were attended by 93 students, of whom three were in the upper secondary, 28 in the lower secondary, and 62 in the primary department. The National Indian Association, which was the only secular agency in the Presidency engaged in zenana

teaching, maintained classes in Madras, Cuddalore and Coimbatore, and received aid in the shape of salary grants. It is to be regretted that the Home Education classes at Salem had to be closed during the year. As in 1897–98, two mission agencies, viz., the Free Church Mission, Madras, and the Church of England Zenana Mission, Ootacamund, were also in receipt of salary grants on behalf of the teachers employed by them to conduct the Home Education classes under their supervision.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans.

134. The number of institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans rose from 96 to 97 owing to the raising of the Presentation Convent school, Black Town, to the status of a second-grade college, and their strength rose from 8,181 to 8,251—the highest figures on record. The variations under the different classes of institutions are too slight to call for any remarks. The Whitefield school furnished no returns, while the Sausmond school, closed a few years back, has not yet been revived. The following table classifies institutions according to their grades:—

	1897–98.		1898–99.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Colleges	3	44	4	57
Secondary schools	70	6,850	72	6,906
Primary schools	16	762	14	744
Special schools	7	525	7	544
Total ...	96	8,181	97	8,251

As in the previous year, two of the institutions, viz., the male and female branches of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, were under Government, the male branch having been raised to the upper secondary grade. One school, viz., the Breeks' Memorial school, Ootacamund, continued under municipal management, 91 were aided and three were unaided. The total number of European scholars in all classes of institutions rose from 7,815 to 7,927. The following special concessions were granted to poor European schools during the year:—

(i) An enhanced rate of salary grants was provided for teachers who hold trained teachers' certificates.

(ii) Voluntary subscriptions and donations were ordered to be excluded from receipts in calculating the amount to be refunded under article 8, chapter III of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

(iii) All poor schools for Europeans were permitted to receive aid on the salary grant system.

European students in the different stages of instruction.

135. The distribution of students among the several stages of instruction is given below for the past two years:—

	1897–98.		1898–99.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges	34	11	33	18
Professional colleges	25	1	21	3
Upper secondary stage	296	201	309	203
Lower secondary stage	954	805	984	803
Primary stage	2,440	2,344	2,535	2,309
Special or technical schools	230	474	218	491
Total ...	3,979	3,836	4,100	3,827

The percentages of scholars, male and female, in the several stages of instruction to the total number attending institutions for general education are given in the margin. Arts colleges had only 33 male scholars on the rolls, but the number of female scholars attending them rose from 11 to 18. The increase in the number of European scholars, both male and female, in the upper secondary stage, is encouraging.

Stages.	
Collegiate	·7
Upper secondary	7·1
Lower do.	24·8
Primary	67·4

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

Collegiate education.

136. For the English language, Second language and Science divisions, respectively, of the B.A. degree Examination, six, six and seven European candidates appeared; and of these five, four and three passed. For the F.A. Examination, 30 candidates appeared and 16 passed, as against 14 out of 27 in 1897–98. Fourteen candidates appeared for the several University examinations in Medicine, and of these, nine met with success against six out of seven in the previous year. In the four colleges for Europeans, there were 57 students, of whom 27 were Europeans. Of the rest, two were Native Christians, 19 were Brahmans, and the remaining nine non-Brahman caste Hindus. The Doveton college sent up ten students for the last F.A. Examination and passed seven against five out of eight in the previous year. St. Mary's and St. Thomé colleges sent up six and three students, respectively, but passed only one each.

Secondary education.

137. At the Matriculation Examination of December last, 28 out of 97 male candidates were successful against 31 out of 82 in the previous year. For the Upper Secondary Examination, only one European male candidate appeared, but he failed to pass. For the Lower Secondary Examination, 301 male candidates appeared, and of these 67 passed for certificates against 49 out of 257 in the previous year. Of the 72 secondary schools, 32 were for boys and 40 for girls, and of these 32 boys' schools, 11 were of the upper secondary grade. The number of European boys in the upper secondary stage rose from 296 to 309, *i.e.*, the figure for 1896–97; and the number in the lower secondary stage rose from 954 to 984.

Primary education.

138. For the Primary Examination, 188 European male candidates appeared and 106 passed for certificates against 100 out of 208 in 1897–98. The number of primary schools for Europeans fell from 16 to 14, owing to the raising of two of them to the lower secondary grade. Six of the schools were for boys, and the remaining eight for girls. On the whole, 2,535 European boys were reading in the primary classes of schools of all grades on the 31st March 1899.

Female education.

139. The results obtained by the European female candidates at the different public examinations held during the year are noted below:—

	Examined.	Passed.
B.A. degree Examination, English Language division	2	2
Do. Second Language division ...	2	1
Do. Science division	4	2
First Examination in Arts	16	6
Upper Secondary Examination	2	...
Matriculation Examination	76	40
Lower Secondary Examination	219	121
Primary Examination	238	155

Two European female candidates availed themselves of the concessions granted in the revised notification relating to the Upper Secondary Examination, but both failed to pass. Besides one college newly started for European nuns and young women, there were 40 secondary, eight primary and five special schools for European girls with 3,170, 362 and 459, respectively, against 38, nine and five such schools with 3,269, 367 and 453 pupils on the 31st March 1898. The total number of European girls in all classes and grades of institutions was 3,827, or nine fewer than in the previous year.

Special education.

140. As in 1897–98, two of the seven schools for special education were industrial schools for boys and the remaining five were girls' schools, of which three were schools of music, one a drawing class and the remaining one a singing class, the last two being connected with the Presentation Convent school, Black Town. The number of European male students receiving special education fell from 230 to 218, while that of female students rose slightly, *i.e.*, from 474 to 491. The strength of the Madras Industrial school rose from nine to 23; that of the Adyar Orphanage remained almost the same, viz., 62 as against 63 in 1897–98.

141. The Madras Railway Company maintained eight schools during the year as against seven in the previous year, a school having been opened at Guntakal; but the total strength fell from 401 to 383. The strength of each school is given in the margin. A sum of Rs. 2,683 was paid from provincial funds towards the upkeep of these schools against Rs. 3,247 in 1897–98. The Company continues to maintain a good library at Perambúr, the books being circulated among the schools at regular intervals. The South Indian Railway Company maintained a school at Madura, which had 64 pupils on the 31st March 1899 against 53 on the same date in 1898.

Railway schools.

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Perambúr	132	129
Raichur	49	16
Gooty	49	38
Guntakal	..	25
Pódanúr	53	54
Súramangalam	28	27
Jalarpet	60	70
Arkonam	30	24
Total ...	401	383

142. No Government scholarships were specially reserved for Europeans. The general scholarships awarded on the results of the several public examinations are open to this class of the community equally with others. The number of scholarships appropriated by Europeans during each year is subject to fluctuations, as it is dependent on the number of candidates eligible. Two scholarships were awarded during the year to European female candidates on the results of the F.A. Examination, and one scholarship was awarded to a European girl on the results of the Lower Secondary Examination. The total expenditure on scholarships in European schools amounted to Rs. 5,368, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 1,049.

Scholarships for Europeans.

143. The expenditure in schools and colleges intended for Europeans for the past five years, including the amounts spent on buildings and scholarships, is shown below :—

Expenditure in European schools.

Year.	From provincial funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894–95	1,30,349	801	79,990	3,07,595	5,18,735
1895–96	1,31,167	1,680	88,063	3,24,951	5,45,861
1896–97	1,34,547	941	97,986	3,12,007	5,45,481
1897–98	1,53,141	1,922	1,03,475	3,89,482	6,48,020
1898–99	1,44,839	1,007	1,03,424	4,03,532	6,52,802

The expenditure rose by Rs. 4,782, which was wholly met by private funds. The decrease under provincial funds is due mainly to the fact that only Rs. 5,000 were paid last year as building grants against Rs. 10,649 in 1897–98, and to the further fact that the Industrial school, Madras, received grants amounting to Rs. 852, or Rs. 1,438 less.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

144. Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans for the past two years are compared below :—

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans.

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Public secondary schools	12	1,255	13	1,341
Public primary schools	1,126	47,444	1,080	46,150
Public special schools	6	355	5	219
Private schools	964	28,787	1,024	30,626
Total ...	2,108	77,841	2,122	78,336

The number of public schools fell from 1,144 to 1,098 and their strength from 49,054 to 47,710, the decrease being almost entirely confined to primary schools. Private schools, on the other hand, had an accession of 60 to their number and 1,839 to their strength. The total number of Muhammadan students in public and private institutions, however, rose from 100,295 to 101,894, and the percentage of scholars to the population of school age from 29·7 to 30·2.

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Muhammadan scholars in the different stages of instruction.

145. Muhammadan male and female scholars in public institutions in the different stages of instruction for the past two years are shown below. The number of male students in arts colleges, as well as the number of boys and girls in the secondary stage, increased, but the number of girls in the primary stage fell considerably. Not one girl got beyond the lower secondary stage:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges	68	...	73	...
Professional colleges	11	...	10	...
Upper secondary stage	370	...	399	...
Lower secondary stage	1,648	24	1,670	28
Primary stage	56,322	10,802	56,353	10,056
Training schools	104	18	73	19
Other special schools	459	30	328	40
Total ...	58,982	10,874	58,906	10,143

Distribution of Muhammadan scholars by districts.

146. In the following table the proportion of Muhammadan boys and girls in all institutions to the respective male and female population of school age is worked out for each district, the districts being arranged in the order of proportion of male pupils:—

Districts.	Muhammadan population of school age.		Muhammadan scholars on the 31st March 1899.		Percentage of scholars on the 31st March 1899 to population of school age.			Muhammadan scholars on the 31st March 1898.		Percentage of scholars on the 31st March 1898 to population of school age.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Gódávari ...	2,993	3,163	2,617	962	87·4	30·4	58·1	2,656	980	88·7	31·0	59·1
Tanjore	7,753	10,227	6,611	904	85·3	8·8	41·8	6,592	932	85·0	9·1	41·8
Tinnevelly ...	6,480	7,912	5,459	680	84·2	8·6	42·7	5,529	573	85·3	7·2	42·4
Salem	4,548	4,678	3,801	743	83·6	15·9	49·3	3,595	785	79·0	16·8	47·5
Coimbatore ...	3,129	3,463	2,566	156	82·0	4·5	41·3	2,360	201	75·4	5·8	38·9
Vizagapatam ...	1,380	1,703	1,284	272	76·4	16·0	46·0	1,028	264	61·2	15·5	38·2
North Arcot ...	7,160	7,276	5,233	1,636	73·1	22·5	47·6	5,174	1,657	72·3	22·8	47·3
Ganjám	428	400	308	92	72·0	23·2	48·3	263	117	61·4	29·3	45·9
Madras	3,959	4,018	2,830	563	71·5	14·0	42·5	2,888	558	72·9	13·9	43·2
Trichinopoly ...	2,800	2,941	1,991	196	71·1	6·7	38·1	2,021	262	72·2	8·9	39·8
Madura	10,750	13,271	7,196	524	66·9	3·9	32·1	6,662	385	61·9	2·9	29·3
Nilgiris	454	236	294	84	64·8	35·6	54·8	301	100	66·3	42·4	56·7
Chingleput ...	1,999	1,937	1,269	150	63·5	7·7	36·1	1,206	141	60·3	7·3	34·2
Bellary	6,698	6,167	3,125	259	46·7	4·2	26·3	2,899	220	43·3	3·6	24·2
Kistna	8,238	8,047	3,826	1,025	46·4	12·7	29·8	3,772	938	45·8	11·7	28·9
South Arcot ...	4,391	4,408	1,927	246	43·9	5·6	24·7	1,979	267	45·1	6·1	25·5
Anantapur ...	3,963	3,737	1,723	131	43·5	3·5	24·1	1,651	109	41·7	2·9	22·9
Malabar	58,093	57,385	22,957	6,725	39·5	11·7	25·7	23,102	7,145	39·8	12·5	26·2
South Canara ...	8,440	8,357	3,089	469	36·6	5·6	21·2	2,829	362	33·5	4·3	19·0
Kurnool	7,441	7,172	2,509	282	33·7	3·9	19·1	2,283	355	30·7	4·9	18·0
Cuddapah ...	9,276	8,659	3,002	426	32·4	4·9	19·1	2,843	444	30·6	5·1	18·3
Nellore	5,994	5,734	1,572	180	26·2	3·1	14·1	1,684	183	28·1	3·2	15·9
Total ...	166,667	170,891	85,189	16,705	51·1	9·8	30·2	83,917	16,978	50·0	9·9	29·7

The percentage of male scholars rose from 50·0 to 51·1, but that of female scholars fell from 9·9 to 9·8. Eleven districts retained their position, four made more or less advance, and the remaining seven retrograded. Gódávari again occupied the first place. As in the previous year, the percentage of male pupils in nine districts was below 50, and in thirteen districts the percentage of female pupils was below 10.

Collegiate education.

147. The results of the B.A. degree and F.A. Examinations for the past two years are compared below:—

		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
B.A.	English Language division	11	9	8	3
	Second Language division	5	4	6	6
	Science division	9	4	10	6
First Examination in Arts		38	7	39	14

Considerable improvement will be noticed in the results of all the examinations, except the English Language division of the B.A. degree Examination, at which only three passed out of eight against nine out of eleven in the previous year. Of the 73 students in arts colleges, 16 were attending the Presidency college, 16 the Madras Christian college, and six the Wesleyan Mission college, Rayapet.

148. For the Matriculation and Lower Secondary Examinations, 124 and 369 Muhammadan male candidates appeared, and of these 29 and 56, respectively, were successful. These results are not encouraging. Six candidates appeared for the Upper Secondary Examination, but not one of them passed. There were 13 secondary schools for Muhammadans, of which nine were for boys and four for girls, and of the nine boys' schools, only two, viz., the Government Madrasa-i-Azam and the Harris High school were of the upper secondary grade. The strength of these schools rose from 420 to 433. The former school sent up five candidates for the last Matriculation Examination, and passed only one of them in the second class. The long-pending question of accommodation for the Madrasa is, I trust, approaching settlement. The Harris High school presented seven candidates for the Matriculation Examination, but passed only one against five out of eight in 1897–98. The total number of lower secondary schools for Muhammadan boys rose from six to seven and their strength from 533 to 635. Upper secondary and lower secondary boys in all classes and grades of institutions numbered 399 and 1,670, respectively, against 370 and 1,648 on the 31st March 1898.

Secondary education.

149. The number of Muhammadan male candidates at the last Primary Examination was 2,157, of whom 857 passed for certificates, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,977 and 770. The increase in the number and the proportion of successful candidates is encouraging. Public primary schools for Muhammadan boys fell from 1,003 to 963, and their strength from 43,294 to 42,028. The decrease in the number of schools was confined to board and unaided schools, while that in the strength extended to all classes of schools, excepting aided schools. Of the primary schools, 445, or 46 per cent., were under the management of local boards against 47 per cent. in the previous year.

Primary education.

150. Three Muhammadan female candidates appeared for the last Lower Secondary Examination, and two of them passed for certificates. For the Primary Examination, 78 Muhammadan girls presented themselves, and 37 passed for certificates, against 24 out of 70 in 1897–98. Excluding schools for special education and including indigenous schools, there were 163 schools for the general education of Muhammadan girls attended by 5,550 pupils, against 170 with 5,493 pupils in 1897–98. The decrease in schools chiefly appertained to aided primary schools. The total number of Muhammadan girls under instruction in all classes and grades of schools fell from 16,978 to 16,705. Only 28 girls, against 24 in the previous year, had reached the lower secondary stage.

Female education.

151. Special schools for Muhammadans fell by one and their strength from 355 to 219, the decrease in number being due to the closing of a board sessional school in Malabar. The College of Agriculture and the Law and Medical colleges, had two, five and three Muhammadan students, respectively, while 33 Muhammadan students were attending the School of Arts, and 34 the Madras School of Medicine. Of the 73 Muhammadan male students under training, 18 belonged to the Muhammadan Branch Training school, Madras, and 20 to the Mappilla Training school, Malappuram (formerly at Calicut), and of the 19 female students under training, 17 belonged to the Hobart Training school, Madras, and two to the Moyan Training school, Calicut. The two industrial schools for Muhammadans, viz., the Anjuman at Madras and the Industrial school for women at Guntúr, had 117 and 39 Muhammadan pupils on the rolls. The former institution fell considerably in strength.

Special education.

152. A special class was opened in the School of Commerce, Calicut, mainly for imparting instruction in commercial subjects to Mappillas in Malayalam. The number and strength of schools specially intended for Mappillas during the past two years are shown in the margin. Public schools fell again both in number and in strength, while private schools advanced in number, but declined in strength. Of the public schools, two, viz., the Mappilla Training school,

Education of Mappillas.

Year.		Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.	
		Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
1897–98	Public.	363	18,617	14	616
	Private.	272	10,417	...	...
1898–99	Public.	334	17,496	13	591
	Private.	277	9,697	...	...

EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

Malappuram, and its practising section, with 20 and 10 pupils, were under the management of the Department, 109 with 6,857 pupils were managed by local boards and municipalities, and 166 with 8,100 pupils were aided from public funds, the remaining 57 with 2,509 pupils being unaided. There were, besides, 13 schools for Mappilla girls, of which seven with 353 pupils were managed by Government, four with 141 pupils were aided from public funds, and two with 97 pupils were unaided. In public primary schools for Mappilla boys, 587 teachers were employed, and of these 88 held trained teachers' certificates, six held untrained teachers' certificates, 334 had general education or service qualification, and 159 were entirely unqualified. The total expenditure from public funds on boys' schools for Mappillas during the year amounted to Rs. 23,875, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 7,553, local funds Rs. 11,117, and municipal funds Rs. 5,205. The decrease was chiefly under provincial and local funds.

Education in the Laccadive Islands.

153. Arrangements were being made towards the close of the year to bring out a first standard reader in Malayalam and Arabic characters for use in the schools in the islands. No teachers from the Amindivi Islands, under the supervision of the South Canara collectorate, sought admission into the Training school, Mangalore, where a special Malayalam teacher has been appointed for the purpose of teaching and training such students.

Scholarships for Muhammadans.

154. As in the previous year, six, seven, and ten scholarships for Muhammadan male pupils, other than Mappillas, and two, five and ten scholarships for Mappillas were allotted for award on the results of the Matriculation, Lower Secondary and Primary Examinations, respectively; but as many as seven, eight and eleven Muhammadan boys were awarded scholarships. Besides these, six scholarships were awarded to Muhammadans to enable them to prosecute their studies for the B.A. degree Examination. Eleven Mappilla boys were awarded scholarships on the results of the Primary Examination, and three on those of the Lower Secondary Examination. There were no Mappilla applicants for any other scholarships. In addition to the above, special scholarships were awarded under G.O., No. 316, Educational, dated 23rd May 1896, to 36 children of the Carnatic stipendiaries, who were too poor to pay for their children's education, the value of the scholarship awarded to each pupil being the standard fees laid down in the fee notification for the standard or form in which the pupil was reading. The rules of the Law college and the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture provide for payment of special scholarships to Muhammadans. Mappilla students, who attend the Malayalam Commercial class in the School of Commerce, Calicut, are also given scholarships at the rate of Rs. 2 a month during the course of their studies.

Expenditure in Muhammadan and Mappilla schools.

155. The entire expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools during the year amounted to Rs. 2,29,430, of which Rs. 56,161 was borne from provincial funds, Rs. 55,639 from local funds, Rs. 27,602 from municipal funds, Rs. 39,985 from fees, and the balance of Rs. 50,043 from subscriptions, endowments and miscellaneous sources. In other words, 61 per cent. of the entire expenditure was met from public funds, 17 per cent. from fees and 22 per cent. from other sources as against 62, 16 and 22 per cent., respectively, in 1897–98.

X.—EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas.

156. The following summary shows the number and strength of institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas at the close of the past two years :—

	1897–98.		1898–99.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Public secondary schools	15	1,269	11	1,165
Public primary schools	2,478	56,842	2,572	58,027
Public special schools	1	26	1	26
Private schools	23	385	35	532
Total ...	2,517	58,522	2,619	59,750

A further advance will be noticed in the number and strength of these institutions, the former having risen by 4·1 per cent. and the latter by 2·1 per cent. The increase was almost wholly confined to public primary schools. Of the public schools, ten with 357 pupils against eight with 315 pupils were managed by Government; 323 with 10,268 pupils against 320 with 10,180 pupils were managed by local boards; 1,496 with 34,909 pupils against 1,438 with 35,616 pupils were managed by private individuals or bodies, and aided from public funds; and 755 with 13,684 pupils against 678 with 12,026 pupils were unaided. Missionaries continued to be the chief workers in the field of Panchama education.

Panchama scholars in the different stages of instruction.

157. The subjoined statement gives the number of Panchama scholars in the different stages of instruction in public institutions at the close of the past two years :—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges	2	...	1	...
Upper secondary stage	16	...	21	...
Lower secondary stage	169	20	226	26
Primary stage	36,048	5,360	39,436	6,233
Training schools	52	3	71	2
Other special schools	42	...	91	...
Total ...	36,329	5,383	39,846	6,261

In the collegiate stage, there was only one student, who was attending the C.M.S. college, Tinnevelly; but the number of Panchama boys as well as that of girls increased at every other stage. At the last Primary Examination 674 Panchama boys and 60 Panchama girls appeared, and of these 214 and 25 passed for certificates, against 101 and 15 out of 492 and 52, respectively, in the previous year.

Distribution of Panchama scholars by districts.

158. In the following table districts are arranged according to the proportion of Panchama male scholars in all schools to the Panchama male population of school age :—

Districts.	Panchama population of school age.		Panchama scholars.		Percentage of scholars to population of school age.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Madras	4,504	4,643	2,660	967	59·1	20·8
Nilgiris	1,187	853	476	57	40·1	6·7
Tinnevelly	25,329	27,266	4,857	445	19·2	1·6
Ganjám	10,257	10,872	1,867	43	18·2	·4
Kurnool	8,692	8,404	1,353	372	15·6	4·4
Kistna	25,686	24,929	3,353	875	13·1	3·5
Chingleput	23,279	22,741	3,373	659	12·3	2·9
Madura	30,531	33,455	3,678	218	12·0	·7
Bellary	6,634	6,636	613	52	9·2	·8
Trichinopoly	19,772	21,534	1,751	68	8·9	·3
Gódávari	36,480	37,487	3,159	741	8·7	2·0
Tanjore	35,112	38,111	2,863	356	8·2	·9
Nellore	20,672	19,963	1,549	403	7·5	2·0
North Arcot	29,646	29,450	2,173	297	7·3	1·0
Coimbatore	21,748	22,580	1,536	133	7·1	·6
Cuddapah	13,165	12,656	861	178	6·9	1·4
South Arcot	40,093	40,587	2,535	260	6·3	·6
Salem	21,674	22,727	848	48	3·9	·2
Vizagapatam	22,516	22,729	836	50	3·7	·2
Malabar	19,152	20,476	604	121	3·2	·6
Anantapur	7,325	7,144	167	17	2·3	·2
South Canara	8,199	9,745	15	6	·2	·1
Total ...	431,653	444,988	41,632	6,366	9·6	1·4

Male scholars advanced from 37,549 to 41,632 or by 11 per cent. and female scholars from 5,408 to 6,366 or by 18 per cent., the corresponding rates of increase for 1897–98 being 4·7 and 8·3 per cent. The percentages of total male and female pupils to the respective populations of school age were 9·6 and 1·4 against 8·7 and 1·2 in 1897–98. Five districts retained their position in the list, five districts gained, and eleven districts lost, from one to five places. The remaining district,

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

viz., Kurnool, appears to have gained as many as 16 places, being fifth in the list, while in the previous year it was almost at the very bottom. This is evidently due to many Panchama pupils returned as Native Christians in 1897–98 having been classed as Panchamas during the year under report. As in the previous year, South Canara was at the bottom of the list.

Expenditure on Panchama schools.

159. The expenditure on Panchama schools borne on the departmental returns was Rs. 2,63,180, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 21,679, local funds Rs. 59,422, municipal funds Rs. 17,767, fees Rs. 17,717, and subscriptions, endowments and other sources Rs. 1,46,595. Public funds thus met 38 per cent. of the entire cost as against 36 per cent. in 1897–98.

XI.—EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

Education of the aboriginal and hill tribes.

160. The year under report was not very favourable for the progress of education among the aboriginal and hill tribes. The following summary gives the particulars of the primary and secondary schools maintained by Government in the Agency tracts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari, where the majority of the above tribes are found :—

Classes of schools.	Ganjám.				Vizagapatam.				Gódávari.			
	1897–98.		1898–99.		1897–98.		1898–99.		1897–98.		1898–99.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Government	55	1,938	55	1,867	50	1,635	51	1,601	51	1,375	51	1,405
Aided	23	538	53	1,039	58	1,109	65	1,188	2	164	6	203
Unaided	46	957	16	314	23	416	32	558	10	291	4	57
Indigenous	...	...	...	...	45	440	30	279	...	...	...	...
Total ...	124	3,433	124	3,220	176	3,600	178	3,626	63	1,830	61	1,665

The number of schools in the Ganjám Agency remained the same, viz., 124, as in the previous year; but their strength fell from 3,433 to 3,220. Government schools were 55 in number as in 1897–98, but declined slightly in strength. There was a substantial increase in the number and strength of aided schools, owing to as many as 30 unaided schools having passed to the aided list. Only one of the schools was of the secondary grade. Of the pupils, 996 belonged to the aboriginal tribes against 874 in 1897–98.

In the Vizagapatam Agency, there was an increase of two schools and 26 pupils. The number of Government schools rose from 50 to 51, but their strength fell from 1,635 to 1,601. Two of the Government schools were of the lower secondary grade, the rest being primary schools. Aided and unaided schools advanced both in number and in strength. Returns have been furnished for 30 indigenous schools with 279 pupils as against 45 with 440 pupils. The total number of aborigines in all classes of schools in the Agency rose from 380 to 721. Whether this large increase is due to a change in the classification of pupils, I am unable to say.

The total number of schools in the Gódávari Agency fell from 63 to 61, and their strength from 1,830 to 1,665. There were 51 Government schools as in the previous year with 1,405 against 1,375 pupils. Three of these schools were of the lower secondary grade with 315 pupils. There were six aided schools with 203 pupils against two with 164 pupils. Of the pupils, 213 belonged to the aboriginal classes against 317 in 1897–98.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND OF DEAF-MUTES.

On the whole, education in the three Agencies made little or no progress during the year. The total number of schools intended for the aboriginal tribes remained the same, viz., 363, but their strength fell from 8,863 to 8,511. The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes of schools in the three Agencies, however, rose from 2,185 to 2,688.

There were two schools for Lambadies in the Kistna district with 26 pupils against 25 pupils on the 31st March 1898; the total number of aboriginal children under instruction in the district fell from 47 to 28.

The taluk board at Nandikótkur in the Kurnool district maintained two schools for the benefit of the aborigines called Chenchus. These schools contained 43 pupils in all. Of these pupils, 27 were presented for the grant examination and 15 passed.

There were no schools specially intended for the benefit of the two aboriginal tribes of the Nellore district, viz., the Yenadis and Yerukulas, but the children belonging to these tribes are admitted free to board schools.

For the Badagas in the Nilgiri district, there were 45 schools with 1,240 pupils, all of the primary grade, of which 14 were managed by the district board. The Badagas are returned as non-Brahman caste Hindus as they do not belong to the aboriginal classes though they live on the hills. For Kotas, there were two schools—one a board school, and the other an aided school. For Todas there were two schools, both aided, attended by 27 pupils as against 53 in 1897-98.

In the Salem district three schools intended for the hill tribes called Malayalis were at work against four in 1897-98 and were attended by 34 Malayali pupils against 45.

The marginal statement shows the total number of boys and girls belonging to aboriginal tribes, who were under instruction in all classes and grades of institutions in the Presidency at the close of each of the past five years. The total expenditure on schools for aboriginal and hill tribes during 1898-99 was Rs. 66,746, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 49,354, local funds Rs. 6,021, fees Rs. 2,943, subscriptions and other sources, including contribution from Jeypore and Singapur, Rs. 8,428.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.
1894-95	2,414	61
1895-96	2,619	62
1896-97	3,299	74
1897-98	3,760	92
1898-99	3,024	92

XII.—EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND OF DEAF-MUTES.

161. As in the previous year there were three schools for blind children under the management of Miss Askwith, Principal of the Sarah Tucker college, Palamcottah. The number of boys and girls on the rolls of these schools was as shown in the margin. Seven blind pupils —four boys and three girls—passed the Primary Examination, three boys being placed in the first class. Miss Askwith writes as follows: "The text-books used in the blind schools are the same as in former years, but reading books in Moon's type have now been prepared for all the different standards from the infant to the fourth, and will be presented at the next inspection for examination." An association has recently been started under the name of the Christian Association for the Instruction of the South Indian Blind, the chief objects being—

Schools for the blind.

School.	Strength on the 31st March 1898.	1899.
Palamcottah boys'	16	18
Pannaivilai boys'	11	12
Palamcottah girls'	11	12
Total ...	38	42

(1) to provide school books and literature for the English-speaking blind on the Braille system now in common use in the United Kingdom and on the continent of Europe, and to prepare books in the vernacular languages on the same system as adapted to the Indian languages by Messrs. Garthwaite and Knowles;

EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS AND NOBLEMEN.

(2) to appoint trained teachers to instruct in reading and writing the adult blind in their own homes; and

(3) to promote the regular instruction of blind children as far as possible in ordinary schools, and separate instruction in reading and writing in central schools—the system now successfully followed by the London School Board.

As the above association counts among its members many benevolent and influential members, there is every prospect that its efforts will be crowned with success. This Department will do its best to contribute to its success by liberal grants-in-aid.

M.R.Ry. L. Govindas has sent out a circular inviting applications from blind pupils for admission to the school which he has proposed to start, and has offered to feed them at the Anna Dana Samajam. It is hoped that his circular will have a ready response.

162. There were two schools for deaf-mutes in Palamcottah—one for boys and one for girls—under the management of Miss Askwith, their strength on the 31st March last being as in the margin. Besides the subjects of the ordinary curriculum of primary schools, the boys are taught elementary tailoring and carpentry, and the girls learn to use their hands chiefly in needlework as other girls. One of the girls is reported to have some talent for drawing.

Schools for deaf-mutes.

	Strength on the 31st March	
	1898.	1899.
Boys' school	13	16
Girls' school	20	23
Total ...	33	39

I regret that nothing was done during the year in the matter of starting a central school for deaf-mutes, towards the upkeep of which some local boards promised to contribute their mite in reply to the circular referred to in paragraph 176 of the last report. I am proposing the establishment, experimentally, of a special class for the blind and deaf-mutes in connection with the practising section of the Tanjore Training School.

XIII.—EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS AND NOBLEMEN.

Education of native chiefs and noblemen.

163. The small establishment in Madras maintained by the Court of Wards, to which, in the absence of a special institution for native chiefs and noblemen, has been entrusted the education of the more wealthy chiefs and zamindars under the care of the Court, consisted of a European tutor and three native assistants. A few minor zamindars have private tutors, while some attend one or other of the public institutions. The following statement shows the number of zamindars' children who, according to the last published report of the Court of Wards, were receiving some sort of education:—

Year.	Number of wards educated.			Number of male wards							Number of female wards			Number of minors at Madras.		
					Attending schools											
	Male wards.	Female wards.	Total.	Under private tuition.	In primary classes.	In lower secondary department.	In upper secondary department.	In college department.	Total.	Total of columns 5 and 10.	Under private tuition.	Attending schools.	Total.	Under the Court's European tutor.	Under Native tutors.	Number of pupils who were instructed in Revenue Law and other technical matters.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1896-97 ...	48	3	251	16	15	14	3	...	32	48	3	...	3	6	...	2
1897-98 ...	47	2	249	16	13	14	3	1	31	47	2	...	2	6	2	1

There were 49 wards under instruction, including two female wards. Six of them were under the guardianship of the European tutor at Madras and one received instruction in Revenue Law. It is a pity that funds are not available for the establishment of a well-equipped central institution for the special training of the children of zamindars and influential noblemen.

XIV.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Number and strength of indigenous and private institutions.

164. Indigenous and private institutions advanced from 5,388 to 5,496 or by 2·0 per cent. and their strength from 108,981 to 112,376 or by 3·1 per cent. The increase appertained to all classes of schools except high-class indigenous Sanskrit schools, the number of which fell by three, owing to the closing of one and the reduction of two to the lower secondary grade. Malabar returned, as usual, the largest number of elementary indigenous and private schools (579) and scholars (18,559). Next came in order North Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly with 513, 469, 461 and 458 such schools attended by 9,375, 9,673, 11,076 and 11,673 pupils, respectively. The Ceded districts returned the smallest number of elementary indigenous schools.

Of the 5,496 indigenous and private schools on the 31st March last, 229 were high-class indigenous schools, in which Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian was taught; 4,327 were pial schools in which elementary instruction was given only or mainly in a vernacular language; 940 were Quran schools in which the Quran was taught by itself or in some cases conjointly with secular subjects. As in previous years, a few of the high-class indigenous schools were aided by Government or were supported from endowments; the Quran schools were mostly maintained out of the funds of the mosques to which they are generally attached; while the teachers of the pial schools supported themselves from fees received in cash or in kind, from occasional presents from the parents or guardians of the pupils and from sundry other receipts.

High-class indigenous schools.

165. Seven of the high-class indigenous schools (five Sanskrit and two Arabic) were returned as high schools, and 222 (174 Sanskrit and 48 Arabic) as middle schools. The subjoined statement gives the names and the strength of the Sanskrit High schools :—

	Number on the rolls.	
	1897–98.	1898–99.
Mangalampadu Sanskrit High School, Nellore	20	20
Sríperumbudúr Sanskrit High School, Chingleput	62	66
Conjeeveram Sannadi street Sanskrit High School, Chingleput	32	29
Esayanur Sanskrit High School, North Arcot	9	...
Mamandur Sanskrit High School, North Arcot	14	...
Parungathur Sanskrit High School, North Arcot	11	9
Ponnambala Pillai's Sanskrit High School, Chidambaram	17	...
Tiruvadi Sanskrit High School, Tanjore	89	93
Total ...	254	217

The Sanskrit middle schools on the 31st March 1899 were distributed over the several districts as shown below :—

Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjám	10	124
Vizagapatam	27	310
Gódávari	26	228
Kistna	3	31
Kurnool	...	...
Bellary	13	189
Anantapur	1	20
Cuddapah	3	65
Nellore	2	22
Madras	6	49
Chingleput	1	72
North Arcot	3	65
South Arcot	13	212
Tanjore	30	487
Trichinopoly	2	22
Madura	11	150
Tinnevelly	7	154
Coimbatore	...	...
Salem	2	16
Nilgiris	...	...
Malabar	1	10
South Canara	13	169
Total ...	174	2,395

Books.

Kurnool, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris did not return any school. Tanjore returned again the largest number of schools and pupils, and was closely followed by Vizagapatam and Gódávari. The following nine districts returned Arabic schools :—

Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.
Vizagapatam	2	51	Salem	4	607
Kurnool	1	21	Nilgiris	3	203
North Arcot	1	10	Malabar	23	1,165
South Arcot	8	223			
Tanjore	3	68	Total ...	48	2,460
Coimbatore	3	112			

Malabar returned, as usual, by far the largest number of Arabic schools and pupils.

The undermentioned schools received aid in the shape of salary and special grants during 1898–99 :—

	Rs.
Sanskrit School, Bobbili, Vizagapatam	40
Sanskrit School, Kollur, Kistna	80
Sanskrit School, Krosur, Kistna	55
Sarada'Sanskrit School, Siruguppa, Bellary	160
Sanskrit Bhasha Mantra Patasala, Bellary	132
Sanmarga Samaj Sanskrit School, Bellary	120
Sanskrit School, Hindupur, Anantapur	110
Sanskrit School, Malayanur, Anantapur	33
Sanskrit School, Sríperumbudúr, Chingleput	268
Sanskrit School, Kumbakónam, Tanjore	120
Sanskrit School, Thukili, Tanjore	72
Azhvartirunagiri Govindappan Chattram Sanskrit School, Tinnevelly.	60
Total ...	1,250

No provision exists for the annual inspection of these schools or of other schools of the kind not in receipt of State aid.

Elementary indigenous and private schools.

166. Elementary indigenous schools rose from 5,182 with 104,154 pupils to 5,267 with 107,159 pupils. Of these, 43 schools with 1,170 pupils were for girls and the rest for boys. Boys' schools advanced both in number and in strength, while girls' schools remained the same in number, but rose slightly in strength. Particulars of these schools, distributed over the several districts, are furnished in subsidiary tables 4 and 5.

XV.—BOOKS.

Text-Book Committee.

167. There were again several changes in the constitution of the Text-Book Committee owing to the resignation of Major Love and Rev. C. W. A. Clarke and the death of Mr. Holder. No new members were appointed during the year; but the undermentioned ladies and gentlemen have since been appointed to fill vacancies which occurred during 1897–98 and 1898–99 :—

Mrs. Brander.
Rev. J. S. Chandler.
Rev. A. Moffat.
E. C. Phipps, Esq.
W. D. Porterfield, Esq.
Miss Smart.
F. J. E. Spring, Esq.

Including the 16 books which were on hand on the 1st April 1898, the committee had, under its consideration, 202 books, as against 316 in the previous year. Of these, all but one were examined, 116 having been approved, 83 rejected and two held over for further examination. The statement given below classifies the books under the several subjects :—

Books.

Subjects.	Balance on 1st April 1898.	Received during 1898–99.	Total.	Examined during 1898–99.	Balance on 1st April 1899.
English	6	35	41	41	...
Mathematics	...	13	13	13	...
History and geography	...	17	17	17	...
Vernaculars. Tamil	1	21	22	22	...
Vernaculars. Telugu	...	9	9	9	...
Vernaculars. Malayalam	...	9	9	9	...
Vernaculars. Canarese	1	9	10	10	...
Hindustani, Arabic and Persian	...	9	9	9	...
Sanskrit, Marathi and Uriya	3	16	19	19	...
Latin and Greek	...	10	10	10	...
French and German	5	12	17	17	...
Hygiene, physics and chemistry	...	6	6	6	...
Drawing, mensuration and handwriting ...	...	5	5	4	1
Music	...	1	1	1	...
Domestic economy	...	7	7	7	...
Kindergarten and object lessons	...	7	7	7	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16	186	202	201	1

The work done by the committee during the year was very satisfactory.

Educational Library and Museum.

168. Nothing was done by the Library Sub-Committee in connection with the Educational Library. A list of the books in this office library has been prepared and forwarded to the Text-Book Committee and the Sub-Committee has been requested to examine it. The books considered by the committee as unsuitable for use as text-books, but suitable for libraries, will also be included in the final catalogue.

Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.

169. There was a decrease from 408 to 391 in the number of manuscripts acquired for the Oriental Manuscripts Library, though the expenditure incurred rose from Rs. 400 to Rs. 484. Of these, 38 manuscripts were obtained by transcription or restoration, 66 were purchased and 287 were acquired by gift, the figures for the previous year being 35, 116 and 257, respectively. The increase in the number of manuscripts presented is satisfactory as showing the interest taken by the public in the library. The number of visitors to the library was almost the same, being 1,464 (615 readers, 836 copyists and 13 mere-visitors) against 1,461, the large decrease in the number of readers having been made good by a corresponding increase in the number of copyists. The average number of visitors per month fell from 137, the average for the three preceding years, to 122. Little progress was made towards the publication of the descriptive catalogue. The two years' time allowed to the Curator in G.O., No. 400, Educational, dated 6th July 1896, expired in July 1898, and the Curator applied for six years more, as well as for additional establishment, to complete the work. But Government decided in G.O., No. 342, Educational, dated 13th June 1899, that he should be allowed two years more, the whole attention of the staff being, if necessary, given to the matter, the work of collecting new manuscripts being also entirely stopped. The Curator has been directed to adopt all possible measures to see that the work is completed within the time allowed.

Registration of Books.

170. Diwan Bahadur V. Krishnamachariyar continued to hold the office of Registrar of Books. The most striking feature of the year's operations was the marked increase in the number of publications registered, from 961 to 1,129—the largest figure during the past decade. Of these, 877 were books and 252 periodicals, thus showing an increase of 95 and 73, respectively, under the two heads. From the classification, given in the margin, of the registered works under the heads of original works, republications and translations, it will be seen that there was a large increase under the first head and a decrease of 25 under the second, while under the last head there was hardly any noticeable fluctuation. Of the registered publications, 406, or more than a third, dealt with religion, 163 with language, 47 with law, 13 with medicine, 50 with science, and 55 with biography, fiction and history, the corresponding figures for

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Original works	791	981
Republications	94	69
Translations	76	79

GENERAL REMARKS.

the previous year being 309, 131, 33, 17, 68, and 68; 106 were poems, 31 dramas and 258 works of a miscellaneous character against 98, 29 and 208 the year before. Classified according to languages, 284 were in English or some other European language, 608 in the vernacular languages, 57 in Indian classical languages and 180 were bi-lingual. Two hundred and seventy-five, or nearly a fourth of the total number, were educational in their aim. Including four Government publications registered free of charge, the number of works of which the copyright was registered was 336 against 320 in the previous year.

Government copyright books.

171. The number of private firms engaged in the publication of Government copyright books and the number and value of books sold by them during the year are given below :—

Firms.	Number of books published.	Number of copies sold.	Value.
			RS.
Madras School Book and Literature Society ...	47	62,565	7,780
Empress of India Press, Madras	15	19,395	1,989
Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore	11	580	188

Text-books for the Laccadive Islands.

172. As stated in paragraph 186 of my last report the preparation of the Laccadive first reader was entrusted to the Malayalam and the Arabic and Persian masters of the Presidency college. The manuscripts of the reader are now in the press, and the book is expected to be brought out before the close of this official year.

Encouragement of literature.

173. Out of the annual allotment of Rs. 3,000 sanctioned for the encouragement of literature, about Rs. 1,430 were spent during the year, Rs. 215 as remuneration for the translation of Mrs. Brander's *Domestic Economy* and *Kindergarten*, Rs. 207 towards the printing of the catalogue and the framing of the pictures of the Art Loan Collection and the balance on the purchase of books and periodicals.

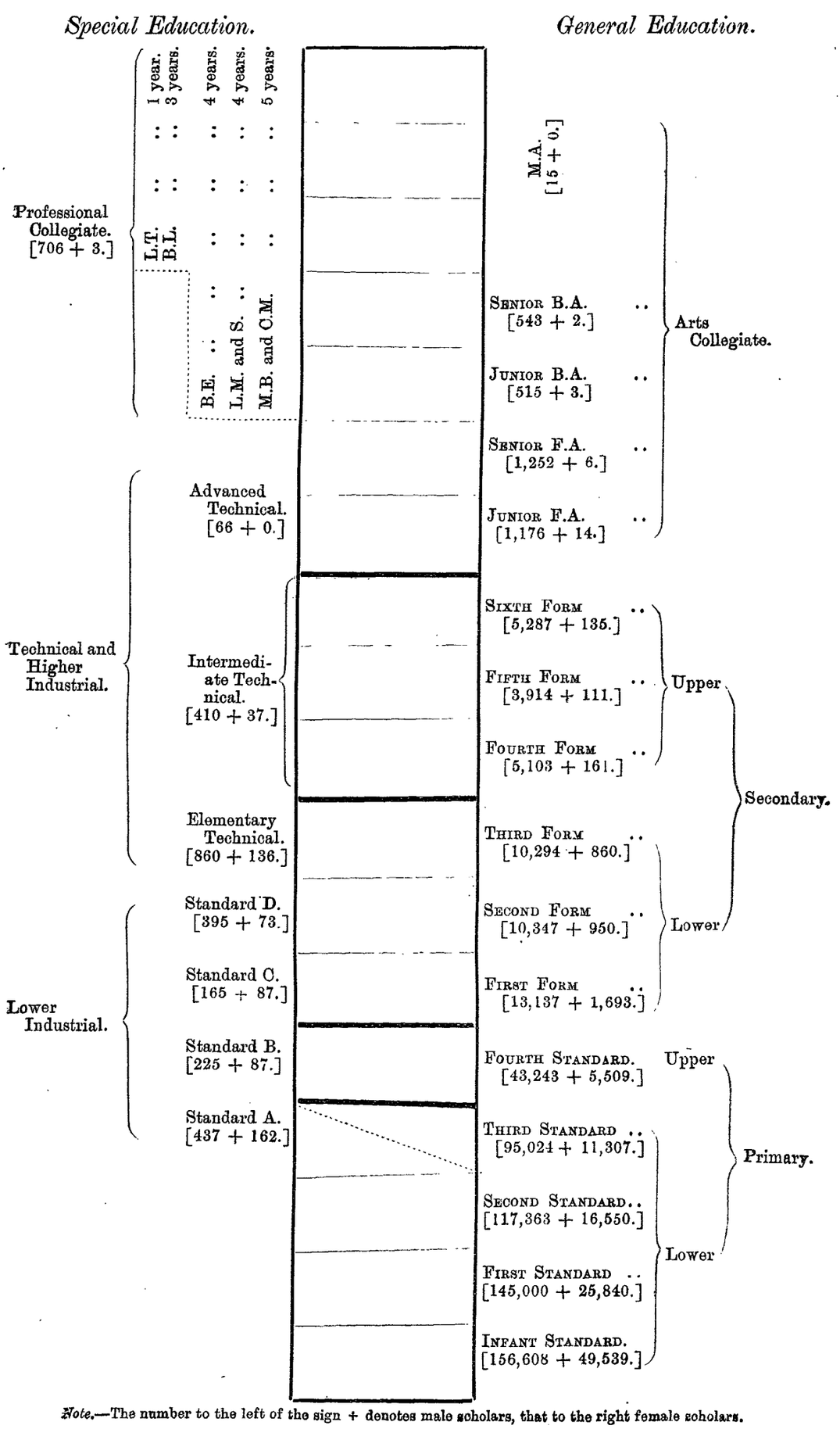
Publication of information of general educational interest.

174. In paragraph 188 of the last report, I pointed out the desirability of issuing a quarterly bulletin containing extracts from the blue books supplied to this office. Steps were accordingly taken to bring out the bulletin. But it was not found possible to issue the first number in the month of January as originally intended. On further consideration, I doubted whether it would be practicable to have a quarterly issue and resolved to issue it from time to time as occasion arises. The first number has been issued. It is purely tentative, and I hope that, as experience is gained, the publication will become more and more useful.

XVI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

Scheme of instruction in literary and non-literary subjects.

175. Reference has been made in paragraph 2 of this report to certain features of the general scheme of instruction in literary and non-literary subjects. In the curriculum prescribed in needle-work, the requirement that a finished garment must be shown by girls presented under the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh standards has been omitted, the inspecting officers having no means of ascertaining whether the work produced was done by the pupils. To the industrial and art subjects for which standards of examination are laid down in Chapter V (III) of the Educational Rules, metal-work was added and courses of instruction were provided in standards A to D, so as to lead up to the syllabus in metal-work newly added to the Technical Examination scheme. Important changes in the courses of studies in general education are under contemplation, mainly with a view to lessen the strain on pupils in primary and lower secondary standards, and to enable them to acquire greater mastery over their vernacular language and English.



Note.—The number to the left of the sign + denotes male scholars, that to the right female scholars.

In the diagram hereto attached male and female scholars at each stage of instruction on the literary and non-literary sides are exhibited in the form of a ladder, each step, denoted by the cross lines, representing generally a year's course. The standards in non-literary subjects are entered parallel to the literary standards to which they roughly correspond. The senior B.A. and senior F.A. classes on the literary side and professional colleges and intermediate technical classes on the non-literary side contained fewer students.

176. In previous chapters I have recorded the progress of education during the year in different directions. At the University examinations taken as a whole 10,969 against 10,704 candidates were examined and 4,254 against 4,016 were successful. More or less improvement has also been noticed in the results of the Primary, Lower Secondary and Technical examinations. In the margin will be found the distribution of boys and girls in public schools on the 31st March last over each standard and form, compared with the figures for the previous year. The number of boys advanced except in the sixth and second forms, the bulk of the increase belonging to the third and fourth standards. The increase in the number of girls extended to each standard and form and was more evenly distributed than in the case of boys. Though the female population of school age is in excess of the male population of school age, girl pupils formed only 16 per cent. of the total school population. It will also be noted that, while 15 per cent. of boys in public schools had passed beyond the lower primary stage, only 8 per cent. of girls had done so.

Summary of progress.

Form or standard.	1897–98.		1898–99.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Sixth form	5,452	127	5,287	135
Fifth form	3,645	98	3 914	111
Fourth form	4,980	136	5,103	161
Third form	9,764	838	10,294	850
Second form	10,348	921	10,347	950
First form	12,720	1,578	13,137	1,693
Fourth standard	42,088	5,444	43,243	5,509
Third standard	92,036	10,624	95,024	11,307
Second standard	117,346	16,030	117,363	16,550
First standard	144,987	25,379	145,000	25,840
Infant standard	156,217	48,880	156,608	49,539
Total ...	599,583	110,055	605,320	112,655

Kindergarten training.

177. A larger number of boys and girls brought up kindergarten as an optional subject for the grant examination of 1898–99. Mrs. Brander's *Manual on Kindergarten* has at length been translated into the chief vernacular languages of the Presidency. In the *Educational Bulletin* I have issued, lengthy extracts relating to kindergarten instruction have been given, and the inspecting officers and heads of training institutions have been advised to hold meetings of teachers and to explain to them the manifold advantages of the system and to assist them in introducing it into their schools. No specially-qualified teacher or teachers can, in the present state of the finances, be got from Great Britain to train teachers in kindergarten work.

Manual training.

178. Effect was given towards the close of the year to the proposals sanctioned by Government for the training of teachers in the College of Engineering Workshop. As the apprentices pass out, manual training classes will be started in the leading colleges and schools and worked, I hope, with success. At the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, the Band and Telegraph classes are continued, but the industrial classes have been closed, carpentry being retained solely for manual training purposes.

School hygiene.

179. I have little to add to my remarks in the last report regarding the gradual improvement in the accommodation, sanitation and equipment of schools. With the increasing knowledge gained by the rising generation of the laws of health, the insanitary school-houses, which are still plentiful, will, one by one, disappear. One of the Tamil magazines published in Madras—the *Vivekachintamani*—has seriously taken up the question of village sanitation, and I intend taking a certain number of copies for distribution among the subordinate inspecting officers, who will be instructed to do what they can to spread among the rural population some knowledge of the rudiments of

GENERAL REMARKS.

sanitary science. A sum of over Rs. 13,000 was expended on grants for furniture and apparatus during the year. The numerous demands on public funds did not allow of a larger contribution towards the supply of appropriate furniture. Continued attention was paid to the quality of the paper and the typography of the books referred to and approved by the Text-Book Committee.

Physical education.

180. The following statement gives the number of public institutions in which provision had been made for some sort of physical education :—

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Number of institutions in which gymnastics is taught as per Educational Rules.	Number of institutions teaching native gymnastics.	Number of institutions in which gymnastics is not taught.
Arts colleges	40	37	...	3
Professional colleges	6	5	...	1
Secondary schools for { boys	530	445	5	80
Secondary schools for { girls	224	156	30	38
Primary schools for { boys	19,989	3,162	398	16,429
Primary schools for { girls	850	147	206	497
Training schools	80	62	1	17

A comparison of the above figures with those of 1897–98 will show that there was an increase in the number of institutions where gymnastics was taught in accordance with the Educational Rules. There was a heavy fall in the number of primary schools for boys where native gymnastics was taught, and an increase in the number of primary schools having no provision at all for any sort of physical education. I am not, however, sure whether complete and correct returns have been obtained from all primary schools, there being no reason to believe that there has lately been any inclination on the part of the rising generation to neglect physical exercises. On the contrary, the large increase in the number of pupils passed in drill or gymnastics and noticed in paragraph 80 above goes to show that gymnastics is gaining in popularity. As stated in the last report, all the first-grade colleges have clubs for games and sports, and most of them are represented in the annual tournaments held in Madras at the beginning of every year. Most of the large colleges have their annual athletic sports, and challenges are freely given and received by the clubs of different colleges. Continued attention was paid to drill, especially in primary and training schools. In most municipalities and in certain non-municipal areas itinerating gymnastic instructors are employed to give instruction to board and aided schools in rotation. From the special statistics obtained from the inspecting officers, I find that 79 such teachers were employed at the close of the year, giving instruction to 62,635 pupils in 1,383 schools.

School discipline.

181. One of the most important effects of the operation of the inter-school rules has been an improvement in the tone and discipline of all public institutions. Exemplary punishment is invariably inflicted for grave breaches of discipline. Under the new and revised by-laws dealing with the affiliation of colleges to the University, term certificates have to contain a clause stating whether the conduct of the student during term was satisfactory, and a similar provision will be made in the Educational Rules. Heads of schools may also take notice of unbecoming behaviour on the part of pupils and students outside the school premises. These measures are calculated to raise the tone and improve the discipline of colleges and schools receiving State support or recognition In the margin will be found the percentage of average daily attendance to average number on the rolls in Government, board, aided and unaided colleges and secondary and primary schools. The variations are more striking in primary than in secondary schools, and in secondary schools than in colleges. Government secondary and primary schools, which are mostly intended for hill tribes or for girls, are credited with the lowest percentages. It will be noted with interest that

	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.
Government	89	80	78
Board	88	87	84
Aided	91	85	85
Unaided	91	87	86

unaided institutions were able to secure an attendance as good as, and in some cases better than, that of aided institutions.

Moral education.

182. Continued attention was paid during the year to the important subject of moral education in colleges and schools. The Senate having considered it unnecessary to lay down any rules of discipline in the by-laws relating to the affiliation of colleges, Government has, as already stated, sanctioned the incorporation in the Grant-in-Aid Code of a few rules similar to those in the Educational Rules. But no code of rules, however elaborate or minute, will do any appreciable good, if the teachers, to whom is entrusted the enforcement of the rules, be either indifferent to the matter or set the rules at defiance. Provision has, accordingly, been made in the Grant-in-Aid Code and the Educational Rules for the dismissal from service of teachers whose character and conduct have been found unsatisfactory, and for the withdrawal, suspension, or cancelling of certificates granted to them when considered expedient. Much care has, as usual, been taken in approving text-books to see that they do not contain matter objectionable from a moral, social, or political point of view. An English manual lately published, but not submitted to the Director of Public Instruction for approval, was found to contain objectionable passages. Not only has the use of the book in recognized schools been prohibited, but opportunity has been taken to insert a provision in the Grant-in-Aid Code and the Educational Rules to empower the Director to prohibit the use in colleges and schools of any work which may be found to contain passages open to objection from a moral or other point of view.

Education and crime.

183. Paragraphs 16 and 17 of the Report on the Administration of Jails during 1898 show that there was an increase from 1·4 to 1·5 in the proportion of juveniles imprisoned to total direct admissions into jails, notwithstanding a reduction in the age limit of juveniles from 16 to 15 years, and that the proportion of convicts able to read and write or able to read only rose from 10·8 to 11·2 per cent. The variations are not, however, so serious as to upset the theory that the spread of education has a tendency to check crime. But, as remarked in my last report, education alone cannot be taken as the most important factor in checking or minimising crime, though it is undoubtedly a very powerful factor.

Hostels or boarding houses.

184. One of the wholesome changes in the University by-laws sanctioned during the year was the provision that students in all affiliated colleges should either live with their relations or guardians, or in a hostel or lodging house licensed by the college authorities, or in rooms approved by them. The Syndicate has recently taken steps to see that the change is given effect to in all colleges as far as existing circumstances permit. The construction of the Hostel in the Chepâk Park is being pushed on, and accommodation will be available for about 72 students in January next. Plans and estimates for Rajah Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Hostel are under preparation, and I trust it will be possible to begin the work early in 1900. Steps are being taken to provide the Kumbakónam and Rajahmundry colleges with hostels. The Smartha Brahman hostel opened in the Teachers' college worked with great success. A Vaishnava Brahman hostel has recently been opened on the same lines. General tables 8 (*a*) and 8 (*b*) give a summary of the hostels or boarding houses for boys and girls, respectively, at the close of 1898-99. Hostels or boarding houses for boys advanced in number from 72 to 79, and those for girls from 80 to 87, accommodating, respectively, 4,981 boys and 3,989 girls against 4,635 boys and 3,756 girls. The nationalities of boys and girls are given in the margin. The boarding houses for boys and girls cost Rs. 3,00,452 and Rs. 1,64,728, of which provincial funds met Rs. 39,897 and Rs. 16,096. Building grants were sanctioned for the first time during the year for hostels and boarding houses.

Classes.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Europeans ...	754	776	427	424
Native Christians.	3,361	3,625	3,259	3,370
Muhammadans ...	2	...	...	1
Brahmans ...	291	313	...	...
Non-Brahmans ...	54	126	26	36
Panchamas ...	166	141	43	153
Aborigines ...	7	...	...	4
Others	...	...	1	1
Total ...	4,635	4,981	3,756	3,989

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School accommodation.

185. The following statement shows approximately how the different classes of public institutions are accommodated :—

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Number of institutions held in buildings of their own.	held in rented buildings.	held in chavadies, temples, &c.	held in managers' or headmasters' own houses.
Arts colleges	40	37	3	...	...
Professional colleges	6	5	1	...	...
Secondary schools for boys ...	530	363	150	10	7
Secondary schools for girls ...	* 219	136	82	1	...
Primary schools for boys ...	19,989	6,085	5,032	5,215	3,657
Primary schools for girls ...	850	309	368	74	99
Training schools	80	44	36	...	...
Other special schools	48	36	12	...	...
Total ...	21,762	7,015	5,684	5,300	3,763

There was a heavy fall in the number of primary schools possessing buildings of their own. Probably some of the primary schools which had buildings of their own have been replaced by new schools held in rented buildings. As many as 9,063 schools as against 8,874 in 1897–98, were accommodated in chavadies, choultries, or in the managers' or headmasters' own houses. As in the previous year, the majority of the schools held in chavadies and choultries were primary schools for boys. A great deal remains to be done in the way of housing primary schools, but the funds available for expenditure on building grants are very limited.

Of the 185 primary schools in the city of Madras, 28 are returned as having buildings of their own and 141 are held in rented buildings and 16 in chavadies, or mantapams, or in the managers' or masters' dwelling houses. The Consulting Architect has prepared a standard plan of a primary school-house, and the municipality has been requested to erect at least one or two model school-houses in the ensuing year.

186. The number of public institutions provided with libraries and the total number of volumes in those libraries were as shown in the margin. Compared with the figures of 1897–98, an improvement will be noticed all round except in regard to primary schools for girls and training schools. Reading rooms exist in most colleges and in several secondary schools, and periodicals of literary or scientific interest are subscribed for with the aid of grants from public funds. The Grant-in-Aid Code also provides for payment of a half grant towards the cost of library books and non-Indian periodicals.

Libraries, museums and exhibitions.

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Number of institutions having libraries.	Number of volumes.
Arts colleges	40	40	72,308
Professional colleges ...	6	6	17,050
Secondary schools for boys.	530	441	147,076
Secondary schools for girls.	224	198	27,294
Primary schools for boys.	19,989	176	7,332
Primary schools for girls.	850	130	7,580
Training schools	80	51	22,551
Other special schools ...	48	20	8,268

School museums are gradually being formed in well-managed schools, and in this respect primary schools, especially those for girls, are better off. The Art Loan Collection located in my office is being used to a fair extent by the institutions in Madras. During the year a permanent committee consisting of the ladies and gentlemen noted in the margin was formed. The collection had 39 pictures on the 1st April 1898, and 39 more were added in the course of the year through the generosity of Miss Manning, Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Brander, and others. Descriptive notices of the pictures are printed as occasion arises. I trust that, as the collection increases, it will be more largely resorted to.

Director of Public Instruction (President *ex-officio*).
R. S. Lepper, Esq., M.A., L.L.B., (Vice President).
Miss Arnold.
Mrs. Brander.
A. J. Cooper Oakley, Esq.
Mrs. H. S. Duncan.
Rev. E. M. Macphail.
Miss Oxley.
Mrs. Pittendrigh.
W. D. Porterfield, Esq.
M.R.Ry. M. Velayuda Asari.

* Excludes five home education classes.

187. Appendix H contains particulars of educational associations and reading rooms for which returns were received during the year under report. From the summary in the margin a steady increase will be noticed in the number of teachers' associations. I trust that it will be found possible to organize one central teachers' association in each district and to get it affiliated to the Teachers' Guild, Madras, which has been endeavouring to improve the status and the efficiency of teachers. Reading rooms have mostly a precarious existence as may be seen from the large fall in the number of members on their rolls.

Educational associations and reading rooms.

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Number.	Members.	Number.	Members.
Teachers' associations.	122	3,082	149	4,652
Reading rooms and literary societies registered.	17	4,121	17	3,378
Reading rooms and literary societies not registered.	209	64,003	209	56,955
Total ...	348	71,206	375	64,985

188. No general conference was held during the year. But the inspecting officers and myself lost no opportunity while on tour of conferring with members of local boards and private individuals engaged in educational work. Under the auspices of the Teachers' Guild a conference was again held in Madras in December 1898, His Excellency the Governor delivering the opening address. The following are among the resolutions passed at this conference :—

Educational conferences.

(i) That the remuneration given to primary teachers is not adequate to raise primary education to a satisfactory condition.

(ii) That the question of the re-introduction of a text-book in the English course required for the Matriculation Examination should be seriously considered by the Senate of the University.

(iii) That the curriculum of the Lower Secondary Examination should be altered in such a way as to remove the evils caused (*a*) by too wide and hard courses of study, (*b*) by the want of prescribed text-books in English and the second language, and (*c*) by the recognition of partial passes.

Nothing can be done to raise the emoluments of primary teachers in board schools, for local boards are gradually retrenching their allotments for education. The subject of the re-introduction of a prescribed English text-book for the Matriculation Examination has been referred to in paragraph 2 of this report, and the revision of the curricula prescribed for primary and lower secondary schools is under consideration.

189. No report has been received from the Postmaster-General on the working of the system of employing schoolmasters as postmasters. But I believe that the arrangement continued to work with success.

Schoolmasters as postmasters.

190. Service registers, verified copies thereof, and inventories of valuable stock were maintained generally with care. Officers who were found to have delayed the submission of applications for pension have been warned to be on their guard against such delays.

Service registers and inventory of valuable stock.

191. In the administration of the Department the recommendations of the Education Commission have been, as in former years, kept in view, and the policy therein enunciated was strictly followed in the advice I had to give to local boards and municipalities in connection with their annual budgets. Every encouragement which the funds placed at my disposal and at the disposal of the local boards permitted, was given to the spread of education among the backward classes. In the distribution of the funds between mission and non-mission schools, I have endeavoured to follow scrupulously the fundamental principle laid down in the opening paragraph of the Grant-in-Aid Code that aid "will be given impartially and without reference to any religious instruction to all schools which impart sound secular instruction." No recapitulation here of the various measures taken from time to time is necessary to prove that the lines sketched in the Report of the Education Commission have been followed by the Department. A statement showing the number of aided and

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

GENERAL REMARKS.

unaided institutions, with scholars, under mission and non-mission agencies, is appended :—

Classes of institutions.	Aided.				Unaided.			
	Mission.		Non-mission.		Mission.		Non-mission.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Arts colleges	21	1,887	9	643	...	...	3	158
Secondary schools for boys	164	27,499	129	19,444	20	1,877	64	6,545
Secondary schools for girls	136	13,703	17	1,078	6	210	3	166
Primary schools for boys	2,054	65,996	8,878	260,476	635	12,644	5,416	111,785
Primary schools for girls	345	17,565	237	7,868	35	1,426	114	2,527
Training schools for masters	9	201	...	...	1	5	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	15	228	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools ...	25	1,311	8	639	...	...	2	65
Total ...	2,769	128,390	9,278	290,148	697	16,162	5,602	121,246

The proportion of non-mission unaided to non-mission schools is large compared with that of mission unaided schools to mission schools. This is due to a large number of non-mission schools being indigenous schools or schools which have not complied with the conditions of recognition.

Conclusion.

192. In a few weeks I shall lay down the office with which I became connected in 1885 when I was first called upon to act for Mr. Grigg. Before handing over to another the work which has occupied my thoughts and energies for so many years, it is fitting that, while looking back with satisfaction on those measures which, in my opinion, will be of permanent benefit to education, I should also pass in review those measures which have fallen short of my expectations. Some of the latter have failed to accomplish all I looked for owing to circumstances unforeseen and beyond my control. Some measures have had effects neither foreseen nor desired; some have been followed by untoward consequences which might have been foreseen and guarded against. As for the rest, looking at them from my present stand-point, some appear to be not comprehensive enough in view of the magnitude of the questions involved, others seem not very well adapted to the special circumstances into which they were introduced. How this failure to adapt means to ends came about it is not now easy to say. I may have arrived at my conclusions too hastily owing to the high pressure at which work in this office has to be carried on, or after a too narrow or too one-sided consideration of the circumstances, or my judgment may have been clouded by too much attention to side issues or by the prejudices that cling to one in spite of every effort to get rid of them. It has also devolved on me, as on the head of every department, to preserve as far as practicable continuity of policy and work. Hence, measures which I would not have introduced at all, or would not have introduced in the form in which I found them when I entered on my duties, had to be carried out with as little disturbance as possible of existing arrangements.

Reflections like the above suppress any tendency to undue elation over one's achievements. But, while comparing the many and great things I had hoped to see done with the little that I have actually seen accomplished, I do not undervalue that little; nor do I undervalue the reflex beneficial effects on life and character even of those efforts which have miscarried or which have led to no tangible improvement. For it often happens that, although the manifested results of a measure are of transient importance or even valueless, the ideas and impulses of which these results are the outcome may be of permanent value. It was so in the case of my predecessor, Mr. Grigg; I hope it will in some measure be so in my case also.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I have ever endeavoured (with indifferent success, some will say) to keep a perfectly open mind and to welcome light from whatever quarter it might come. It is not in human nature to be more gratified with hostile criticism than with approval, but as long as the former is fair and free from personalities, it is invaluable to a public servant, and I acknowledge without reservation my indebtedness to it. One's position is seldom so unassailable as not to reveal some weak points when exposed to the search-light of public opinion, and I can recall many instances in which the adverse criticisms of the press have laid me under obligation.

Probably no Department of the public service is brought into contact with a greater variety of people, of interests and of forms of activity than the Department of Public Instruction. It is important, therefore, that the head of this Department should be, like my predecessor, a man of wide and generous sympathies, able and ready to make the thoughts and feelings of others his own, and to realize the difficulties they have to contend against. How near I have attained to this ideal I cannot say; but I can say that no part of my work has been more agreeable to myself or more fruitful of good results than the free interchange of ideas and sentiments with managers and teachers and the establishing thereby of sympathetic relations between them and myself. But for this, the stern necessity laid upon me so frequently to refuse to increase grants-in-aid might have been taken to mean that the efforts of managers and teachers to promote the cause of education were but lightly esteemed both by Government and by the head of the Department.

My concluding words must be an expression of my sincere thanks for the loyal and cordial co-operation not merely of the officers of the Department of all grades, but also of that larger body of private individuals on whom the spread and improvement of education throughout the Presidency mainly depends. If any good has been done during my administration, it has been accomplished mainly through the efforts of those, official and non-official, who have so ably and generously co-operated with me all these years.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

D. DUNCAN,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1898–99.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in: Examining schools.	Number of days spent in: Other work.	Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
BOYS' SCHOOLS.								
NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
Ganjám-Vizagapatam Division.								
Babu Sasibhushana Palit...	Chicacole	380	6,590	147	206	12	280	2,043
Babu B. C. Chatterjea ...	Berhampur	466	7,479	140	209	16	170	1,626
Babu P. C. Mullik ...	Russellkonda. No Sub-Assistant for 3 days. Special Inspecting officer.	47	596	31	85	1	52	444
Raghunath Das		...	...	...	25	...	...	...
Kameswara Rau		320	3,671	103	115	2	159	1,147
Raghunath Das		23	451	13	6	...	18	191
Ch. Bhagavanulu Pantulu.	Anakapalle. No Sub-Assistant for 13 days.	84	1,726	27	74	19	40	426
K. Sadasiva Rau		273	4,287	81	140	11	172	2,212
P. Appalanarasayya Pantulu.	Vizianagram ...	411	6,611	111	198	22	165	1,917
P. N. Ramaswami Sastri ...		24	406	13	21	...	27	475
	Total ...	2,028	31,817	666	1,079	83	1,083	10,481
Góddvari-Kistna Division.								
B. Kameswara Rau ...	Cocanada. No Sub-Assistant for 37 days.	72	2,374	30	90	2	39	300
A. S. Nageswara Sastri ...		232	6,627	96	92	2	127	1,395
P. N. Ramaswami Sastri.		...	...	...	15	1	...	...
V. Kameswara Rau ...	Ellore. No Sub-Assistant for 34 days.	34	926	17	91	9	108	528
P. Venkayya		75	1,736	32	13	...	45	480
V. Appayya Sastri ...		151	4,068	71	83	15	131	1,339
S. Swaminatha Aiyar ...	Narsapur	323	9,096	140	221	4	188	1,740
M. Venkayya ...	Masulipatam ...	352	12,974	132	189	44	252	2,645
A. S. Nageswara Sastri ...	Guntúr. No Sub-Assistant for 13 days.	...	...	...	31	1	20	170
V. M. Subrahmanya Aiyar.		88	1,770	38	69	11	52	666
V. Kameswara Rau ...		184	4,436	73	119	10	107	1,309
K. Sankara Aiyar ...	Bápatla	295	5,191	119	215	31	170	2,510
T. Ramalingam Pillai ...	Markapur ...	77	1,477	37	55	...	59	761
A. Gopalasundarayya ...		62	863	19	11	...	26	343
	Total ...	1,945	51,538	804	1,294	130	1,324	14,186
	Total, Northern Circle.	3,973	83,355	1,470	2,373	213	2,407	24,667
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
Ceded Districts Division.								
P. Bhimasena Rau ...	Nandyal	229	5,949	114	221	30	200	3,449
T. Ramalingam Pillai ...	Markapur	115	1,422	62	105	16	100	1,311
S. Gopalasundara Aiyar ...		16	301	10	34	16	33	565
J. Vittal Pant	Bellary	506	11,149	178	173	14	181	3,368
S. V. Melagiri Rau ...	Hospet	381	10,060	198	112	55	260	2,455
G. Lakshminarayana Pantulu.	Penukonda ...	202	3,703	129	197	39	224	1,556
W. Ramaswami Nayudu ...	Anantapur	223	5,250	128	193	44	193	2,601
V. Appayya Sastri ...	Cuddapah	112	2,119	68	111	9	87	1,052
P. Rangaswami Aiyangar.		39	817	23	102	6	43	810
N. Sadasiva Aiyar ...		54	687	19	14	13	33	219
C. Kodandarama Nayudu.	Madanapalle ...	198	5,796	129	197	39	194	3,634
	Total ...	2,075	47,253	1,058	1,459	281	1,548	21,020
Presidency Division.								
S. Hanumantha Rau ...	Ongole	287	4,797	101	218	15	177	2,105
C. Mallayya Pantulu ...		44	695	19	12	...	21	120
S. Venkata Subba Aiyar ...	Nellore	300	6,474	149	193	23	187	2,492
T. Aiyakannu Nayakar ...	Madras	298	17,058	179	120	66	48	1,052
G. S. Abboy Nayudu ...	Chingleput	286	7,464	121	190	54	186	2,162
K. Srinivasulu Nayudu ...	Saidapet	254	6,596	145	182	38	184	3,067
	Total ...	1,469	43,084	714	915	196	803	10,998
	Total, Central Circle.	3,544	90,337	1,772	2,374	477	2,351	32,018

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1898–99—continued.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in: Examining schools.	Number of days spent in: Other work.	Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*								
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
Arcot Division.								
V. Nadamuni Mudaliyar ...	Chittoor	186	5,713	94	196	21	141	3,121
V. S. Narayana Rau ...		81	1,424	23	30	1	39	844
C. M. Srinivasachari ...	Arni	300	7,446	109	236	20	230	2,770
M. Rangaswami Aiyangar.	Wálajáhpet	309	6,637	95	267	3	210	3,175
S. A. Sundaram Aiyar ...	Cuddalore	...	...	...	63	7	9	243
T. A. Ramachandra Aiyar.		257	6,992	136	76	17	161	1,670
T. S. Kalyanarama Aiyar.		12	247	5	57	4	8	266
C. R. Krishna Aiyar ...	Chidambaram. No Sub-Assistant for 4 days.	264	6,399	81	227	8	145	1,710
V. S. Narayana Rau ...		23	530	13	14	...	15	140
K. Panchapakesa Aiyar ...		35	663	9	8	1	13	147
R. Krishnamachariyar ...	Tindivanam ...	268	6,062	124	214	27	187	2,255
	Total ...	1,735	42,113	689	1,388	109	1,158	16,341
Tanjore-Trichinopoly Division.								
S. T. Kallapiran Pillai ...	Tanjore	284	6,652	128	225	12	182	1,695
S. R. Venkatarama Aiyar.	Kumbakónam ...	107	2,316	45	109	8	55	445
S. A. Sundaram Aiyar ...		155	5,138	79	117	7	130	1,126
P. Krishnamachariyar ...	Negapatam. No Sub-Assistant for 18 days.	89	2,257	40	67	20	56	579
A. S. Nageswara Sastri ...		55	1,476	33	42	3	41	322
K. C. S. Anantanarayana Aiyar.		120	3,658	53	88	1	102	1,265
C. S. Swami Aiyangar ...	Trichinopoly. No Sub-Assistant for 13 days.	57	1,891	47	69	20	48	699
V. S. Narayana Rau ...		5	297	3	38	11	1	30
K. C. S. Anantanarayana Aiyar.		98	3,143	40	51	11	61	533
S. R. Venkatarama Aiyar.		49	3,761	33	24	5	29	249
S. Duraiswami Aiyar ...	Perambalúr ...	226	5,909	96	189	52	140	1,505
K. Duraiswami Aiyar ...		25	494	15	8	5	17	121
	Total ...	1,270	36,992	612	1,027	155	862	8,569
Madura-Tinnevelly Division.								
S. Saundararaja Aiyangar.	Madura	314	9,917	146	204	15	166	1,980
T. Krishna Rau	Dindigul	282	7,233	163	192	10	203	2,076
T. Srinivasa Rau ...	Ramnad	244	6,885	144	195	26	189	1,532
T. L. Subba Rau	Tinnevelly	379	9,649	170	191	4	164	2,454
T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar.	Sérmádévi	311	8,790	131	219	15	156	1,477
T. S. Kalyanarama Aiyar.	Tuticorin	349	6,401	106	147	37	139	1,708
T. Amaladas Pillai ...		25	549	10	56	9	21	66
	Total ...	1,904	49,424	870	1,204	116	1,038	11,293
	Total, Southern Circle.	4,909	128,529	2,171	3,619	380	3,058	36,203
WESTERN CIRCLE.								
Coimbatore Division.								
T. K. Venkata Rau ...	Coimbatore and Nilgiris.	250	9,168	192	160	13	217	3,575
R. Sivarama Aiyar ...	Erode	326	5,394	131	177	57	180	1,809
C. Ramalinga Aiyar ...	Pollachi	193	4,986	144	168	53	226	1,646
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.	Salem	37	1,083	30	85	23	41	806
K. Duraiswami Aiyar ...		128	4,319	85	112	30	123	2,019
P. Rangaswami Aiyangar.	Námakkal	98	2,818	61	108	8	84	725
N. Venkoba Rau ...		143	2,985	68	105	15	111	965
T. R. Venkatarama Aiyar.	Hosur	161	3,952	83	265	17	252	2,086
	Total ...	1,336	34,705	794	1,180	216	1,234	13,631
West Coast Division.								
T. Mathai	Calicut	299	11,020	144	149	72	179	1,555
N. N. Sundareswara Aiyar.	Palghat	218	8,250	120	179	66	183	4,163
M. Seshagiri Prabhu ...	Kasaragod	231	6,286	124	223	18	341	2,552
K. N. Visveswara Rau ...	Udipi	266	7,979	126	218	21	197	1,837
	Total ...	1,014	33,535	514	769	177	900	10,107
	Total, Western Circle.	2,350	68,240	1,308	1,949	393	2,134	23,738

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1898-99—continued.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in: Examining schools.	Number of days spent in: Other work.	Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
MUHAMMADAN SCHOOLS.								
T. S. Muhammad Hussain Sahib.	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Northern Circle.	154	4,062	142	192	31	184	3,217
Khaja Khan Sahib ...	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Central Circle.	152	5,265	115	183	58	170	6,776
Shams-ul-ulama Maulvi Saiyid Hasan Raza Sahib.	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Southern Circle.	241	9,166	144	216	5	267	3,735
M. Muhammad Khan ...	Mappilla Sub-Assistant, Northern range.	150	4,004	97	226	31	187	1,862
M. H. Venkateswara Aiyar.		...	...	...	9	2	4	26
M. Bava	Mappilla Sub-Assistant, Southern range.	289	9,094	195	110	60	229	3,498
	Total ...	986	31,591	693	936	187	1,041	19,114
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.								
H. Swami Rau	Rajahmundry Girls' range.	173	7,098	129	225	11	222	5,040
P. Ramanujachari ...	Bellary Girls' range.	160	7,338	107	236	22	187	9,565
Miss S. Govindarajulu ...	Madras Girls' range.	109	5,891	103	192	28	120	2,906
K. Panchapakesa Aiyar ...		29	1,759	27	14	1	13	870
T. Janakirama Aiyar ...	Trichinopoly Girls' range.	161	8,012	104	236	25	175	6,449
K. Duraiswami Aiyar ...	Tinnevelly Girls' range.	11	586	13	54	11	12	208
Miss J. Patterson ...		172	6,040	130	101	56	149	2,637
S. Selvanayagam	Coimbatore Girls' range.	107	6,469	116	176	73	226	4,959
	Total ...	922	43,193	729	1,234	227	1,104	32,643

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the number of pupils examined for results grants during 1898-99.

Districts.	Number of schools that				Number of pupils presented for standard																	
	Presented pupils under one or more standards.		Passed pupils under one or more standards.		Infant.		I.		II.		III.		IV.				V.		VI.		VII.			
													Boys.		Girls.						Boys.		Girls.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Primary Examination.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Primary Examination.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Lower Secondary Examination.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Lower Secondary Examination.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Ganjám	1,168	10	1,162	10	3,443	294	4,797	189	4,080	90	2,531	47	...	534	...	...	11	...	7	...	...	12	...	...
Vizagapatam	842	52	831	50	2,205	540	2,754	376	2,364	276	1,975	133	2	1,040	6	25	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gódávari	895	35	853	35	2,018	1,737	2,047	954	1,853	593	1,567	380	...	1,728	27	36	98	14	9	...	...	3	...	6
Kistna	1,045	54	1,019	54	2,645	1,627	2,769	1,016	2,380	619	2,041	361	...	1,609	58	45	141	24	59	17	...	48	...	8
Kurnool	345	6	330	6	808	330	839	182	694	125	619	69	...	463	2	14	30	10	12	3	...	...	...	...
Bellary	630	10	627	10	2,864	261	3,102	155	2,655	109	2,149	71	...	320	...	23	27	11	12	7	...	9	..	...
Anantapur	247	5	246	5	710	157	734	97	656	53	634	42	3	367	4	5	74	3	43	3	...	25	2	...
Cuddapah	446	14	435	14	1,164	414	1,136	238	1,003	129	1,142	86	...	597	...	33	31	22	22	3	...	22	...	4
Nellore	629	19	612	18	1,181	607	1,771	446	1,577	311	1,278	207	...	599	...	58	43	50	11	26	...	5	...	23
Madras	162	33	162	33	1,201	651	1,423	604	1,386	422	1,079	360	...	498	65	120	149	57	102	27	...	78	...	11
Chingleput	553	27	547	26	1,939	632	2,533	457	2,204	276	1,728	193	8	603	7	72	56	7	36	5	...	34	...	4
North Arcot	805	35	796	35	2,808	869	3,156	599	2,975	413	2,088	245	2	668	17	59	59	6	35	...	...	32	...	...
South Arcot	757	13	720	13	2,175	494	3,037	384	2,780	239	1,978	116	...	842	...	27	30	...	16	...	...	8	...	...
Tanjore	834	72	824	72	2,911	1,197	3,799	897	3,294	598	2,703	401	...	2,146	48	145	269	65	198	53	...	161	...	22
Trichinopoly	457	47	449	47	1,831	566	2,023	514	1,841	371	1,380	222	...	947	39	41	44	26	31	18	...	22	...	11
Madura	778	34	774	34	4,054	561	4,880	479	4,083	322	2,619	201	6	973	30	74	138	8	104	1	7	61	...	...
Tinnevelly	1,101	145	1,095	145	5,534	1,735	5,661	1,329	4,757	979	3,164	699	...	1,251	108	173	366	114	343	77	...	277	..	46
Coimbatore	690	25	680	25	2,317	559	2,692	423	2,441	337	1,916	192	...	858	28	45	71	27	45	18	...	23	...	6
Salem	530	24	522	24	1,477	553	1,685	463	1,333	291	925	177	8	655	14	54	18	9	11	5	.	10	...	6
Nilgiris	18	5	16	5	77	100	61	70	56	49	50	38	...	55	...	25	9	10	11	7	...	1	...	1
Malabar	949	30	939	30	5,444	2,199	6,950	1,971	5,578	1,433	3,669	735	...	1,552	4	201	306	35	240	28	...	195	...	13
South Canara	394	9	392	9	1,016	482	1,555	408	1,623	366	1,289	208	...	1,022	...	73	170	19	136	...	...	119	...	...
Total ...	14,275	704	14,031	700	49,822	16,565	59,404	12,251	51,613	8,401	38,524	5,183	29	19,327	457	1,348	2,150	517	1,483	298	7	1,145	2	161

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of pupils examined for results grants during 1898-99—continued.

Districts.	Number of pupils passed for standard																			
	Infant.		I.		II.		III.		IV.				V.		VI.		VII.			
									Boys.		Girls.						Boys.		Girls.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Primary Examination.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Primary Examination.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Secondary Examination.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Secondary Examination.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Ganjám	2,252	159	3,106	127	2,486	58	1,413	27	...	393	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
Vizagapatam	1,627	359	2,147	281	1,739	202	1,303	72	...	839	5	21	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gódávari	1,395	1,051	1,573	701	1,387	461	1,017	251	...	1,472	19	27	79	13	4	...	...	1	...	...
Kistna	1,719	1,031	2,059	724	1,783	460	1,400	262	...	889	44	26	106	16	45	9	...	15	...	6
Kurnool	600	211	594	121	514	72	382	41	...	301	...	10	21	4	9	3	...	...	...	...
Bellary	1,950	169	2,153	115	1,895	86	1,127	44	...	200	...	14	17	5	7	4	...	6	...	...
Anantapur	442	102	546	71	483	44	414	24	3	263	2	4	48	3	28	3	...	8	2	...
Cuddapah	674	234	841	155	796	93	794	55	...	474	...	26	17	17	13	2	...	3	...	1
Nellore	721	323	1,247	282	1,193	229	784	119	...	427	...	47	28	23	6	11	...	1	...	6
Madras	953	508	1,206	531	1,024	365	761	273	...	326	42	78	52	25	40	12	...	15	...	8
Chingleput	1,513	415	2,050	374	1,775	237	1,145	134	4	457	3	52	35	5	18	1	...	12	...	3
North Arcot	2,098	636	2,410	480	2,202	356	1,398	190	2	360	7	25	35	6	22	...	...	10	...	...
South Arcot	1,456	307	2,272	297	2,036	191	1,210	84	...	645	...	21	18	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	2,357	993	3,234	744	2,700	497	2,055	286	...	1,665	18	111	192	41	128	26	...	38	...	5
Trichinopoly	1,536	500	1,758	448	1,584	319	1,068	165	...	748	28	24	26	19	20	15	...	12	...	2
Madura	3,169	352	4,223	375	3,382	258	1,982	138	4	756	18	58	95	7	80	1	...	7	...	...
Tinnevelly	4,643	1,262	4,613	1,081	3,986	831	2,365	526	...	1,016	89	148	205	85	236	61	...	88	...	21
Coimbatore	1,878	425	2,256	357	1,993	287	1,442	146	...	536	19	31	39	19	28	11	...	10	...	6
Salem	1,114	441	1,372	369	1,031	235	656	147	8	433	14	42	11	6	6	3	...	5	...	3
Nilgiris	66	86	53	60	43	45	35	34	...	52	...	23	6	9	8	5	...	1	...	...
Malabar	4,016	1,528	5,319	1,495	4,533	1,178	2,524	541	...	1,216	4	173	133	24	134	23	...	66	...	3
South Canara	875	427	1,334	374	1,407	335	936	158	...	791	...	55	93	19	80	...	...	56	...	...
Total ...	37,054	11,519	46,366	9,562	39,972	6,839	26,211	3,717	21	14,259	312	1,016	1,270	340	921	190	...	356	2	64

APPENDIX C.

Training schools for masters on the 31st March 1899.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.				Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed for certificates in 1898–99.			Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
		On the 31st March 1898.	On the 31st March 1899.			On the 31st March 1898.	On the 31st March 1899.	Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.	
			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.						
	Government.										
Ganjám ...	Chicacole Training school ...	16	...	...	26	51	53	...	...	9	13
	Berhampur do.	20	...	...	23	42	29	...	...	12	13
	Russellkonda do.	15	...	...	16	51	49	...	...	2	9
	Government.										
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam Training school ...	33	...	6	35	54	50	...	3	17	32
	Gunupur do. ...	13	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	10
	Government.										
Gódávari ...	Rajahmundry Training school ...	62	12	13	42	416	426	9	11	11	11
	Government.										
Kistna ...	Guntúr Training school	48	...	6	28	60	80	...	4	33	32
	Aided.										
	Masulipatam C.M.S. Preparandi Institution	42	...	5	16	44	61	...	4	25	32
	Bapatla A.B.M. Training school ...	12	...	...	19	35	39	...	...	3	10
	Guntúr A.E.L.M. do. ...	12	...	...	14	50	50	...	...	11	23
	Government.										
Kurnool ...	Kurnool Training school	26	...	...	21	70	30	...	3	16	22
	Government.										
Bellary ...	Bellary Training school	33	...	13	10	136	121	...	8	7	7
	Government.										
Anantapur.	Anantapur Training school ...	21	...	...	11	128	111	...	...	19	20
	Government.										
Cuddapah...	Ráyachóti Training school ...	27	...	...	25	143	120	...	1	17	25
	Government.										
Nellore ...	Nellore Training school	27	...	7	29	65	72	...	4	18	37
	Ongole do.	25	...	...	35	78	80	...	...	18	24
	Government.										
Madras ...	Madras Hindu Training school ...	24	...	9	13	111	114	...	7	14	24
	Do. Muhammadan Branch Training school...	23	...	...	18	71	90	...	...	14	19
	Do. Panchama do. ...	26	...	...	26	118	117	...	...	18	21
	Government.										
Chingleput.	Saidapet Teachers' College ...	17	14	...	...	299	344	18	...	...	18
	Do. Hindu Branch Training school	26	...	9	23	125	129	...	6	14	30
	Government.										
North Arcot.	Chittoor Training school	20	...	4	10	58	80	...	...	12	17
	Ránipéttai do.	24	...	...	11	105	48	...	2	15	26

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Training schools for masters on the 31st March 1899—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.				Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed for certificates in 1898-99.			Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
		On the 31st March 1898.	On the 31st March 1899.			On the 31st March 1898.	On the 31st March 1899.				
			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.	
	Government.										
South Arcot.	Cuddalore Training school ...	27	...	...	25	32	30	...	...	15	22
	Villupuram do.	33	...	15	19	102	91	...	3	11	31
	Government.										
Tanjore ...	Tanjore Training school	53	9	16	25	92	129	2	9	19	56
	Aided.										
	Tranquebar E.L.M. Training school	27	...	8	16	83	90	...	9	5	22
	Government.										
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly Training school ...	42	...	13	30	97	83	...	6	14	33
	Board.										
Madura ...	Madura Technical Institute ...	32	...	10	27	152	156	...	1	16	30
	Aided.										
	Pasumalai A.M. Training school ...	32	10	8	12	212	236	7	4	5	31
	Government.										
Tinnevelly.	Tinnevelly Training school ...	...	...	14	25	...	116	...	11	15	38
	Board.										
	Tinnevelly Board Training school.	40	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided.										
	Palamcottah C.M.S. Training school	36	...	15	19	100	92	...	8	17	36
	Tuticorin S.P.G. Training school ...	24	11	15	4	103	111	9	9	4	34
	Nazareth Training school	21	...	8	12	58	74	...	1	9	16
	Government.										
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore Training school ...	50	5	10	28	86	57	4	5	21	23
	Government.										
Salem ...	Salem Training school	34	...	3	23	107	101	...	2	17	26
	Aided.										
Nilgiris ...	Kaiti B.G.M. Training school ...	10	...	5	4	108	90	...	2	3	9
	Government.										
Malabar.	Calicut Training school	48	10	14	23	105	139	11	3	17	48
	Badagara do.	25	...	...	24	71	77	...	...	24	23
	Calicut Mappilla Training school...	25	...	...	20	44	10	...	...	14	10
	Unaided.										
	Nittur B.G.M. Training school ...	8	...	5	...	173	97	...	4	1	6
	Government.										
South Canara.	Mangalore Training school ...	41	...	9	38	93	107	...	6	26	32
	Total ...	1,200	71	240	333	4,237	4,179	60	136	560	1,001

APPENDIX D.

Training Schools for Mistresses on the 31st March 1899.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.				Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed for certificates in 1898-99.			Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
		On the 31st March 1898.	On the 31st March 1899.			On the 31st March 1898.	On the 31st March 1899.				
			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.	
	Aided.										
Kistna ...	Masulipatam C.M.S. Sharkey Training school	10	...	...	4	67	65	...	...	9	6
	Guntúr A.E.L.M. Training school ...	9	..	...	10	47	24	...	...	7	5
	Aided.										
Nellore ...	Ongole A.B.M. Training school ...	16	...	2	15	32	49	...	...	11	16
	Nellore do. do.	11	...	2	6	43	51	...	2	7	6
	Government.										
Madras ...	Presidency Training school for Mistresses	58	11	26	17	160	165	11	9	11	38
	Hobart Training school	13	...	2	15	120	123	...	...	9	8
	Aided.										
	Black Town F.C.M. Christian Female Training school	19	1	7	9	76	74	2	3	2	11
	Cassimode F.C.M. Training school.	20	4	13	13	144	151	5	2	7	21
	Aided.										
North Arcot ...	Chittoor American Mission Training school	10	...	5	5	106	92	...	...	2	9
	Vellore St. John's Training school ...	...	...	1	...	...	57	...	...	...	...
	Aided.										
South Arcot	Cuddalore R.C. Training school ...	13	2	2	7	85	94	...	...	6	7
	Aided.										
Trichinopoly ...	Puttúr S.P.G. Training school ...	5	...	11	4	15	70	...	...	...	15
	Trichinopoly Cantonment R.C. Training school	14	...	6	7	76	64	...	18	...	8
	Aided.										
Madura ...	Madura American Mission Training school	26	...	18	12	209	207	...	5	9	13
	Aided.										
Tinnevelly	Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Training school	27	...	22	10	244	256	1	8	6	12
	Nazareth St. John's Training school.	19	...	9	12	162	161	...	6	10	30
	Government.										
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore Training school ...	15	...	8	7	144	149	...	...	8	24
	Government.										
Malabar ...	Calicut Moyan Training school ...	12	...	7	5	92	103	...	7	2	14
	Aided.										
South Canara.	Mangalore St. Ann's Training school	4	3	6	...	206	216	1	1	...	4
	Mangalore B.G.M. Training school...	6	...	...	...	149	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	307	21	147	158	2,177	2,171	20	61	106	247

APPENDIX E.

Technical, industrial or art schools and classes on the 31st March 1899.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1898.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1899.	Civil engineering.									Mechanical engineering.		Electrical engineering and practical telegraphy.	Physical science, electricity and magnetism.	Sanitary science.	Agriculture.	Commerce.					
			Building materials and construction.	Building drawing and estimating.	Hydraulics and irrigation works.	Earthwork and road-making.	Surveying and levelling.	Mensuration.	Practical, plane and solid geometry.	Carpentry.	Wood turning.	Machine drawing.	Fitter's work.			Hygiene.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial correspondence.	Banking.	Commercial geography.	Short-hand.	Type-writing.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.																							
GOVERNMENT.																							
Madras Medical school	385	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOARD.																							
Tanjore H.H. the Prince of Wales' Medical school	47	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	432	410	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HIGHER CLASS INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL OR ART SCHOOLS.																							
(1) *Schools teaching subjects coming under two or more of the groups of the technical examination scheme.*																							
GOVERNMENT.																							
School of Arts, Madras	546	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOARD.																							
Bezwada Industrial school	35	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Madura Technical Institute	285	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	..	...	...
AIDED.																							
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial school, Madras	98	100	...	...	...	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	36	7	2	7	26
† Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ala-i-Islam, Madras ...	257	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage	63	62	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	..
Tirupati H.L.G. Mission school	13	19	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...

‡ Arni Industrial school	67	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly A.-V. Technical Institute ...	211	73	...	13	...	7	7	13	...	...	...	7	...	36	36	...	...	21	21	2	1	3	...
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College Special classes	115	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	22	20	...	...	14	...
Puttúr S.P.G. Boys' school	34	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nazareth Art Industrial school for boys ...	149	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. for girls ...	40	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karúr W. M. Industrial school	93	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,006	1,668	...	13	...	10	22	24	...	304	70	7	19	60	36	....	66	109	77	9	3	24	26
(2) *Schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme.*																							
(a) *Schools of Art (Music).*																							
AIDED.																							
Madras School of Music	54	38	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Black Town Presentation Convent Music class	21	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Town Presentation Convent Singing class	145	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vepery Presentation Convent Music class ...	44	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin S.P.G. Music class	14	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED.																							
Masulipatam Native Music class for boys ...	44	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. for girls ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) *Schools of Art (Drawing).*																							
GOVERNMENT.																							
Teachers' College Special Drawing class ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakónam Art class	91	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
BOARD.																							
Vizagapatam Municipal Drawing class ...	29	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Vizianagram do. do. ...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Srírangam do. do. ...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																							
Black Town Presentation Convent Drawing class	189	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Teaches also metal work to 19 students. † Teaches also varnishing to 14 and tambour work to seven students. ‡ Teaches also masonry to two students.

APPENDIX E—*continued.*

Technical, industrial or art schools and classes on the 31*st March* 1899—continued.

Name of Institution.	Music.	Drawing.						Jeweller's work.		Printing, book-binding, &c.					Wood work and metal work.			Leather work.	Textile fabrics.						Tailoring and dress-making.		Glass and pottery	Approximate value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
		Free-hand outline drawing.	Design.	Geometrical drawing.	Painting.	Modelling.	Wood-engraving.	Jeweller's work.	Silversmith's work.	Compositor's work.	Proof-reader's work.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Stereotyping.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmith's work.	Rattan-work.	Boot and shoe-making.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	White embroidery.	Tape-making.	Hand-knitting.	Embroidery.	Tailoring.	Dress-making.	Pottery and porcelain manufacture.			
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
																													Rs.	Rs.	
SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.																															
GOVERNMENT.																															
Madras Medical school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
BOARD.																															
Tanjore H.H. the Prince of Wales' Medical school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	19
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	19
HIGHER CLASS INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL OR ART SCHOOLS.																															
(1) *Schools teaching subjects coming under two or more of the groups of the technical examination scheme.*																															
GOVERNMENT.																															
School of Arts, Madras	...	525	...	...	37	...	44	18	49	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	9,055	9,232	2
BOARD.																															
Bezwada Industrial school	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	295	4
Madura Technical Institute	...	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	14	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,176	2,858	...
AIDED.																															
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial school, Madras	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ala-i-Islam, Madras ...	..	56	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	1,739	1,642	...
Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage	18	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	25	...	...	...	775	666	...
Tirupati H.L.G. Mission school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1

Arni Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	5,105	4,965	5
Trichinopoly A.-V. Technical Institute ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	11
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College Special classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Puttúr S.P.G. Boys' school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	1,326	1,061	4
Nazareth Art Industrial school for boys ...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	44	...	...	74	...	..	..	...	...	48	73	...	...	2,177	2,007	3
Do. do. for girls ...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	..	...	...	20	...	...	...	366	168	...
Karúr W. M. Industrial school	17	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	...	18	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,204	17,707	2
Total ...	35	1138	...	...	37	...	44	18	49	11	...	...	...	...	126	80	26	...	97	11	28	...	...	...	94	125	...	34	45,523	40,601	32
(2) *Schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme.*																														
(*a*) *Schools of Art (Music).*																														
AIDED.																														
Madras School of Music	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Town Presentation Convent Music class	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Town Presentation Convent Singing class	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vepery Presentation Convent Music class ...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin S.P.G. Music class	12	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED.																														
Masulipatam Native Music class for boys ...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Do. do. for girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) *Schools of Art (Drawing).*																														
GOVERNMENT.																														
Teachers' College Special Drawing class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbakónam Art class	...	72	3	13	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
BOARD.																														
Vizagapatam Municipal Drawing class ...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizianagram do. do. ...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Srírangam do. do. ...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																														
Black Town Presentation Convent Drawing class	...	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX E—*continued.*

Technical, industrial or art schools and classes on the 31*st March* 1899—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1898.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1899.	Civil engineering.									Mechanical engineering.		Electrical engineering and practical telegraphy.	Physical science, electricity and magnetism.	Sanitary science.	Agriculture.	Commerce.					
			Building materials and construction.	Building drawing and estimating.	Hydraulics and irrigation works.	Earthwork and road-making.	Surveying and levelling.	Mensuration.	Practical, plane and solid geometry.	Carpentry.	Wood turning.	Machine drawing.	Fitter's work.			Hygiene.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial correspondence.	Banking.	Commercial geography.	Short-hand.	Type-writing.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
HIGHER CLASS INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL OR ART SCHOOLS—cont.																							
(2) *Schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme*—cont.																							
(*c*) *Schools of Engineering.*																							
GOVERNMENT.																							
School of Engineering	170	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
AIDED.																							
Vizagapatam London Mission Special class ...	19	37	3	37	...	9	37	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*d*) *Schools of Electrical Engineering.*																							
UNAIDED.																							
Madras Probert's Telegraph Training Institution	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*e*) *Schools of Commerce.*																							
GOVERNMENT.																							
Calicut School of Commerce	44	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	13	7	9	17	23
BOARD.																							
Bimlipatam Municipal Technical class ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
AIDED.																							
Bellary Wardlaw College Short-hand class ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Madras Young Men's Christian Association class	99	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	48	48	...	42	45

Washermanpet H. B. Grigg's Commercial Night class	22	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	...	...	...	...
Madura Native College Short-hand class	36	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Do. A. M. High School Technical class.	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...
(f) Schools of Printing.																							
AIDED.																							
* Government Press Technical class	92	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial school	27	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(g) Schools of Textile industries.																							
AIDED.																							
Guntúr Industrial school for Muhammadan women	27	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puttúr S.P.G. Industrial school for women	27	16	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,283	1,386	3	37	...	9	37	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	104	58	9	92	68
LOWER CLASS INDUSTRIAL OR ART SCHOOLS.																							
BOARD.																							
Tinnevelly Industrial school	46	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																							
Tallapudi Industrial school	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Industrial school	9	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thousand Lights Native Ragged Industrial school	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Manamadura Industrial school	6	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem London Mission school	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irangalúr S.P.G. Industrial school	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kudankulam Industrial school	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED.																							
Madras Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage	56	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thousand Lights Native Ragged Industrial school	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irangalúr S.P.G. Industrial school	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kudankulam Industrial school	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	213	253	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Teaches also machine work to 4, typecasting to 5.

APPENDIX E—*continued.*

Technical, industrial or art schools and classes on the 31st March 1899—continued.

Name of Institution.	Music.	Drawing.						Jeweller's work.		Printing, book-binding, &c.					Wood work and metal work.			Leather work.	Textile fabrics.							Tailoring and dress-making.		Glass and pottery.	Approximate value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
		Free-hand outline drawing.	Design.	Geometrical drawing.	Painting.	Modelling.	Wood-engraving.	Jeweller's work.	Silversmith's work.	Compositor's work.	Proof-reader's work.	Press-work.	Book-binding.	Stereotyping.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmith's work.	Rattan-work.	Boot and shoe making.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	White embroidery.	Tape-making.	Hand-knitting.	Embroidery.	Tailoring.	Dress-making.	Pottery and porcelain manufacture.			
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
HIGHER CLASS INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL OR ART SCHOOLS—cont.																													Rs.	Rs.	
(2) *Schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme*—cont.																															
(c) *Schools of Engineering.*																															
GOVERNMENT.																															
School of Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																															
Vizagapatam London Mission Special class.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(d) *Schools of Electrical Engineering.*																															
UNAIDED.																															
Madras Probert's Telegraph training Institution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) *Schools of Commerce.*																															
GOVERNMENT.																															
Calicut School of Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
BOARD.																															
Bimlipatam Municipal Technical class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																															
Bellary Wardlaw College Short-hand class...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Young Men's Christian Association class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

Washermanpet H. B. Grigg's Commercial Night class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Madura Native College Short-hand class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura A.M. High School Technical class.	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(f) Schools of Printing.																														
AIDED.																														
Government Press Technical class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	33	4	23	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,610	1,530	...
(g) Schools of Textile industries.																														
AIDED.																														
Guntúr Industrial school for Muhammadan women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	1,575	2,150	2
Puttúr S.P.G. Industrial school for women...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	100	4
Total ...	296	352	3	13	4	4	4	...	...	52	33	4	32	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	3,310	3,780	45
LOWER CLASS INDUSTRIAL OR ART SCHOOLS.																														
BOARD.																														
Tinnevelly Industrial school	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,725	1222	...
AIDED.																														
Tallapudi Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thousand Lights Native Ragged Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600	1,987	...
Manamadura Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	775	2,670	...
Salem London Mission school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	1,399	...
Irangalúr S.P.G. Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	...
Kudankulam Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	156	...
UNAIDED.																														
Madras Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thousand Lights Native Ragged Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irangalúr S.P.G. Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kudankulam Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	6,720	7,439	...

APPENDIX E—*continued.*

Technical, industrial or art schools and classes on the 31*st March* 1899—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1898.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1899.	Civil engineering.									Mechanical engineering.		Electrical engineering and practical telegraphy.	Physical science, electricity and magnetism.	Sanitary science	Agriculture.	Commerce.					
			Building materials and construction.	Building drawing and estimating.	Hydraulics and irrigation works.	Earthwork and road making.	Surveying and levelling.	Mensuration.	Practical plane and solid geometry.	Carpentry.	Wood turning.	Machine drawing.	Fitter's work.			Hygiene.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial correspondence.	Banking.	Commercial geography.	Short-hand.	Type-writing.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
OTHER SCHOOLS TO WHICH TECHNICAL OR INDUSTRIAL CLASSES ARE ATTACHED.																							
Ganjám.																							
BOARD.																							
Chicacole Municipal High school	38	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Vizagapatam.																							
UNAIDED.																							
Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' High school ...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rau's College	41	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gódávari.																							
GOVERNMENT.																							
Rajahmundry College	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary.																							
AIDED.																							
Bellary Protestant Orphanage	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Madras.																							
AIDED.																							
Vepery Presentation Convent First school ...	127	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Second school.	59	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egmore Civil Female Orphan Asylum ...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Military do. do. ...	62	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput.																							
GOVERNMENT.																							
Saidapet Teachers' College Gymnasium ...	29	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Reformatory School, Chingleput	151	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Tanjore.																							
AIDED.																							
Kumbakónam Chakrapani Sannadhi A.-V. school	124	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly.																							
BOARD.																							
Srírangam Gymnastic class	3	10	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Nilgiris.																							
GOVERNMENT.																							
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum	59	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total ...	730	719	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	128	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	4,664	4,436	3	50	...	19	59	43	2	582	73	7	19	60	36	176	66	241	181	67	12	116	94

* Teaches also tape-making to 10 students, woodcarving to 3, sawing to 3, kalloying to 5 and gardening to 21 students.

APPENDIX E—*continued.*

Technical, industrial or art schools and classes on the 31*st March* 1899—continued.

Name of Institution.	Drawing.							Jeweller's work.		Printing, book-binding, &c.					Wood work and metal work.			Leather work.	Textile fabrics.							Tailoring and dress-making.		Glass and pottery.	Approximate value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
	Music.	Free-hand outline drawing.	Design.	Geometrical drawing.	Painting.	Modelling.	Wood-engraving.	Jeweller's work.	Silversmith's work.	Compositor's work.	Proof-reader's work.	Press-work.	Book-binding.	Stereotyping.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmith's work.	Rattan-work.	Boot and shoe-making.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	White embroidery.	Tape-making.	Hand-knitting.	Embroidery.	Tailoring.	Dress-making.	Pottery and porcelain manufacture.			
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
																													RS.	RS	
OTHER SCHOOLS TO WHICH TECHNICAL OR INDUSTRIAL CLASSES ARE ATTACHED.																															
Ganjám.																															
BOARD.																															
Chicacole Municipal High School	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	63	...
Vizagapatam.																															
UNAIDED.																															
Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' High school ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...
Vizagapatam Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rau's College	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	964	1
Gódávari.																															
GOVERNMENT.																															
Rajahmundry College	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	25	11	...
Bellary.																															
AIDED.																															
Bellary Protestant Orphanage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...

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APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the chief industries in each district and the special subjects in which instruction is provided for.

Districts.	Chief local industries.	Industrial or technical schools.	Subjects taught in the schools.	Classes of community attending the schools.						
				Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas.	Others.
Ganjám ...	Cotton spinning and weaving. Silk-weaving. Mat-making. Metal work.	Chicacole Municipal High school.	Carpentry	...	...	2	14	27	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	Cotton spinning and weaving. Mat-making. Metal work. Ivory and horn work. Lacquer work. Sandalwood work.	Vizagapatam Municipal Drawing class.	Drawing	...	2	5	9	14	...	...
		Vizianagram Municipal Drawing class.	Do.	...	...	2	9	23	...	...
		Bimlipatam Municipal High school.	Commercial subjects	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
		Vizagapatam L.M. Special class.	Engineering subjects and drawing	...	...	3	27	7	...	...
		Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' school.	Carpentry, and blacksmith's work	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rau's College.	Carpentry and cabinet-making	...	...	3	27	15	...	...
Gódávari ...	Cotton spinning and weaving. Carpet-weaving. Lacquer work. Dyeing. Metal work.	Rajahmundry College ...	Carpentry	...	...	...	25	6	...	...
Kistná	Printed cottons. Silk-weaving. Carpet-weaving. Mat-making. Metal work. Lacquer work. Dyeing.	Bezwada Industrial school ...	Carpentry, drawing and blacksmith's work.	...	7	10	..	14	6	...
		Guntúr Industrial school for Muhammadan women.	Indian embroidery	...	8	39	...	...	...	...
		Masulipatam Native Music class for boys.	Music	...	...	...	9	23	...	...
Kurnool ...	Cotton-weaving. Printed cottons. Silk-weaving. Carpet-weaving.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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APPENDIX F—*continued.*

Statement showing the chief industries in each district and the special subjects in which instruction is provided for—continued.

Districts.	Chief local industries.	Industrial or technical schools.	Subjects taught in the schools.	Classes of community attending the schools.						
				Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas.	Others.
Chingleput ...	Cotton spinning and weaving. Metal work. Paper-making. Dyeing.	St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar.	Mensuration, carpentry, book-keeping, drawing, tailoring, music, boot and shoe making.	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Teachers' College Gymnasium.	Drawing	...	1	...	10	4	...	...
		Reformatory school, Chingleput.	Wood-turning, cabinet-making, blacksmith's work, cotton-weaving, tape-making, tailoring and drawing.	...	2	22	2	93	21	9
North Arcot ...	Cotton spinning and weaving. Printed cottons. Carpet-weaving. Mat-making. Metal work. Ornamental fitting.	Arni Industrial school ...	Carpentry, blacksmith's work, printing, cotton-weaving and tailoring.	...	64	...	...	6	4	...
		Tirupati H.L.G. Mission school.	Mensuration and book-keeping.	...	...	...	14	5	...	...
South Arcot ...	Cotton spinning and weaving. Mat-making.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	Cotton spinning and weaving. Silk-weaving and silk dyeing. Printed cottons. Painted cloths. Carpet-weaving. Mat-making. Metal work. Pith goods. Gold and silver jewellery. Silver inlaid work.	Kumbakónam Art class ...	Drawing subjects	...	4	1	39	48	1	...
		Kumbakónam Chakrapani Sannadhi A.-V. Middle school.	Drawing	...	...	1	95	11	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	Cotton spinning and weaving. Printed cottons. Painted cloths. Metal work. Ivory and horn work.	St. Joseph's College special classes.	Practical telegraphy and commercial subjects.	1	12	1	51	15	...	...
		Puttúr S.P.G. Boys' Industrial school.	Carpentry and tailoring	...	32	...	...	8	...	...
		A.V.T. Institute, Trichinopoly.	Engineering and commercial subjects ...	...	9	2	41	21	...	...
		Srírangam Municipal Drawing class.	Drawing	...	...	...	5	4	...	...

	Cigar-making. Gold and silver jewellery. Shoe-making.	Puttúr S.P.G. Women's Industrial school. Irungalúr S.P.G. Industrial school.	Lace-making ... ... Do.	1 ...	15 13	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Madura	Cotton spinning and weaving. Painted cloths. Metal work. Soap-making. Lace-making.	Madura Technical Institute ... Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial school. Manamadura Industrial school. Madura Native College Shorthand class. Madura A.M. High school ...	Engineering, agriculture, drawing, wood work and metal work. Book-binding and compositor's work ... Carpentry ... ... Short-hand ... ... Book-keeping and commercial correspondence.	2	20 17 17 ... 6	53 ... ... 1 ...	40 ... ... 28 17	131 2 ... 1 7	17	... ...
Tinnevelly ...	Cotton-weaving. Mat-making. Jaggery-making. Metal work.	Nazareth Art Industrial school for boys. Nazareth Art Industrial school for girls. Tuticorin S.P.G. Music class ... Tinnevelly Industrial school ... Kudankulam Industrial school.	Drawing, carpentry, fitter's work, cabinet-making, blacksmith's work, textile industries and tailoring. Lace-making and Indian embroidery ... Music ... ... Carpentry, blacksmith's work and rattan work. Lace-making	... ...	151 28 12 2 35	... ... 13 ...	2	7 ... ... 31 ...	... ... 1 ...	... ...
Coimbatore ...	Cotton spinning and weaving. Printed cottons. Painted cloths. Silk-weaving. Carpet-weaving. Metal work. Leather-tanning and leather work. Jaggery-making. Mat-making. Rope-making.	Karúr Wesleyan Mission Industrial school.	Carpentry, drawing, blacksmith's work, rattan work, cotton-weaving and music.	...	85	...	1	2	2	...
Salem	Cotton spinning and weaving. Printed cottons. Mat-making. Metal work.	Salem London Mission school...	Carpentry	...	8	1	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	.....	Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.	Music and carpentry	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	Mat-making. Metal work. Cotton-weaving.	School of Commerce, Calicut ...	Commercial subjects	9	1	33	22	19	...	...
South Canara ...	Cotton-weaving (ordinary). Metal work (goldsmith's). Brick and tile making. Printing. Book-binding. Engineering.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX G.

Return of expenditure on scholarships in other than training institutions during 1898-99.

Institutions.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
I.—Colleges, General.						
Government.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rajahmundry College	268	...	...	450	...	718
Presidency do.	2,537	...	...	...	942	3,479
Kumbakónam do.	658	...	...	...	292	950
Mangalore do.	263	...	...	...	50	313
Total	3,726	...	...	450	1,284	5,460
Board.						
Salem College	344	...	...	...	...	344
Palghat Victoria College	113	...	...	...	...	113
Tellicherry Brennen College	140	...	...	...	67	207
Total	597	...	...	...	67	664
Aided.						
Kallikota College, Berhampur	252	...	...	...	232	484
Vizagapatam Hindu College	120	...	...	...	204	324
Pittapuram Rajah's College, Cocanada	35	...	...	...	236	271
Masulipatam Noble College	200	...	...	...	...	200
Ongole A.B.M. College	...	...	...	...	136	136
Madras Christian College	* 1,032 868	...	...	...	4,398	6,298
Pachaiyappa's College	198	...	...	...	396	594
Vepery Doveton College	378	...	...	...	416	794
Madras St. Mary's College	70	...	...	...	...	70
Madras C.S.M. College	* 196 42	...	...	...	392	630
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission College	224	...	...	431	140	795
Bellary Wardlaw College	98	...	...	...	...	98
Cuddalore St. Joseph's College	* 112 158	...	...	...	224	494
Tanjore St. Peter's College	210	...	...	...	...	210
Mannárgudi Wesleyan Mission College	...	...	...	...	216	216
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College	* 416 229	...	...	...	1,106	1,751
Trichinopoly S.P.G. College	* 498 338	...	...	...	996	1,832
Madura Native College	138	...	...	...	...	138
Tinnevelly Hindu College	224	...	...	...	...	224
Tinnevelly C.M.S. College	196	...	...	...	...	196
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker College	168	...	...	...	...	168
Mangalore St. Aloysius' College	374	...	...	...	871	1,245
Total	6,774	...	...	431	9,963	17,168
Unaided.						
Parlákimedi Rajah's College	98	...	...	...	514	612
Vizianagram Maharajah's College	338	...	...	...	434	772
Total	436	...	...	...	948	1,384
Total, Colleges, General	11,533	...	...	881	12,262	24,676
II.—Colleges, Professional.						
Government.						
Madras Law College	379	...	...	...	210	589
College of Engineering	3,025	...	...	...	...	3,025
College of Agriculture	3,453	...	...	...	...	3,453
Total, Colleges, Professional	6,857	...	...	...	210	7,067
III.—Schools, General.						
Government.						
Parlákimedi Agency Schools	561	...	...	...	...	561
Government Hindu Girls' School, Chatrapur.	12	...	...	...	...	12
Do. do. Berhampur.	12	...	...	...	...	12
Government Middle School, Gunupur	48	...	...	...	...	48

* Grants-in-aid.

APPENDIX G—*continued.*

Return of expenditure on scholarships in other than training institutions during 1898–99—continued.

Institutions.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
III.—Schools, General—*continued.*						
Government—continued.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government S.R. School, Jaltar	72	...	...	...	...	72
Do. do. Ragada	60	...	..	...	...	60
Government Hindu Girls' School, Narsapur.	12	...	...	...	...	12
Do. do. Adóni ...	8	...	...	...	...	8
Government Girls' School, Ongole	36	...	...	...	...	36
Do. do. Ranganayakspet.	84	...	...	...	...	84
Do. do. Nellore Town ...	9	...	...	...	...	9
Do. do. Mulapet (Hindu).	30	...	...	...	...	30
Government Madrasa-i-azam	420	...	...	...	36	456
Muhammadan Branch Training School ...	72	...	...	...	...	72
Government Girls' School, Kumbakónam ...	23	...	...	...	...	23
Do. do. Karaṇṭattangudi.	12	...	...	...	...	12
Do. do. Srirangam ...	22	...	...	...	...	22
Do. do. Madura	24	...	...	...	...	24
Do. do. Dindigul	24	...	...	...	...	24
Do. do. Salem	13	...	...	...	...	13
Do. do. Námakkal ...	30	...	...	...	...	30
Government Training School, Calicut ...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Government Girls' School, Kanathur ...	127	...	...	...	...	127
Do. do. Tiruvangod ...	190	...	...	...	...	190
Government Town Girls' School, Tellicherry.	147	...	...	...	...	147
Government Moyan Training School for Girls, Calicut	212	...	...	...	...	212
Government High School, Mangalore ...	51	...	...	...	...	51
Total ...	2,314	...	...	...	36	2,350
Board.						
Chicacole Municipal High School	220	...	...	...	...	220
Berhampur Municipal Middle School ...	48	...	...	...	...	48
Bimlipatam Municipal High School	48	...	...	...	...	48
Pittapur Board Middle School	36	...	...	...	...	36
Tuni do.	24	...	...	...	...	24
Bellary Municipal High School	115	...	...	...	..	115
Anantapur Board Middle School	102	...	...	...	...	102
Cuddapah do.	122	...	...	...	...	122
Badvel do.	20	...	...	...	...	20
Walajapet Municipal High School	48	...	...	...	...	48
Tiruvalur Board High School	110	...	...	...	...	110
Máyavaram Municipal High School	128	...	...	...	...	128
Trichinopoly Municipal Muhammadan Middle School	376	...	...	...	...	376
Pollachi Board Middle School	30	...	...	...	...	30
Dhárápuram Board High School	24	...	...	...	...	24
Salem Municipal College	60	...	...	...	...	60
Tiruppattúr Municipal High School ...	98	...	...	...	..	98
Námakkal Board High School	122	...	...	...	...	122
Ootacamund Breek's Memorial High School.	...	...	...	140	...	140
Cannanore Municipal High School	208	...	...	...	...	208
Tellicherry Brennen College	244	...	...	...	...	244
Tiruvangod Municipal Middle School ...	24	...	...	..	...	24
Manjéri Board Middle School	55	...	...	...	...	55
Angádipuram do.	119	...	...	...	...	119
Betatnad do.	48	...	...	...	...	48
Total ...	2,429	...	...	140	...	2,569
Aided.						
Kallikota College, Berhampur	458	...	...	...	...	458
Onslow Institution, Chatrapur	...	...	...	...	109	109
Mandesa Sri Rajah's Middle School	30	...	...	...	...	30
Vizagapatam London Mission High School ...	75	...	...	90	...	165
Bobbili Rajah's High School	24	...	...	...	...	24
Bobbili C.M.S. Girls' School	44	...	...	...	...	44
Kottapeta L.M. Native Girls' School ...	22	...	...	...	...	22
Chengalrowpeta Hope Hall Caste Girls' School	50	...	...	...	...	50
Pithápuram Rajah's College, Cocanada ...	132	...	...	...	332	464
Ellore C.M.S. High School	60	...	...	...	...	60
Masulipatam Noble College	137	...	...	...	...	137
Masulipatam Hindu High School	40	...	...	...	228	268
Bezwada C.M.S. High School	345	...	...	...	...	345

APPENDIX G—*continued.*

Return of expenditure on scholarships in other than training institutions during 1898-99—continued.

Institutions.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
III.—Schools, General—*continued.*						
Aided—continued.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bellary Wardlaw College	176	...	...	...	...	176
Nellore F.C.M. High School	50	...	...	...	...	50
Ongole A.B.M. College	...	...	...	...	156	156
Nellore Venkatagiri Rajah's High School	50	...	...	...	...	50
Tiruppupalem A.B.M. Caste Girls' School	36	...	...	...	...	36
Ongole A.B.M. Boarding Girls' School	* 513	...	...	930	...	1,443
Nellore do. do.	* 232	...	...	524	...	756
Madras Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	* 32	...	...	...	1,112	1,144
Rayapet Harris High School	1,132	...	...	...	396	1,528
Triplicane Aryan High School	89	...	...	...	...	89
Thousand Lights Native Ragged School	42	...	...	...	80	122
Madras C.S.M. College	* 216 28	...	...	...	432	676
Madras F.C.M. High School	84	...	...	...	...	84
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission College	268	...	...	...	...	268
Triplicane Hindu High School	72	...	...	...	...	72
Madras Pachaiyappa's High School	...	...	...	...	238	238
Mailapur Native Middle School	77	...	...	...	...	77
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding School	123	...	...	...	...	123
Vepery London Mission Girls' Boarding High School	* 18 568	...	...	36	...	622
Black Town Maharajah's Girls' School	12	...	...	36	...	48
Cassimode F.C.M. Boarding Girls' School	153	...	...	...	...	153
Madurántakam Hindu High School	54	...	...	...	...	54
Chingleput Native High School	54	...	...	...	...	54
Chittoor A.M. Practising Girls' School	64	...	...	...	...	64
Chittoor A.M.L.S. Girls' School	72	...	...	...	...	72
Cuddalore Town College	48	...	...	...	...	48
Cuddalore R.C. Practising Girls' School	24	...	...	...	...	24
Tanjore Kalyanasundaram High School	169	...	...	...	...	169
Tiruvadi Central High School	135	...	...	...	344	479
Kumbakónam Chakrapani Sannadhi High School	30	...	...	...	...	30
Kumbakónam Native High School	98	...	...	...	...	98
Tanjore Lutheran Mission Girls' School	56	...	...	...	...	56
Tanjore S.P.G. Lady Napier Girls' School	224	...	...	...	...	224
Tanjore R.C. St. Anthony's Girls' School	12	...	...	...	...	12
Negapatam Wesleyan Mission Perumal Kovil Street Girls' School	18	...	...	...	...	18
Manambuchavadi S.P.G. Girls' School	– 10	...	...	...	10	...
Trichinopoly National High School	...	...	...	...	47	47
Trichinopoly S.P.G. College and Branch School	234	...	...	...	...	234
Ariyalúr Rajah's Lower Secondary School	36	...	...	...	...	36
Trichinopoly W.M. Lady Hobart Girls' School	36	...	...	...	...	36
Puttur S.P.G.L.S. Girls' School	102	...	...	...	...	102
Madura Native College	321	...	...	...	...	321
Pasumalai College	148	...	...	...	...	148
Madura A.M. High School	120	...	...	...	...	120
Madura Setupathi High School	48	...	...	...	...	48
Madura A.M. Girls' do.	396	...	...	...	...	396
Madura A.M. Practising Girls' School	* 175	...	...	...	351	526
Palamcottah C.M.S. High School	60	...	...	...	...	60
Palamcottah St. Francis Xavier's High School	84	...	...	...	...	84
Megnanapuram C.M.S. High School	279	...	...	...	...	279
Tinnevelly Hindu College	108	...	...	...	...	108
Tinnevelly C.M.S. College	98	...	...	...	...	98
Pannaivalai C.M.S. Boarding School	48	...	...	...	...	48
Sakshiayapuram C.M.S. Middle School	48	...	...	...	...	48
Idayangudi S.P.G. Lower Secondary School	40	...	...	...	...	40
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker High School	* 216 682	...	...	...	432	1,330
Nazareth St. John's Girls' High School	576	...	...	...	...	576
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Practising Girls' L.S. School	* 282 332	...	...	...	564	1,178
Nazareth St. John's Practising School for Girls	282	...	...	...	...	282
Palamcottah C.M.S. Girls' Boarding School	* 216 186	...	...	...	432	834
Idyangudi S.P.G.L.S. Girls' School	8	...	...	...	...	8
Megnanapuram Elliot Tuxford Girls' Boarding School	48	...	...	...	...	48
Nallur C.M.S. Girls' Boarding School	* 117	...	...	...	234	351
Tenkási C.M.S. Hindu Girls' School	26	...	...	...	...	26

* Grants-in-aid.

APPENDIX G—*continued.*

Return of expenditure on scholarships in other than training institutions during 1898-99—continued.

Institutions.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
III.—Schools, General—*continued.*						
Aided—continued.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sakshiayapuram C.M.S. Girls' Boarding School	24	...	...	...	...	24
Coimbatore St. Michael's College	50	...	...	...	...	50
Coimbatore College	196	...	...	...	266	462
Coimbatore European Convent Girls' School.	60	...	...	...	...	60
Coimbatore Stanes' Girls' High School	...	...	...	...	60	60
Coonoor St. Antony's High School	30	...	...	...	...	30
Coonoor St. Joseph's High School	50	...	...	...	...	50
Ootacamund C.E.Z.M. Hobart Girls' School	* 36	...	...	...	72	108
Palghat B.G.M. High School	192	...	...	...	...	192
Calicut do.	136	...	...	...	...	136
Tellicherry do.	36	...	...	...	...	36
Cochin Santa Cruz High School	28	...	...	...	...	28
Anjengo St. Joseph's High School	25	...	...	...	...	25
Calicut St. Joseph's Poor European Convent Girls' School	331	...	...	...	...	331
Calicut St. Joseph's Native Convent Girls' School	180	...	...	...	...	180
Tellicherry School of the Sacred Heart	53	...	...	...	32	85
Cannanore St. Teresa's School	16	...	...	...	86	102
Canara High School, Mangalore	280	...	...	...	...	280
Bantval B.G.M.L.S. School	49	...	...	...	...	49
Udipi Christian High School	24	...	...	...	...	24
Mangalore St. Ann's Girls' High School	576	...	...	...	...	576
Mangalore St. Ann's Practising School for Girls	276	...	...	...	...	276
Mangalore B.G.M. Balmatta Girls' School	25	...	...	...	129	154
Mangalore Victoria Girls' School	48	...	...	...	...	48
Total	14,509	...	...	1,616	6,142	22,267
Unaided.						
Parlákimedi Rajah's College	90	...	...	...	...	90
Total	90	...	...	...	...	90
Total, Schools, General	19,342	...	...	1,756	6,178	27,276
IV.—Schools, Special.						
Government.						
College of Engineering	* 27 627	...	...	...	130	784
Madras School of Arts	2,198	767	...	...	...	2,965
Madras Medical School	6,066	...	...	...	...	6,066
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum	...	...	...	...	2,304	2,304
Calicut School of Commerce	509	...	...	...	27	536
Total	9,427	767	...	...	2,461	12,655
Board.						
Bezwada Board Industrial School	...	1,978	...	...	...	1,978
Tanjore Prince of Wales' Medical School	...	592	1,020	...	...	1,612
Madura Technical Institute	* 642 253	2,898	...	...	...	3,793
Tinnevelly do.	...	1,708	...	...	...	1,708
Total	895	7,176	1,020	...	...	9,091
Aided.						
Vizagapatam Hindu College	...	...	...	...	66	66
Young Men's Christian Association	* 1,470	...	...	...	...	1,470
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School.	338 * 1,921	...	...	...	...	2,259
Madras Short-hand Writers' Association	63	...	...	...	...	63
Madras School of Music	84	...	...	...	201	285
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College	* 1,292 56	...	...	...	...	1,348

* Grants-in-aid.

APPENDIX G—*continued.*

Return of expenditure on scholarships in other than training institutions during 1898-99—continued.

Institutions.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
IV.—SCHOOLS, SPECIAL—*continued.*						
Aided—continued.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Puttur S.P.G. Boarding Industrial School ...	201	36	...	...	...	237
Trichinopoly S.P.G. Girls' Industrial School...	141	...	...	...	...	141
Madura A.M. High School	* 195 32	...	...	...	...	227
Madura Native College	* 527	...	...	...	...	527
Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial School	...	...	...	...	765	765
Nazareth Art Industrial School for Boys.	* 1,011 863	...	...	...	...	1,874
Nazareth Art Industrial School for Girls ...	504	...	...	...	...	504
Karúr Wesleyan Mission Industrial School.	* 1,268 1,579	...	97	...	...	2,944
Salem London Mission Industrial School ...	...	...	...	48	261	309
Total ...	11,545	36	97	48	1,293	13,019
Total, Schools, Special ...	21,867	7,979	1,117	48	3,754	34,765
Grand total ...	59,599	7,979	1,117	2,685	22,404	93,784

* Grants-in-aid.

APPENDIX H.

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1898–99.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members o visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Ganjám.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
e Town Hall Committee, Chicacole.	For the improvement of the Committee and the public at large in political, social, physical, intellectual, religious and general matters.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	40	...	...	40	No ...	25th Feb. 1894.
udents' Association, Chicacole.	Moral and intellectual development.	...	...	30 15 6	30 15 6	39	...	...	39	No ...	26th Aug. 1891.
eading Room, Parlákimedi.	Intellectual and literary improvement of members.	...	...	198 3 0	198 3 0	24	...	...	24	No ...	1882.
tka Hiteshini Samáj, Parlákimedi.	Improvement of social and political condition of Uriyas.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	No ...	1884.
Madras Uriya Educational Committee, Parlákimedi.	Furtherance of education among Uriyas.	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	No ...	1891.
Raja's College, Parlákimedi, (Boys' Library).	Improvement of education of the pupils of the College.	...	...	265 0 9	265 0 9	...	...	480	480	No ...	20th July 1886.
Raja's College Parlákimidi, (Students' Society).	Intellectual and moral improvement of members.	...	...	14 13 6	14 13 6	4	...	8	12	No ...	8th Mar. 1890.
Utkal Vidyá Vardhani Samáj, Parlákimedi.	Improvement of education of Uriyas.	...	4 0 0	20 14 0	24 14 0	8	...	10	18	No ...	5th June 1893.
Reading Room, Chatrapur ...	Paper circulation ...	...	...	109 8 0	109 8 0	14	...	...	14	No ...	.....
Vaisya Sangham, Berhampur.	Mental and moral improvement, religious learning and social advancement.	...	39 12 0	13 15 0	53 11 0	11	...	...	11	No ...	8th Mar. 1896.
Reading Room, Aska	Reading Newspapers and some recreation.	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	About 1887.
Berhampur Association ...	Literary and public ...	...	...	15 8 0	15 8 0	26	...	...	26	No ...	About the year 1870 or so.
Vizagapatam.											
Reading Room, Yellamanchili.	For improvement of the members.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	Feb. 1893.
Hindu Reading Room, Narsapatam.	Do.	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	Nov. 1893.
Sri Venkata Anandavardhani Sabha, Kassimkota.	Do.	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	Sept. 1896.
Reading Room, Chodavaram.	Do.	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	1891.
K. Ramalinga Sastri's Tennis Court Club, Chodavaram.	For bodily exercise ...	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	6	...	...	6	No ...	1896.
The Victoria Jubilee Club, Parvatipur.	Mutual improvement of members.	...	...	198 13 3	198 13 3	32	...	...	32	No ...	1887.
Reading Room, Palakonda.	For instruction, amusement and recreation.	...	...	195 4 0	195 4 0	18	10	6	34	No ...	1882.
Saraswati Samáj, Bimlipatam	Literary and physical improvement.	...	170 0 0	291 12 0	461 12 0	465	...	...	465	No ...	1889.
Young Men's Association ...	Do.	...	Rs. 70 6 0 and 2 tolas of gold Rs. (42-5)	68 2 0	180 13 0	56	...	18	74	No ...	May 1896.
Gódávari.											
The Jubilee Public Library and Reading Room, Rajahmundry.	Mental, moral and social improvement of its members.	102 8 0	...	587 8 8	690 0 8	78	...	...	78	Yes ...	14th Sept. 1894.
Literary Association, Cocanada.	Do.	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	54	...	...	54	No ...	1877.
Mutual improvement Society, Peddapur.	Do.	...	...	164 0 0	164 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	Feb. 1898.
Peddanna Sholapuramma Town Hall and Reading Room, Narsapuram.	Do.	...	...	246 0 0	246 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	5th Mar. 1897.
Humes' Association, Kopella.	Do.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	10th Mar. 1895.
Balasamájam, Yenamadurru.	Do.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	15	...	12	27	No ...	18th Jan. 1897.
Navaroji Association, Undi.	Do.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	11	...	...	11	No ...	1893.
Teachers' Association, Pavaru.	For the improvement of primary education and mutual improvement.	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	No ...	31st May 1896.
Teachers' Association, Ramachandrapuram.	Do.	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	18	...	...	18	No ...	1st Sept. 1898.
Teachers' Association, Vedurupaka.	Do.	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	No ...	7th Feb. 1897.
Teachers' Association, Razole	Do.	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	18	...	...	18	No ...	1st April 1897.
Teachers' Association, Nagaram.	Do.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	No ...	1st Feb. 1897.
Teachers' Association, Achanta.	Do.	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1st April 1897.
Teachers' Association, Podur.	Do.	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	1st April 1887.
Teachers' Association, Bhimavaram.	Do.	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	10th Mar. 1898.

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1898-99—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Gódávari—cont.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Teachers' Association, Akividu	For the improvement of primary education and mutual improvement.	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	25th Oct. 18
Teachers' Association, Ganapavaram.	Do.	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1st Mar. 189
Teachers' Association, Amalapuram.	Do.	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1st July 189
Teachers' Association, Podogattapalli.	Do.	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	1st Jan. 189
Teachers' Association, Ambajipeta.	Do.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	No ...	1st Jan. 1898.
Teachers' Association Mummidivaram.	Do.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	No ...	1st June 1897.
Teachers' Association, Allavaram.	Do.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	No ...	1st June 1897.
Teachers' Association, Tattaramudi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	No ...	1st June 1897.
Teachers' Association, Polamur.	Do.	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	22	...	...	22	No ...	17th Feb. 189
People's Association, Yenamadurru.	For the improvement of literature.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	24	...	...	24	No ...	16th July 1893
Teachers' Association, Rajahmundry.	For the improvement of the professional and intellectual qualifications of the teachers in Girls' schools.	...	...	49 6 0	49 6 0	45	2	...	47	No ...	11th Mar. 1895
Teachers' Association, Ellore.	Do.	...	...	...	...	16	3	3	22	No ...	16th Mar. 1895
Kistna.											
Vijayavada Sabha, Bezwada.	To cultivate good habits and promote literary knowledge.	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	70	No ...	Aug. 1886.
C.M.S. High School Literary Society, Bezwada.	Do.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	45	45	No ...	1886.
Social Club, Bezwada ...	Do.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	July 1891.
Buckinghampeta Reading Room, Bezwada.	Do.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	Oct. 1894.
Durvurthinsava Samájam, Bezwada.	Do.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	40	...	...	40	No ...	1896.
Teachers' Association, Guntúr.	For the improvement of primary education.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	No ...	28th Nov. 1891.
Mission Association, Guntúr.	Do.	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	33	8	8	49	No ...	1st July 1892.
Teachers' Association, Bapatla.	Do.	...	...	6 13 0	6 13 0	43	...	...	43	No ...	13th June 1896.
The Kistna Club, Masulipatam.	Advancement of intellectual and debating faculties.	...	...	564 0 0	564 0 0	36	...	...	36	No ...	1893.
Hindu Matha Bala Samájam, Masulipatam.	To further the cause of Hinduism.	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	44	...	30	74	No ...	Aug. 1890.
Teachers' Association, Bezwada.	For the improvement of primary education.	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	June 1898.
Diamond Jubilee Reading Room and Tennis Club attached to it, Narasaraopeta.	For the improvement of physical and moral culture.	...	...	242 4 0	242 4 0	34	...	...	34	No ...	13th Sept. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Vinukonda.	For the improvement of primary education.	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	2nd Dec. 1898.
Women Teachers' Association, Guntúr.	Improvement of teaching.	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	33	22	...	55	No ...	1892.
Women Teachers' Association, Bandar.	Do.	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	45	No ...	1897.
Kurnool.											
The Muhammadan Reading Room, Kurnool.	General improvement ...	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	Jan. 1896.
M.R.Ry. T. Chidambara Rau's Reading Room, Kurnool.	Do. ...	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1898.
M.R.Ry. Parthasarathi Mudaliyar's Reading Room, Kurnool.	Do. ...	...	...	10 0 0	100 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1898.
Reading Room, Nandyal ...	Do. ...	...	...	336 0 0	336 0 0	35	...	...	35	No ...	Feb. 1887.
Sri Venkatakrishna Vilayam Reading Room.	To improve moral and mental culture.	...	...	17 0 0	17 0 0	32	...	...	32	No ...	19th Nov. 1898.
Bellary.											
Students Reading Room, Bellary.	To improve mental, moral and spiritual culture.	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	10	...	20	30	No ...	Mar. 1896.
Sarasavinódhini Sabha, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0	50	...	10	60	No ...	April 1896.
Native Club, Bellary	Do.	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1880.
Reading Room, Collector's Office, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1885.
Progressive Union, Bellary ...	Do.	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	Mar. 1885.

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1898–99—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Bellary—cont.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
ung Men's Debating Club, Bellary.	To improve mental, moral and spiritual culture.	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	8	...	4	12	No ...	Jan. 1888.
ebating Club Reading Room, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	40	...	...	40	Yes ...	1889.
unmárga Samáj, Bellary ...	Do.	...	...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	100	...	20	120	No ...	April 1887.
ongress of Telugu Poets and Pandits, Bellary.	Do.	...	700 0 0	50 0 0	750 0 0	60	...	...	60	No ...	1897.
ardlaw College Dialectic Union, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	July 1895.
iamond Jubilee Reading Room, Adóni.	Do.	...	50 0 0	290 0 0	340 0 0	271	13	19	303	No ...	22nd June 1897.
eading Room, Yemmiganur.	Do.	...	...	42 0 0	42 0 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	1st Feb. 1898.
ekaji Venkataiya's Reading Room, Penukonda.	Do.	...	...	95 0 0	95 0 0	22	...	...	22	No ...	29th Mar. 1892.
eading Room, Hospet ...	Do.	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1892.
eading Room, Harpanahalli.	Do.	...	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1890.
eading Room, Hadagalli ...	Do.	...	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	1893.
eading Room, Kampti ...	Do.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	6	...	...	6	No ...	1893.
Anantapur.											
eading Room, Anantapur ...	Literary, social and physical improvement of its members.	...	...	130 1 9	130 1 9	45	...	...	45	No ...	1884.
eachers' Association of Penukonda L.S. School.	Do.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	9th Mar. 1895.
Cuddapah.											
iterary Association, Cuddapah.	Social, moral, mental and intellectual improvement.	...	...	437 13 0	437 13 0	68	...	...	68	No ...	1882.
eading Room, Proddatúr ...	Do.	...	...	145 0 0	145 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1885.
ulivendla Literary Society ...	Do.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	1893.
adiri Mutual Improvement Society.	Do.	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	17	...	...	17	No ...	1890.
adanapalle Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society.	Literary improvement ...	...	...	...	...	10	...	65	75	No ...	1886.
adanapalle Hindu Association.	Do.	...	...	168 0 0	168 0 0	23	...	...	23	No ...	1887.
locutio. Society, Madanapalle.	To train the members in power of Elocution.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	15	...	17	32	No ...	1894.
merican Arcot Mission Reading Room, Madanapalle.	To spread information ...	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	15	...	5	20	No ...	1870.
ayalpad Students' Union P.V.C. School.	To improve English and Telugu knowledge of members.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6	...	35	41	No ...	1896.
opular Scientific Literary Association, Vayalpad.	To popularize scientific truths among the masses.	...	...	...	...	10	5	35	50	No ...	1896.
Nellore.											
eading Room, Mulapet ...	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	204 0	204 0 0	33	...	...	33	No ...	1896.
eading Room and Library, Ongole.	Newspapers and Journal reading and innocent indoor and outdoor games.	...	...	131 0 0	131 0 0	30	1	...	31	No ...	1st Mar. 1891.
he Ongole Literary and Dramatic Union.	Development of gifts in essay writing, debate and impersonation.	...	...	40 8 0	40 8 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	28th Mar. 1897.
eachers' Association, Juvvalapalem, Ongole Taluk.	General improvement of the teachers.	...	...	2 1 3	2 1 3	10	...	...	10	No ...	30th Nov. 1896.
eachers' Association, Inamanamalluv, Ongole Taluk.	Do.	...	...	0 5 6	0 5 6	11	...	...	11	No ...	28th Feb. 1897.
eachers' Association, Chennakurti, Ongole Taluk.	Do.	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	24th Mar. 1897.
eachers' Association, Maddulur.	Do.	...	...	2 11 0	2 11 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	28th Mar. 1897.
eachers' Association attached to the Government Training School, Ongole.	For the improvement of the literary and professional knowledge of the students under training.	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	35	No ...	Feb. 1898.
eading Room and Maclean's Library, Nellore.	Literary and physical improvement.	...	...	390 0 0	390 0 0	48	...	...	48	No ...	1864.
ellore Girls' Schools Teachers' Association.	To improve the quality of teaching in girls' schools.	...	...	...	...	23	5	...	28	No ...	26th Oct. 1898.

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1898–99—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Madras.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
The Triplicane Literary Society.	Mental, moral and physical improvement.	...	...	580 0 3	580 0 3	98	...	...	98	No ...	1860.
The Christian Literature Society.	Educational	...	...	732 6 2	732 6 2	...	...	...	...	No ...	1858.
Religious Tract and Book Society.	To supply religious literature.	...	...	1,022 6 3	1,022 6 3	...	...	...	...	No ...	1818.
The Elephant Gate Association.	Mental, moral and social improvement.	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	10	7	3	20	No ...	1896.
Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	Scientific and literary ...	...	...	6,316 1 1	6,316 1 1	297	...	...	297	Yes ...	1818.
The Madras Progressive Union.	Moral and mental culture, social and literary improvement. Maintenance of a poor school.	...	...	27 4 0	27 4 0	28	...	...	28	Yes ...	1880.
The Madras Teachers' Guild.	The improvement of methods of teaching and the discussion of educational questions. The promotion of social intercourse between teachers.	...	...	558 4 0	558 4 0	237	1	...	238	Yes ...	1895.
Muhammadan Public Library.	For public benefit ...	420 0 0	43 2 7	112 0 0	575 2 7	1,352	...	112	1,464	Yes ...	1850.
The Debating Society, Nungambakam.	Mental, moral and social improvement of the members.	...	...	15 12 0	15 12 0	19	...	...	19	No ...	1st Jan. 1897.
The Theistic Library of the Southern India Brahma Samáj, with a Reading Room attached.	For the spread of knowledge on theism and on useful general subjects.	...	...	...	...	110	4	...	114	No ...	1864.
The Madras Moral Juvenile Association of the Brahmo Ragged School.	For the improvement of the morals of the children.	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	36	No ...	1889.
Madras Short-hand Writers' Association.	To give instruction in short-hand.	...	...	13 0 0	13 0 0	20	2	...	22	No ...	1895.
Vanniyakula Kshatrya Maha Sangam, Madras.	To educate the Vanniya caste boys and to deal with questions affecting the status of the Vanniyas.	...	735 12 0	5,152 11 8	5,888 7 8	352	...	...	352	Yes ...	April 1888.
Progressive Union and Free Reading Room and Library, Komaleswaranpet.	Moral, mental and social improvement.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	70	...	...	70	No ...	1885.
Muhammadan Association, Rayapet.	Improvement of the Muhammadan community socially, morally and intellectually.	...	...	96 8 0	96 8 0	56	...	...	56	No ...	1888.
The Muhammadan Literary Society, Madras.	The mental, moral, social and religious improvement of the members and the amelioration of the condition of the Muhammadan community in general.	...	...	338 5 3	338 5 3	57	...	...	57	No ...	1896.
Rayapet Reading Room and Rayapet Anna Library.	.....	...	...	176 9 0	176 9 0	3,602	405	...	4,007	No ...	1888.
South Indian Branch British Medical Association.	Discussion of medical and scientific subjects.	...	...	Rs. 20 for each Madras city member, Rs. 18 for each Moffusil member.	...	119	...	...	119	Yes ...	1884.
The Madras Debating Society.	Mental and moral improvement.	...	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	40	...	...	40	No ...	1877.
The Christian College Literary Society.	Do.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	40	...	...	40	No ...	1877.
The History Students' Union.	Promotion of historical knowledge.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1887.
The Philosophical Association.	Promotion of philosophical knowledge.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1887.
Dravida Bhashabhivirthi Sangam.	Encouragement of Tamil literature.	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1887.
Andrabhashabhiranjani ...	Encouragement of Telugu literature.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	28	...	...	28	No ...	1887.
The Bejan Society	Mental and moral improvement.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	35	...	...	35	No ...	1892.

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1898-99—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Madras—cont.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
eading Room, Egmore ...	Social, religious, physical, intellectual and moral improvement.	...	...	70 11 0	70 11 0	24	...	...	24	No ...	1st Oct. 1898.
ssociation of Women Teachers, Madras.	To stimulate interest in, and to promote a knowledge of, the art of teaching. To encourage sociability and co-operation among the members of the teaching staff.	...	...	183 0 0	183 0 0	...	70	...	70	Yes ...	2nd Nov. 1888.
Chingleput.											
The Best Law Library and Reading Room.	The study of law and literature.	...	...	336 0 0	336 0 0	26	...	...	26	No ...	Aug. 1893.
The Native High School Literary Association, Chingleput.	Mental, moral and social improvement.	...	...	47 1 2	47 1 2	20	...	54	74	No ...	April 1894.
The Free Church Mission Literary Society, Chingleput.	Do.	...	...	19 4 6	19 4 6	...	...	30	30	No ...	July 1896.
The Hindu Young Men's Association, Madurántakam.	Do.	...	18 4 3	10 4 7	28 8 10	...	...	62	62	No ...	29th Jan. 1892.
The Teachers' Association, Uttaramerur.	Improvement of teachers.	...	...	1 6 0	1 6 0	39	...	...	39	No ...	Oct. 1893.
The Teachers' Association, Conjeeveram.	Do.	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	Nov. 1896.
The Oriental Literary Institution, English Branch, Conjeeveram.	Mental, moral and social improvement of the members.	...	...	82 0 0	82 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	Mar. 1898.
The Pachaiyappa's Literary Society, Conjeeveram.	Do.	...	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	...	...	110	110	No ...	Sept. 1897.
Young Men's Literary Association, Saidapet.	Mental and moral improvement.	...	...	11 0 0	11 0 0	22	...	...	22	No ...	April 1897.
North Arcot.											
The North Arcot Teachers' Association.	Improvement of method of teaching and discussion of questions affecting education and the promotion of social intercourse.	...	...	11 8 0	11 8 0	13	...	...	13	No ...	1898.
Reading Room, Vellore Bar.	Improvement of legal and general knowledge.	...	...	182 8 0	182 8 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1892.
Union Club, Vellore	Physical, intellectual and moral advancement of members.	...	...	287 2 0	287 2 0	31	...	...	31	No ...	1895.
American Mission Reading Room, Vellore.	For general information and improvement.	...	60 0 0	...	60 0 0	7,440	...	...	7,440	No ...	1878.
American Mission Reading Room, Punganuru.	General diffusion of knowledge.	...	111 10 0	15 0 0	126 10 0	2,121	...	...	2,121	No ...	1891.
Chittoor Association	To promote the welfare of the country and union among the members. To help the diffusion of knowledge, social and literary and to encourage physical education among the members.	...	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	36	...	...	36	No ...	1881.
The Mission High School Union, Tirupati.	Moral and intellectual improvement.	...	...	10 9 6	10 9 6	11	...	...	11	No ...	1887.
The Mission High School Reading Room, Tirupati.	Do.	...	...	91 1 0	91 1 0	2,366	...	26,208	28,574	No ...	1888.
The Mission High School Athletic Club, Tirupati.	Physical improvement of teachers and pupils.	...	...	16 3 0	16 3 0	60	..	200	260	No ...	1893.
Reading Room and Library, Tirupati.	Social, mental and moral improvement.	...	...	476 0 0	476 0 0	98	...	...	98	No ...	1894.
American poor Mission Reading Room, Walajanagar.	Newspaper reading ...	...	65 10 0	24 4 0	89 14 0	3,889	...	1,050	4,939	No ...	1884.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Ranipettai.	Social, mental and moral improvement.	...	...	128 0 0	128 0 0	1,100	...	...	1,100	No ...	1887.
Theosophical Society Branch, Sholinghur.	For religious and philosophical discussions.	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	No ...	1891.
Union Club, Sholinghur ...	Cultivation and acquisition of knowledge, general and legal.	...	350 0 0	168 0 0	518 0 0	7	...	...	7	No ...	1898.
The Jubilee Memorial Reading Room, Sholinghur.	Newspaper reading ...	...	...	114 0 0	114 0 0	14	...	...	14	No ...	1890.
Madras Railway Literary Association, Arkonam.	The mental cultivation of its members by obtaining news.	...	4 8 11	471 15 0	476 7 11	70	3	...	73	No ...	1869.
G.S. Young Men's Library Society, Tirupati.	Social, mental and moral improvement.	...	...	104 6 0	104 6 0	19	...	86	105	No ...	1894.

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1898–99—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
North Arcot—cont.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Teachers' Association, Timiri.	Improvement of method of teaching and discussion of general subjects.	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	12	...	8	20	No ...	1st Mar. 1898.
Teachers' Association, Kalavai.	Do.	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	16	...	10	26	No ...	1st Mar. 1898.
Teachers' Association, Kelur.	Do.	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	No ...	9th Mar. 1898.
Anjuman-i-Nustati Islam ...	Promoting literature ...	...	...	46 0 0	46 0 0	51	...	15	66	No ...	1896.
Anjuman-i-Shankat-i-Islam.	Do. ...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1896.
Thrilinga Bhasha Poshini Sangham (Literary Society).	To improve mental, moral and literary knowledge.	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	July 1898.
Reading Room and Tennis Club, Chittoor.	Mental and physical culture.	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1889.
Women Teachers' Association, Vellore.	Improvement of teachers.	...	...	5 12 9	5 12 9	10	7	...	17	No ...	20th July 1895.
South Arcot.											
Union Club, Cuddalore ...	The social advancement and well-being of its members.	...	...	696 0 0	696 0 0	63	...	...	63	No ...	1879.
Union Club, Tirukkóyilur ...	Mental, moral and spiritual improvement.	...	...	116 0 0	116 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1883.
The Danish Mission Reading Room, Kallakurichi.	Do.	...	...	65 12 0	65 12 0	20	...	3	23	No ...	1896.
Teachers' Association, Cuddalore Municipality.	Improvement of primary education.	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	34	...	...	34	No ...	1898.
Jubilee Reading Room, Chidambaram.	The moral, intellectual and physical advancement of the members.	...	...	146 12 0	146 12 0	19	...	...	19	No ...	1887.
Union Club, Vriddhachalam.	Reading newspapers and journals and tennis play.	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	13	...	...	13	No ...	1890.
Union Club, Tindivanam ...	Social, intellectual and athletic improvement.	...	...	186 0 0	186 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1893.
Teachers' Association, Tindivanam.	To effect improvement in the method of teaching and to impart instruction in Educational Rules and Grant-in-Aid Code.	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Gingi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Avalurpettai.	Do.	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Villupuram.	Do.	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	18	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Vikravandi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	11	..	...	11	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Valavanur.	Do.	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Mandagapattu.	Do.	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Chengam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Pennathur.	Do.	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Nellikuppam.	To promote generalknowledge and to improve in teaching method.	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	17	...	...	17	No ...	1899.
Teachers' Association, Panruti.	To improve the status of Result School Masters.	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	28	...	...	28	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Tirukkóyilur.	Mental improvement in teaching.	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Ulundurpet.	Do.	...	...	1 8 0	1 8 0	7	...	...	7	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Iruvelipet.	Do.	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Tiruvannanallur.	Do.	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Manalurpet.	Do.	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Kallakurchi.	Do.	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	6	...	...	6	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Sankarapuram.	Do.	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	7	...	...	7	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Chidambaram.	Moral, mental and intellectual advancement of the members.	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Vridhachalam.	To improve the knowledge of the teachers of Primary Schools.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1895.
Teachers' Association, Thittakudi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Melakuppam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Siruvakkam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1898.

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1898–99—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Tanjore.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Teachers' Association, Tanjore.	To improve the status of Primary school teachers.	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	93	...	...	93	No ...	1885.
Teachers' Association, Thirukkattupalli.	Do.	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	52	...	...	52	No ...	1889.
Teachers' Association, Pattukotai.	Do.	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	96	...	...	96	No ...	1897.
Reading Room, Pattukótai ...	Newspaper reading ...	...	...	92 8 0	92 8 0	14	...	...	14	No ...	1878.
Reading Room, Máyavaram.	For mental improvement and diffusion of knowledge.	...	...	202 0 0	202 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1891.
Reading Room, Tranquebar.	Do.	...	...	156 0 0	156 0 0	181	6	...	187	Yes ...	1879.
Teachers' Association, Máyavaram.	To improve the knowledge of the teachers of Primary schools.	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	35	No ...	1st Apl. 1896.
Teachers' Association, Papanasam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	No ...	21 Feb. 1892.
Teachers' Association, Valangiman.	Do.	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	No ...	1st Jan. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Aduthurai.	Do.	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	33	No ...	24th Dec. 1894.
Reading Room and Literary Association, Negapatam.	Circulation of newspapers and periodicals, discussion of important questions of the day.	...	...	443 12 0	443 12 0	38	...	...	38	Yes ...	1872.
Victoria Club, Negapatam ...	The promotion of friendly intercourse among members and their general improvement.	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	85	...	...	85	No ...	1897.
Literary Club, Mannargudi ...	To create and foster a definite public opinion on all matters of public interest and to take all constitutional means in realizing the scheme.	...	...	...	13 0 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	11th Dec. 1895.
Reading Room, Tiruvalur ...	Social, moral, material and literary improvement of the members and the people.	...	...	116 12 0	116 12 0	18	...	...	18	No ...	1884.
Teachers' Association of Muhammadan Schools, Tanjore.	To improve Muhammadan education.	...	...	6 9 6	6 9 6	30	...	...	30	Yes ...	April 1896.
Antony's High School Students, Negapatam.	General literary improvement and creation of a spirit of union.	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	45	45	No ...	1898.
Antony's Reading Room ...	Promotion of a taste for study and of general cultures and creating an interest in the current topics.	...	60 0 0	66 0 0	126 0 0	25	...	40	65	No ...	1898.
Antony's Teachers' Association.	Discussion of educational subjects and promotion of a knowledge of the improved methods of instruction.	...	15 0 0	...	15 0 0	26	...	...	26	No ...	1898.
Gopala Rao's Reading Room, Kumbakónam.	For mental improvement and diffusion of knowledge.	...	...	117 8 0	117 8 0	38	...	...	38	No ...	1895.
Literary Association, Tiruvalur.	Literary and moral improvement of the members.	...	...	74 8 0	74 8 0	23	...	...	23	No ...	1897.
Trichinopoly.											
Town Hall Club, Trichinopoly	Diffusion of useful knowledge and the maintenance of a reading room and library.	35 11 0	34 0 0	462 0 0	531 11 0	72	...	...	72	Yes ...	May 1812.
Lennore Club	To read newspapers and to play at lawn tennis.	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	22	...	...	22	No ...	4th Feb. 1894.
Swami Vivekananda Society.	To increase knowledge in religion, *i.e.*, in Hinduism.	...	...	74 4 0	74 4 0	22	...	...	22	No ...	Mar. 1897.
Teachers' Association, Trichinopoly.	(1) Promotion of science and literature. (2) Instruction and diffusion of useful knowledge. (3) Formation and maintenance of a library for use among members.	...	...	128 0 1	128 0 1	28	1	...	29	Yes ...	1890.
The Srirangam Club	Physical, intellectual and social improvement.	...	...	303 0 0	303 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1883.
House of Indian Student, Srirangam.	Intellectual improvement.	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1891.
Young Students' Association, Srirangam.	Improvement of literary knowledge.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	40	...	...	40	No ...	1896.

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1898-99—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Trichinopoly—cont.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Hindu Students' Literary Society, Srirangam.	Physical and intellectual improvement.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1895.
Teachers' Association, Lalgudi.	General and technical improvement of Primary school teachers.	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	No ...	1893.
Teachers' Association, Mannachanattur.	Do.	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	No ...	1892.
Reading Room, Kulittalai Board.	Advancement of the Board Middle school and of the public of Kulittalai and Musiri intellectually.	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	38	...	...	38	Yes ...	Feb. 1890.
Teachers' Association, Kulittalai.	Improvement of the teachers of the primary schools in general and technical education.	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	No ...	Feb. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Lalapettai.	Do.	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	No ...	Sept. 1893.
Teachers' Association, Nangapuram.	Do.	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	No ...	Sept. 1895.
Teachers' Association, Manapparai.	Do.	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	No ...	Sept. 1893.
Teachers' Association, Thuvarankurichi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	Feb. 1896.
Teachers' Association, Chintamanipettai.	Do.	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	No ...	Dec. 1894.
Teachers' Association, Jayankondasolapuram.	To improve the system of teaching among village schoolmasters.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	22	...	...	22	No ...	26th Feb. 1898.
Teachers' Association, Kilappalur.	Do.	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	No ...	7th Feb. 1898.
Teachers' Association, Srirangam.	Improvement of teachers, general and technical.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	40	...	...	40	No ...	1899.
Teachers' Association, Tiruchandurai.	General and technical improvement of primary school teachers.	...	...	0 14 0	0 14 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	20th Nov. 1898
Teachers' Association, Vengar.	Do.	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	29th Nov. 1898
People's Association, Lalgudi.	Literary improvement of people in general.	...	...	60 2 0	60 2 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1898.
Union Club, Ariyalur ...	Mental improvement.	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1898.
Victoria Diamond Jubilee Reading Room, Perambalur.	Improvement of social and intellectual faculties.	...	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	20th June 1897
Madura.											
American Mission HighSchool Reading Room, Madura.	For the use of teachers and students.	...	...	19 5 0	19 5 0	16	...	202	218	No ...	1884.
Setupathi High School Reading Room, Madura.	For the improvement of boys.	...	...	19 4 0	19 4 0	27	...	...	27	No ...	1895.
Native College Debating Society, Madura.	Do.	...	...	29 12 0	29 12 0	41	...	...	41	No ...	1892.
Mutual Improvement Society Technical Institute, Madura.	Do.	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	96	...	...	96	No ...	1897.
Reading Room, Technical Institute, Madura.	For the use of teachers ...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	21	...	...	21	No ...	1898.
Reading Room, Devacottah.	For mental and moral improvement.	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	65	...	...	65	No ...	1898.
Reading Room, Kanadukathan.	Do.	...	...	170 0 0	170 0 0	7	...	...	7	No ...	1893.
Technical Institute Teachers' Association, Madura.	For giving instructions in teaching method.	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	36	...	...	36	No ...	1892.
Teachers' Association, Mela Gopuram, Madura Town.	Reading newspapers and magazines.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Dindigul.	For mutual improvement, the reading of educational journals, and the discussion of educational questions.	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	35	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Palni.	Do.	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	No ...	1896.
Teachers' Association, Kalayambuthur.	Do.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Periyakulam.	Do.	...	...	1 5 0	1 5 0	21	...	...	21	No ...	1896.
Teachers' Association, Manamadura.	For mental and moral improvement.	...	...	2 8 6	2 8 6	6	...	...	6	No ...	1896.
Teachers' Association, Tirupuvanam.	Do.	...	...	5 9 0	5 9 0	14	...	...	14	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Tirupathur.	Do.	...	...	10 8 0	10 8 0	11	...	...	11	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Karaikudi.	Do.	...	...	14 8 0	14 8 0	14	...	...	14	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Ramnad.	Do.	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	14	...	...	14	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Hayangudi.	Do.	...	...	0 10 0	0 10 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	1899.

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1898-99—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Madura—cont.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Teachers' Association, Tiruvadanai.	For mental and moral improvement.	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	18	...	...	18	No ...	1899.
Setupati High School, Victoria Literary Society, Madura.	For social improvement...	...	...	15 15 0	15 15 0	...	...	54	54	No ...	1895.
The Southfold Union, Pasumalai.	For the improvement of Hindu Brahman students.	...	...	...	...	12	...	24	36	No ...	1897.
The Syeienne, Pasumalai ...	For the improvement of teachers and pupils.	...	...	...	...	33	...	51	84	No ...	1896.
Reading Room, Mullippallam.	For the mutual and general improvement of the members.	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	6	...	...	6	No ...	1898.
Reading Room, Tirupatur ...	For mental and moral improvement.	...	...	44 0 0	44 0 0	13	...	...	13	No ...	1898.
Reading Room, Tiruvadanai.	Do.	...	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	21	...	...	21	No ...	1899.
Tinnevelly.											
Tinnevelly Town Club, Vannarapet.	Physical and mental recreation.	...	...	1,683 3 4	1,683 3 4	98	...	...	98	No ...	1889.
Reading Room and Lawn Tennis Club, Srivilliputtúr.	Do.	...	...	301 8 0	301 8 0	24	...	...	24	No ...	1891.
Public Library, Srivilliputtúr.	Literary and scientific improvement.	...	35 0 0	8 3 3	43 3 3	200	4	150	354	No ...	1879.
Reading Room, Nangunerí ...	Physical and intellectual improvement.	...	...	96 0 0	96 0 0	6	...	...	6	No ...	1895.
Reading Room, Ambásamudram.	Do.	...	...	420 0 0	420 0 0	40	...	...	40	No ...	1887.
Reading Room, Alwarkurichi.	Do.	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	4	...	...	4	No ..	1893.
Reading Room, Tenkási ...	Do.	...	74 8 0	97 11 0	172 3 0	720	...	310	1,030	Yes ...	1887.
Teachers' Association Kallidakurichi.	For the improvement of teachers.	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Viravanallur.	Do.	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Shermádévi.	Do.	...	...	1 1 0	1 1 0	18	...	...	18	No	1897.
Teachers' Association, Pudukóttai.	Do.	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Pannikulam.	Do.	...	...	9 6 0	9 6 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Ettiyapuram.	Do.	...	...	6 3 0	6 3 0	11	...	...	11	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Vilathikulam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Alwartirunagari.	Do.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Satankulam.	Do.	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	22	...	...	22	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Pattamadai.	Do.	...	...	340 0 0	340 0 0	48	...	...	48	No ...	1895.
Teachers' Association, Srivilliputtúr.	Do.	...	...	26 9 3	26 9 3	65	...	...	65	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Rajapalayam.	Do.	...	...	4 7 6	4 7 6	22	...	...	22	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Asirvatham.	Do.	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	14	...	...	14	No ...	1898.
Reading Room, Virudupati ...	Mental recreation ...	...	...	52 12 0	52 12 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1899.
Students' Literary Association, Queen's Jubilee Hall, Tinnevelly.	Literary culture	...	205 volumes worth Rs. 350.	40 0 0	40 0 0	23	...	...	23	No ...	1895.
Tinnevelly Town Club ...	Physical and mental recreation.	...	...	600 0 0	600 0 0	60	...	...	60	No ...	1895.
Coimbatore.											
Students' Literary Association, Coimbatore.	Mental, moral and physical advancement.	260 5 0	...	540 4 9	800 9 9	165	...	...	165	Yes ...	26th July 1884.
Teachers' Association, Coimbatore.	Improvement of teachers.	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	34	No ...	Aug. 1890.
Students' Union, Coimbatore.	Mental, moral and physical advancement.	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	27	...	19	46	No ...	June 1884.
Students' Association, Komatti Street, Coimbatore.	Do.	...	...	13 0 0	13 0 0	18	...	9	27	No ...	Jan. 1898.
Reading Room, Kollegal ...	Intellectual, moral and social advancement.	...	...	210 11 1	210 11 1	30	...	...	30	Yes ...	1895.
Reading Room, Gopichettipalayam.	Literary and moral improvement.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	30	...	...	30	No	Sept. 1897.
Reading Room, Satyamangalam.	Do.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	12	...	...	12	No	Jan. 1898.
Teachers' Association, Erode.	For improvement of teachers.	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	27	No	1895.
Teachers' Association, Karúr.	Do.	...	...	5 12 0	5 12 0	32	...	...	32	No ...	1898.
Reading Room, Erode ...	Intellectual, social and general advancement.	...	...	294 10 0	294 10 0	51	...	...	51	Yes ...	11th Nov. 1878.
Reading Room, Kangayam...	Do.	...	...	125 0 0	125 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	Feb. 1895.
Ripon Memorial Association, Udumalpet.	Reading of newspapers, &c., tennis play and other recreations.	...	...	178 4 0	178 4 0	17	...	...	17	No ...	1884.

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1898-99—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Coimbatore—cont.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Young Men's Association, Idegarai.	General improvement ...	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	May 1893.
Teachers' Association, Kollegal.	Improvement of teachers.	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	No ...	31st Jan. 1899.
Teachers' Association, Tagarapuram.	Do	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	No ...	6th Nov. 1898.
Teachers' Association, Gajjebnatham.	Do.	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	No ...	31st Mar. 1899.
Teachers' Association, Satyamangalam.	Do.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Gopichettipalayam.	Do.	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Punjaipuliyampatti.	Do.	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ..	1898.
Teachers' Association, Idegarai.	Do.	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	No ...	28th Aug. 1898.
Teachers' Association, Singavellur.	Do.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	No ...	17th July 1898.
Teachers' Association, Mettupalayam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	No ...	6th Aug. 1898.
Reading Room, Dharapuram.	Intellectual, social, moral and general advancement.	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	Aug. 1897.
Teachers' Association, Dharapuram.	Do.	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	22	...	...	22	No ...	April 1896.
Students' Literary Association, Dharapuram.	Do.	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	Jan. 1896.
Teachers' Association, Bhavani.	Do.	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	No ...	Jan. 1895.
Reading Room, Bhavani ...	Do.	...	...	117 9 0	117 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	20th Jan. 1898.
Jubilee Literary Association, Karur.	Do.	...	...	27 7 3	27 7 3	44	...	...	44	Yes ...	1889.
Reading Room, Pollachi ...	Intellectual improvement	...	...	168 0 0	168 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Pollachi.	Do.	...	...	31 6 0	31 6 0	45	...	...	45	No ...	1898.
Salem.											
Literary Society, Salem ...	Intellectual, social and physical improvement.	99 6 0	120 0 0	575 8 0	794 14 0	90	...	7	97	Yes ...	1853.
Free Reading Room, Salem.	Spread of Christian education.	...	...	...	...	12	..	5	17	No ...	1869.
Teachers' Association (secondary and collegiate), Salem.	Improvement of teachers.	...	...	55 7 0	55 7 0	18	...	...	18	No ...	1895.
Teachers' Association (primary), Salem.	Do.	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1897.
Tiruppattur Reading Room...	Mental improvement ...	...	...	235 6 0	235 6 0	39	...	...	39	No ...	1877.
Victoria Lending Library, Yercaud.	Reading of books, periodicals, Indian and English newspapers.	...	...	868 12 0	868 12 0	22	14	...	36	No ...	1875.
Remount Depot Library, Mattigiri.	Mental improvement of the residents.	...	...	123 0 0	123 0 0	8	4	...	12	No ...	1882.
Sourashtra Vidya Sabha, Salem.	Improvement of intellectual attainments of the Sourashtra community.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	50	...	5	55	No ...	Jan. 1899.
Namakkal Literary Institute.	Intellectual, social, physical and general advancement.	...	...	176 4 0	176 4 0	43	...	...	43	No ...	1890.
Women Teachers' Association, Salem.	To improve the method of teaching by model lessons and criticism.	...	...	3 9 0	3 9 0	29	9	...	38	No ...	14th July 1896.
Nilgiris.											
The Nilgiri Library, Ootacamund.	Maintenance of a library and reading room.	...	...	7,902 8 0	7,902 8 0	...	...	...	278	Yes, under Act No. XXI of 1860.	1859.
Malabar.											
Heerjee Reading Room, Cannanore.	For general information.	...	5 0 0	59 8 0	64 8 0	9	...	2	11	No ...	1895.
Primary School Teachers' Branch Association, Cannanore.	To improve the method of teaching.	...	...	10 8 6	10 8 6	26	...	...	26	No ...	1896.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Taliparamba.	Special improvement ...	...	...	158 0 0	158 0 0	21	...	...	21	No ...	1st Jan. 1889.
Edakkad Teachers' Association.	To improve primary education.	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	27	No ...	23rd Dec. 1896.
Teachers' Association, Kannamkulam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	74	No ...	23rd Dec. 1896.
Teachers' Association, Mavilayi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	94	No ...	23rd Dec. 1896.

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1898–99—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income. From Government.	Income. From endowments.	Income. From subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or visitors. Male.	Members or visitors. Female.	Members or visitors. Juvenile.	Members or visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
Malabar—cont.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Teachers' Branch Association, Alavib.	For improvement ...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	58	...	...	58	No ...	26th Dec. 1896.
Teachers' Branch Association, Matayi.	Do. ...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	15th Oct. 1898.
Cannanore Central Teachers' Association.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	150	No ...	Oct. 1896.
Mali Union Reading Room, Calicut.	Self-improvement ...	...	...	204 8 0	204 8 0	27	...	...	27	No ...	1st Aug. 1889.
Union Club, Calicut	Do. ...	...	...	550 0 0	550 0 0	50	...	...	50	No ...	1st Oct. 1890.
Teachers' Association, Badagara.	Do. ...	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	40	...	...	40	No ...	5th July 1897.
The Union Club, Tellicherry.	Do. ...	...	...	86 0 0	86 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	May 1898.
Literary Room, Blathikulangara.	Do. ...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	May 1898.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Palghat.	Do. ...	...	...	499 0 0	499 0 0	32	...	...	32	No ...	1894.
Rozario Law Library, Palghat.	Do. ...	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	24	...	...	24	No ...	1892.
Young Men's Literary Union, Cochin.	Do. ...	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	24	...	...	24	No ...	1890.
Native High School Reading Room, Palghat.	Do. ...	...	...	61 1 9	61 1 9	12	...	156	168	No ...	Jan. 1899.
Mappilla Teachers' Association, Walluvanad.	To improve Mappilla education.	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	35	...	...	35	No ...	Nov. 1896.
Brennen College Reading Room.	General improvement ...	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	72	...	...	72	No ...	22nd Jan. 1895.
South Canara.											
Teachers' Association, Kasaragod.	To develop a professional spirit and to improve the teaching in schools.	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	46	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Badiyadaka.	Do.	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Nilesvar.	Do.	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Mangesvar.	Do.	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Puttúr.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Vittal.	Do.	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	36	...	...	36	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Uppinangadi Branch.	Do.	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	No ...	1899.
Reading Room, Kasaragod.	Do.	...	...	128 0 0	128 0 0	13	...	...	13	No ...	1898.
Reading Club, Puttúr ...	Do.	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	1899.
Reading Room, Hosdrug ...	Do.	...	...	56 0 0	56 0 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	1897.
Catholic Circulating Library, Mangalore.	Do.	...	...	258 0 0	258 0 0	53	8	45	106	No ...	1898.
The Students' Literary and Debating Society, Mangalore.	Mental, moral and general improvement.	...	...	19 0 0	19 0 0	...	...	28	28	No ...	1892.
Literary Society, Mangalore.	Do.	...	...	204 0 0	204 0 0	85	...	...	85	No ...	1896.
Reading Club, Bantval ...	Do.	...	...	39 12 0	39 12 0	4	...	...	4	No ...	1895.
Newspaper Club, Mudabidri.	Do.	...	...	46 0 0	46 0 0	7	...	...	7	No ...	1896.
Reading Society, Mulki ...	Do.	...	...	61 12 0	61 12 0	9	...	...	9	No ...	1896.
Reading Room, Udipi ...	Do.	...	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1892.
Reading Club, Coondapoor ...	Do.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	9	...	...	9	No ...	1886.
City Circulating Library, Mangalore.	Do.	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	72	...	...	72	No ...	1898.
Canara High School Old Students' Union.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	48 8 0	48 8 0	65	...	...	65	No ...	1895.
Senior Debating Society ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	48	No ...	1891.
Beginners' Debating Society.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	41	No ...	1895.
Junior Debating Society ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	29	No ...	1892.

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the number of schools and scholars in municipalities in 1898-99.

Municipalities.	Population.		Population of school age.		Number of schools in 1898-99.	Pupils.		Percentage of pupils to population of school age.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Berhampur	12,397	13,256	1,859	1,988	40	1,374	239	73·9	12·0
Chicacole	8,479	9,762	1,272	1,464	20	949	214	74·6	14·6
Parlákimedi	7,725	8,665	1,159	1,300	22	1,096	195	94·6	15·0
Vizagapatam	16,702	17,785	2,505	2,668	45	2,614	755	104·4	28·3
Bimlipatam	4,705	5,122	706	768	16	537	106	76·1	13·8
Anakápalle	8,489	8,521	1,273	1,278	14	586	110	46·0	8·6
Vizianagram	14,882	15,999	2,232	2,400	47	2,319	614	103·9	25·6
Cocanada	20,328	20,225	3,049	3,034	36	1,881	369	61·7	12·2
Rajahmundry	13,934	14,463	2,090	2,170	45	2,382	860	114·0	39·6
Ellore	14,287	15,095	2,143	2,264	43	1,337	403	62·4	17·8
Masulipatam	18,601	20,208	2,790	3,031	67	2,838	977	101·7	32·2
Guntúr	11,753	11,606	1,763	1,741	51	2,248	557	127·5	32·0
Bezwada	11,404	9,337	1,711	1,401	23	958	266	56·0	19·0
Kurnool	11,671	12,705	1,751	1,906	35	1,465	308	83·7	16·2
Bellary	30,244	29,223	4,537	4,383	84	3,232	762	71·2	17·4
Ádóni	13,252	12,991	1,988	1,949	34	801	148	40·3	7·6
Anantapur	3,482	3,512	522	527	11	559	107	107·1	20·3
Cuddapah	8,685	8,694	1,303	1,304	30	962	251	73·8	19·2
Nellore	14,310	15,026	2,146	2,254	40	1,729	560	80·6	24·8
Ongole	5,438	5,422	816	813	20	1,159	574	142·0	70·6
Madras	225,817	226,701	33,873	34,005	544	29,240	10,266	86·3	30·2
Chingleput	3,199	2,981	479	447	24	1,005	294	209·8	65·8
Conjeeveram	20,615	21,933	3,092	3,290	50	2,746	479	88·8	14·6
Vellore	21,285	23,640	3,193	3,546	78	2,861	619	89·6	17·5
Gudiyáttam	9,226	9,521	1,384	1,428	26	962	81	69·5	85·7
Tirupati	6,874	7,368	1,031	1,105	21	916	131	88·8	14·6
Walájanagar	4,943	5,542	741	831	16	569	207	76·8	24·9
Cuddalore	23,197	24,158	3,479	3,624	63	3,001	682	86·3	18·8
Chidambaram	9,079	9,561	1,362	1,434	30	1,433	177	105·2	12·3
Tiruvannámalai	5,976	6,179	896	927	27	786	112	87·7	12·1
Tanjore	25,945	28,445	3,892	4,267	92	5,078	1,099	130·5	25·8
Kumbakónam	26,471	27,836	3,971	4,175	76	4,162	806	104·8	19·3
Mannárgudi	9,706	10,689	1,456	1,603	29	1,342	293	92·2	18·3
Negapatam	27,041	32,180	4,056	4,827	91	3,941	862	97·2	17·9
Máyavaram	11,534	12,231	1,730	1,835	47	1,986	343	114·8	18·7
Trichinopoly	44,080	46,529	6,612	6,979	128	8,756	1,517	132·4	21·7
Srírangam	10,238	11,394	1,536	1,709	25	1,013	204	65·9	11·9
Madura	43,880	43,548	6,582	6,532	100	6,730	1,213	102·2	18·6
Dindigul	10,027	10,176	1,504	1,526	29	1,667	399	110·8	26·1
Palni	8,080	8,860	1,158	1,329	17	733	134	63·3	10·1
Periyakulam	7,718	8,645	1,212	1,297	13	699	70	57·7	5·4
Tinnevelly	11,759	13,009	1,764	1,951	39	2,073	365	117·5	18·7
Palamcottah	8,845	9,841	1,327	1,476	35	1,804	839	135·9	56·8
Tuticorin	13,713	11,394	2,057	1,709	31	1,680	490	81·7	28·7
Srívilliputtúr	10,448	11,000	1,567	1,650	21	983	159	62·7	9·6
Coimbatore	22,238	24,145	3,336	3,622	61	4,199	1,054	125·9	29·1
Erode	6,123	6,207	918	931	16	1,093	131	119·1	14·1
Karúr	5,162	5,588	774	838	18	907	290	117·2	34·6
Salem	32,860	34,850	4,929	5,228	65	3,024	1,215	61·4	23·2
Vániyambádi	6,988	8,850	1,048	1,328	21	1,322	58	126·1	4·4
Tiruppattúr	7,740	8,759	1,161	1,314	22	1,242	139	107·0	10·6
Ootacamund	7,912	7,141	1,187	1,071	27	1,123	715	94·6	1·4
Coonoor	3,211	2,838	482	426	9	574	187	119·1	43·9
Calicut	34,507	31,571	5,176	4,736	49	3,145	937	60·8	19·8
Cochin	9,379	8,222	1,407	1,233	15	806	385	57·3	31·2
Palghat	19,128	20,353	2,869	3,053	40	2,652	492	92·4	16·1
Tellicherry	13,403	13,793	2,010	2,069	41	2,065	840	102·7	40·6
Cannanore	13,273	14,145	1,991	2,122	22	1,356	496	68·1	23·4
Mangalore	21,357	19,565	3,203	2,935	40	2,765	1,006	86·3	34·3
Total ...	1,053,745	1,087,005	158,060	163,051	2,821	143,465	38,191	90·8	23·4

APPENDIX K.

Statement of Salary and Rent grants from provincial funds for 1898–99.

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1899.		Amount of grant drawn in 1898-99.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.			Rs.	Rs.
(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.				
Ganjám.				
Kallikota College, Berhampur	36	253	929	403
Onslow Institution, Chatrapur	...	128	...	873
Sri Rajah's Middle School, Mandása	...	69	...	516
Total ...	36	450	929	1,792
Vizagapatam.				
Hindu College, Vizagapatam	29	370	1,131	595
London Mission High School, Vizagapatam ...	...	463	...	1,864
St. Aloysius' High School, Vizagapatam ...	...	194	...	2,040
Upper Primary School, Bobbili	...	...	...	40
Total ...	29	1,027	1,131	4,539
Gódávari.				
Pithápuram Rajah's College, Cocanada ...	52	450	839	240
Taylor High School, Narsapur	...	293	..	715
C.M.S. High School, Ellore	...	222	...	608
A.E.L.M. High School, Peddapur	...	172	...	919
Total ...	52	1,137	839	2,482
Kistna.				
Noble College, Masulipatam	60	277	3,532	649
A.E.L.M. College, Guntúr	36	450	1,433	351
Hindu High School, Masulipatam	...	318	...	1,410
C.M.S. High School, Bezwada	...	196	...	644
Sanskrit High School, Guntúr	...	312	...	550
A.B.M. Primary Schools, Palnad and Vinukonda divisions	...	...	...	30
Sanskrit School, Kollur	...	13	...	80
Hindu Sanskrit School, Krosur	...	10	...	55
C.M.S. Preparandai Institution, Masulipatam.	...	21	...	593
A.B.M. Training Institution, Bápatla ...	...	19	...	720
A.E.L.M. Training Institution, Guntúr ...	...	14	...	240
Total ...	96	1,630	4,965	5,322
Kurnool.				
S.P.G. High School, Nandyal	...	174	...	1,485
Total ...	...	174	...	1,485
Bellary.				
Wardlaw College, Bellary	19	376	1,648	752
Sanskrit Bashamanjari Patasala	...	31	...	132
Sarada Sanskrit School, Siruguppa	...	16	...	160
Sanmarga Samaj Free Sanskrit School	...	18	...	120
Total ...	19	441	1,648	1,164
Anantapur.				
Sanskrit School, Malayanur	...	...	...	33
London Mission High School, Gooty	...	47	...	332
Advanced Sanskrit School, Hindupur	...	20	...	110
Total ...	...	67	...	475
Cuddapah.				
High School, Madanapalle	...	111	...	1,015
A.M. Middle School, Madanapalle	...	89	...	662
Do. do. Vayalpad	...	...	...	173
Total ...	...	200	...	1,850
Nellore.				
A.B.M. College, Ongole	17	294	177	882
Venkatagiri Rajah's High School, Nellore ...	...	271	...	878
F.C.M. High School, Nellore	...	274	...	308
Rajah's High School, Venkatagiri)	...	194	...	270
A.B.M. Primary Schools, Ongole and Addánki divisions	...	...	...	60
A.B.M. Primary Schools, Podili and Dársi divisions	...	...	...	60
Total ...	17	1,033	177	2,458

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1899.		Amount of grant drawn in 1898-99.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FORM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			Rs.	Rs.
(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Madras.				
Madras Christian College	605	1,019	28,586	...
Pachaiyappa's College	208	482	8,031	...
Doveton Protestant College	20	185	3,077	3,757
Wesleyan Mission College, Rayapet	28	484	1,768	1,500
Church of Scotland Mission College	83	693	2,350	2,183
St. Mary's College	15	200	786	1,360
Harris' High School, Rayapet	...	224	...	2,689
S.P.G. High School, Vepery	...	346	...	1,249
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	...	204	...	2,655
Black Town High School	...	244	...	1,053
St. Thomé College, Mailapur	18	276	...	687
Hindu Middle School, Pudupet	...	179	...	43
Civil Male Orphan Asylum	...	71	..	1,394
Peddunayakspet Middle School	...	228	..	554
Govinda Nayakar's Middle School	...	320	...	1,363
Roman Catholic Boys' School, New Town ...	...	45	...	430
St. Francis Xavier's Boys' School, Black Town.	...	155	...	823
St. Mathia's Boys' School, New Town ...	...	59	...	487
St. Anthony's Poor European Boys' School, Pudupet	...	108	...	684
Tondamandalam Anglo-Vernacular School ...	...	338	...	196
Saiyid Kareem's Upper Primary School, Black Town	...	...	...	48
Madras Industrial School	...	23	...	120
Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ala-i-Islam	...	117	...	1,330
Primary Schools, Madras Municipality (Rent Grants)	...	...	...	64
English Boys' School, Purasaippakum	...	...	...	420
Luthern Mission Middle School, do. ...	...	405	...	470
St. George's Cathedral Boys' School	...	56	...	240
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School.	...	100	...	710
Young Men's Christian Association	...	147	...	257
Scottish Association Mixed School, Chetput ...	...	...	...	48
Total ...	977	7,699	44,598	26,814
Chingleput.				
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar	...	141	...	3,705
St. Joseph's School, Perambúr	...	38	...	216
Railway School, Perambúr	...	129	...	396
Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeeveram ...	...	426	...	686
Wesleyan Mission Middle School, Maduránta-kam	...	91	...	22
Wesleyan Mission High School, Tiruvallúr ...	...	183	...	78
F.C.M. High School, Conjeeveram	...	125	...	27
Do. do. Chingleput	...	165	...	50
Hindu High School, Madurántakam	...	152	...	872
Wesleyan Mission, Middle School, St. Thomas' Mount	...	108	...	504
Sanskrit School, Sriperumbúdúr	...	66	...	269
Native Primary School, Chingleput	...	...	...	28
National High School, do.	...	147	...	372
F.C.M. Primary School, Big Conjeeveram ...	...	104	...	16
Do. do. Walajabad	...	...	...	16
Total ...	...	1,875	...	8,815
North Arcot.				
American Mission College, Vellore	14	545	600	1,293
H.L.G. Mission High School, Tirupati	...	19	...	548
American Mission High School, Punganúru ...	...	90	...	1,102
Church of Scotland Mission Primary School, Arkonam	...	206	...	32
Church of Scotland Mission Primary School, Sholinghur	...		...	20
Church of Scotland Mission Middle School, Arkonam	...	89	...	518
Church of Scotland Mission Middle School, Sholinghur	...	66	...	328
Arcot Mission Industrial School, Arni	...	74	...	1,645
Total ...	14	1,089	600	5,486
South Arcot.				
St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore	67	670	2,526	982
Town College, Cuddalore	28	211	92	37
Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram ...	...	183	...	871
Total ...	95	1,064	2,618	1,890

APPENDIX K—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent grants from provincial funds for 1898-99—continued.

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1899.		Amount of grant drawn in 1898-99.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.	RS.
(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Tanjore.				
St. Peter's College, Tanjore	142	...	5,840	820
Wesleyan Mission College, Mannárgudi ...	26	289	1,137	777
Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam ...	...	202	...	812
Native High School, Kumbakónam	...	384	...	1,545
Town High School, Kumbakónam	...	496	...	1,817
Lutheran Mission Central School, Shiyáli ...	...	136	...	1,308
St. Antony's High School, Negapatam ...	...	262	...	582
E.L.M. Lower Secondary School, Poraiyar ...	...	90	...	241
Aryan Lower Secondary School, Tiruvadamarudur	...	57	...	192
Mahajana Sabha Middle School, Nannilam ...	...	49	...	71
Central Primary School, Tiruvádi	...	...	...	24
Central High School, Tiruvádi	...	236	...	630
Sanskrit School, Kumbakónam	...	31	...	120
Sanskrit School, Thukili	...	16	...	72
E.L.M. Training School, Tranquebar	...	24	...	575
Wesleyan Mission Secondary and Primary Schools, Negapatam	...	...	...	50
Total ...	168	2,272	6,977	9,636
Trichinopoly.				
St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	310	1,472	10,706	...
S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly	236	515	6,986	...
S.P.G. Branch Schools, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	112
St. Joseph's European Lower Secondary School, Trichinopoly	...	62	...	476
St. Joseph's Branch Schools, Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	144
Boys' Boarding School, Trichinopoly	...	31	...	600
S.P.G. Middle School, Musiri	...	...	...	124
Technical classes, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	...	80	...	377
S.P.G. Boys' Industrial School, Puttúr	...	49	...	341
Total ...	546	2,200	17,686	2,174
Madura.				
Native College, Madura	93	836	644	1,884
American Mission College, Pasumalai	35	93	552	866
S.P.G. High School, Ramnad	...	276	...	1,413
American Mission High School, Madura ...	...	270	...	843
S.P.G. School, Pámban	...	...	...	240
English Middle School, Paramakudi	...	147	...	90
American Mission Training Institution, Pasumalai	...	236	...	1,494
Setupati High School, Madura	...	547	...	600
S.P.G. Industrial School, Ramnad	...	19	...	348
American Mission Industrial School, Manamadura	...	17	...	63
Total ...	128	2,481	1,196	7,841
Tinnevelly.				
Hindu College, Tinnevelly	93	431	1,099	2,264
C.M.S. College, Tinnevelly	58	377	2,512	...
Caldwell High School, Tuticorin	...	92	...	850
C.M.S. High School, Megnanapuram	...	164	...	280
St. Xavier's High School, Palamcottah	...	376	...	2e1
Do. do. Tuticorin	...	62	...	250
C.M.S. High School, Palamcottah	...	246	...	816
Do. Schools, Tinnevelly District	...	...	...	312
S.P.G. Middle School, Sawyerpuram	...	145	...	696
Hindu High School, Srivilliputtúr	...	186	...	130
High School, Pattamadai	...	219	...	1,571
St. John's Middle School, Nazareth	...	72	...	262
S.P.G. Training Institution, Tuticorin	...	111	...	1,590
C.M.S Training Institution, Palamcottah ...	...	34	...	887
Art and Industrial School for boys, Nazareth ...	...	169	...	1,171
Total ...	151	2,625	3,611	11,360
Coimbatore.				
Coimbatore College	84	599	2,708	1,803
St. Michael's College, Coimbatore	33	594	301	994
London Mission High School, Coimbatore ...	...	334	...	972
Town High School, Erode	...	214	...	237
Wesleyan Mission Children's Home Industrial School, Erode	...	90	...	3,318
Total ...	117	1,771	3,009	7,324

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1899.		Amount of grant drawn in 1898-99.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.	RS.
(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Salem.				
London Mission High School, Salem	...	177	...	676
Do. Industrial School, Salem ...	...	9	...	100
Total ...	...	186	...	776
Nilgiris.				
St. Joseph's European Boarding Institution, Coonoor	...	95	...	2,080
B.G.M. Training Institution, Kaity	...	100	...	387
Do. Upper Primary School, Karteri	...	...	...	58
St. Lewis Middle School, Gúdalúr	...	70	...	120
Stanes' European Day School, Coonoor	...	82	...	1,040
St. Agnes Parochial School, Ootacamund ...	...	45	...	214
Total ...	...	392	...	3,899
Malabar.				
B.G.M. High School, Calicut	...	260	...	362
Do. Parsi High School, Tellicherry	...	236	...	584
Rajah's High School, Kollangod	...	210	...	261
B.G.M. Christian High School, Nettur	...	118	...	684
Santa Cruz High School, Cochin	...	297	...	1,021
St. Joseph's Poor European School, Calicut...	...	172	...	520
Total ...	...	1,293	...	3,432
South Canara.				
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore	78	431	4,451	663
German Mission High School, Mangalore ...	...	218	...	270
Total ...	78	649	4,451	933
Total for boys' schools ...	2,523	31,705	94,435	1,11,947
(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.				
Vizagapatam.				
European Girls' High School, Waltair ...	...	117	...	1,260
Canadian Mission Girls' School, Bobbili ...	...	100	...	162
London Mission Girls' School, Chengalraupet.	...	...	...	266
Do. do. Kotapeta ...	...	114	...	349
Total ...	...	331	...	2,037
Gódávari.				
Trinity Church Girls' School, Rajahmundry ...	...	25	...	420
St. Joseph's Convent Girls' School, Cocanada.	...	61	...	800
C.E.Z.M. Caste Girls' School, Ellore	...	...	...	75
Total ...	...	86	...	95
Kistna.				
Guntur Cloth Bazaar Girls' School	...	...	..	4
Rámachandrapuram Agraharam Girls' School...	...	...	...	4
Brahman Girls' School, Bápatla	...	...	...	0
A.E.L.M. Girls' Schools (Superintendent) ...	...	...	...	1, 50
A.E.L.M. Boarding Girls' School, Gúntúr ...	...	...	...	338
Hindu Caste Girls' School, Buttayapet ...	...	...	...	16
Atkinson's Girls' Day School, Bezwada... ...	...	17	...	200
St. Mary's Eurasian Girls' School, Masulipatam	...	24	...	240
A.E.L.M. Girls' Training School, Guntúr ...	...	51	...	522
C.M.S. Sharkey's Memorial Girls' School, Masulipatam	...	4	...	360
Industrial School for Muhammadan Women, Guntúr	...	47	...	494
Total ...	...	143	...	3,587

APPENDIX K—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent grants from provincial funds for 1898-99—continued.

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1899. College department.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1899. School department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1898-99. College department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1898-99. School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.	RS.
(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Kurnool.				
Church Mixed Day School, Kurnool	...	16	...	200
Total ...	...	16	...	200
Bellary.				
St. Philomena's Girls' School, Bellary	...	82	...	1,792
London Mission Telugu Girls' School, Bellary.	...	94	...	129
Do. Canarese Girls' School, Bellary	...	69	...	139
Total ...	...	245	...	2,060
Cuddapah.				
American Mission Girls' School, Vayalpad ...	...	...	...	16
London Mission Caste Girls' School, Cuddapah.	...	99	...	72
Total ..	...	99	...	88
Nellore.				
Christ Church Girls' School, Nellore	...	11	...	260
A.B.M. Caste Girls' School, Kottapetta ...	...	40	...	8
Do. do. Turupupalam ...	...	65	...	12
Do. do. Ongole Town ...	...	65	...	12
A.B.M. Training Institution, Ongole	...	86	...	512
Do. do. Nellore	...	26	...	436
Total ...	...	293	...	1,240
Madras.				
F.C.M. Boarding Girls' School, Kassimode ...	...	171	...	2,665
Do. Girls' Day School, Madras	...	297	...	1,590
Do. Balika Patasala, Black Town ...	...	189	...	721
Do. Chetty Girls' School, Black Town ...	...	180	...	642
Do. Girls' School, Black Town	...	145	...	889
Do. do. Rayapuram	...	176	...	555
Do. do. Mint Street	...	208	...	971
Do. Home Education Classes	...	27	...	526
Madras Christian Female Training Institution.	...	17	...	934
Presentation Convent Special School, Vepery.	...	174	...	1,567
Do. do. Second School, Vepery.	...	119	...	1,020
Do. do. Pay School, Black Town.	...	148	...	1,260
Do. Infant School, Black Town ...	...	89	...	610
Civil Female Orphan Asylum	...	61	...	952
Military Female Orphan Asylum	...	107	...	1,965
St. Mary's Orphanage	...	87	...	1,610
Home Education Classes, National Indian Association	...	30	...	1,128
Scottish Ladies' Association Hindu Girls' School, Virapillai Street	...	172	...	140
Scottish Ladies' Association Hindu Girls' School, Triplicane	...	156	...	100
Scottish Ladies' Association Hindu Girls' School, Purasaippakkam	...	172	...	72
Maharajah's Girls' School, Mailapur	...	93	...	802
Do. do. Chintadripet ...	...	...	...	100
Do. do. Black Town ...	...	156	...	940
Do. do. Triplicane	...	...	...	267
Do. do. Muthialpet	...	...	...	137
Doveton Girls' School, Vepery	...	105	...	2,257
John Pereira's Union Girls' School	...	...	...	260
St. Peter's Girls' School, Rayapuram	...	70	...	618
St. Ann's Girls' School, Rayapuram	...	134	...	100
London Mission Boarding Girls' School, Vepery.	...	153	...	726
Do. Hindu Girls' School, Virapillai Street	...	109	...	284
London Mission Hindu Girls' School, Varadamuthiappan Street	...	...	...	208
London Mission Hindu Girls' School, Chulai ...	...	...	...	516
Do. do. Purasaippakkam	...	...	...	293
C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Moor Street	...	...	...	264
C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Mira Lubbai Street	...	...	...	212
C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Triplicane	...	...	...	280
C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Rayapet	...	...	...	178
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.	RS.
(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Madras—cont.				
Wesleyan Mission Boarding Girls' School, Rayapet	...	124	...	1,688
Wesleyan Mission Hindu Girls' School, Rayapet	...	85	...	327
Wesleyan Mission Hindu Girls' School, Tiruvatisvaranpet	...	100	...	363
Wesleyan Mission Hindu Girls' School, Mirsahibpet	...	81	...	395
Wesleyan Mission Hindu Girls' School, Mailapur	...	...	...	299
Wesleyan Mission Hindu Girls' School, Egmore.	...	...	...	378
Roman Catholic Girls' School, Rayapet ...	...	51	...	420
St. Francis Xavier's Girls' School, Black Town.	...	128	...	709
European Convent, Girls' School, Mailapur ...	...	95	...	521
St. Matthia's Girls' School	...	...	...	450
Bishop Corrie's Girls' School	...	159	...	3,097
St. Andrew's Poor Girls' School, Egmore ...	...	...	...	240
Madras Collegiate School, Vepery	...	227	...	1,200
The Madras School of Music	...	38	...	2,075
Total ...	...	4,624	...	40,526
Chingleput.				
New School, Pallávaram	...	25	...	480
Wesleyan Mission Eurasian Girls' School, St. Thomas' Mount	...	56	...	581
Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Madurántakam	...	...	...	123
Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Tiruvallúr ...	...	103	...	337
F.C.M. Girls' School, Chingleput	...	105	...	681
Do. do. Central Conjeeveram ...	...	...	...	143
Do. do. Big Conjeeveram ...	...	...	...	302
Do. do. Little Conjeeveram ...	...	...	...	258
Do. do. Parianatham	...	...	...	14
Do. do. Rajampet	...	...	...	12
Total ...	...	287	...	2,971
North Arcot.				
St. John's Girls' School, Vellore	...	54	...	660
American Mission Girls' School, Punganúru ...	...	89	...	14
Do. do. Circar Mundy.	...	...	...	20
Do. do. Kosapalaiyam.	...	...	...	34
Do. do. Arasamaram.	...	...	...	28
Hindu Girls' School, Vellore	...	...	...	16
American Mission Training Institution, Chittoor	...	92	...	505
American Mission Lower Secondary, Girls' School, Chittoor	...	41	...	357
Church of Scotland Mission Girls' School, Sholinghur	...	...	...	104
Church of Scotland Mission Girls' School, Arkonam	...	...	...	156
Total ...	...	276	...	1,894
South Arcot.				
Hindu Caste Girls' School, Manjakuppam ...	...	...	...	89
S.P.G. Caste Girls' School, Cuddalore Old Town	...	61	...	196
Church of England Girls' School, Cuddalore ...	...	30	...	180
Home Education Classes, Cuddalore	...	14	...	165
Roman Catholic Girls' Training School, Cuddalore	...	94	...	1,035
Total ...	...	199	...	1,665
Tanjore.				
Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Negapatam	...	144	...	30
Hindu Girls' School, Negapatam	...	...	...	23
Do. North Main Street, Tanjore	...	48	...	9
R.C. Girls' School, Kandamangalam	...	80	...	10
S.P.G. Girls' School, South Main Street, Tanjore.	...	65	...	12
Do. West Main Street, Tanjore.	...	...	...	20
S.P.G. Lady Napier Girls' School, Tanjore Fort	...	123	...	48
S.P.G. Lady Napier Girls' School, Dabirkulam Street	...	...	...	10
Total ...	...	460	...	182

APPENDIX K—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent grants from provincial funds for 1898-99—continued.

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1899. College department.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1899. School department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1898-99. College department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1898-99. School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.	RS.
(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Trichinopoly.				
St. John's Vestry School, Trichinopoly	...	88	...	591
Presentation Convent Girls' School, Trichinopoly	...	63	...	240
Wesleyan Mission Girls' Schools, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	600
Do. Lady Hobart Girls' School, Trichinopoly	...	74	...	28
Do. Girls' School, Bhimanayakanpalaiyam	...	...	...	10
Wesleyan Mission Muhammadan Girls' School, Anandapuram	...	67	...	18
S.P.G. Caste Girls' School, Andar Street ...	...	...	...	32
Do. do. Gujili Street ...	...	...	...	20
Do. do. Ariyalúr	...	...	...	14
S.P.G. Training School for Mistresses, Puttúr.	...	51	...	923
R.C. Girls' Training School, Trichinopoly Cantonment	...	71	...	638
S.P.G. Girls' Industrial School, Puttúr ...	...	16	...	75
Total ...	...	430	...	3,189
Madura.				
S.P.G. Girls' School, Ramnad	...	...	...	480
American Mission Training Institution, Madura	...	207	...	1,880
Total ...	...	207	...	2,360
Tinnevelly.				
Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah	3	47	755	254
Caste Girls' School, Palamcottah	...	...	...	10
Do. Madácovil	...	...	...	6
Do. Kokkarikulam	...	...	...	14
Do. Puttagarathi	...	...	...	7
Do. Melapalaiyam	...	...	...	5
Do. Tachanallur	..	34	...	9
Sarah Tucker Training Institution, Palamcottah	...	256	...	1,642
Poor Girls' School for Deaf and Dumb pupils, Palamcottah	...	...	...	118
Sarah Tucker Branch and C.E.Z.M. Schools, Palamcottah	...	...	...	450
St. John's Female Training School, Nazareth...	...	161	...	654
St. John's High School, Nazareth ...	...	35	...	552
Art and Industrial School for Girls, Nazareth.	...	28	...	207
S.P.G. Girls' Middle School, Idaiyangudi ...	...	190	...	113
C.E.Z.M. Home Education Classes, Tinnevelly.	...	...	...	48
Total ...	3	751	755	4,089
Coimbatore.				
European Convent Girls' School, Coimbatore.	...	40	...	1,100
Stanes' Day Girls' School, Coimbatore	...	120	...	1,065
Home Education Classes, National Indian Association, Coimbatore	...	10	...	150
All Souls' School, Coimbatore	...	35	...	300
Total ...	...	205	...	2,615
Salem.				
London Mission Caste Girls' School, Shevapet.	...	...	...	28
Home Education Classes, National Indian Association	...	...	...	165
Total ...	...	...	...	193
Nilgiris.				
Nazareth Convent Girls' School, Ootacamund.	...	49	...	1,205
St. Mary's Girls' School, Coonoor...	...	132	...	276
Girls' Seminary, Ootacamund	...	71	...	817
C.E.Z.M. Home Education Classes, Ootacamund.	...	12	...	120
C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Ootacamund	...	47	...	43
Total ...	...	311	...	2,455
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.	RS.
(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Malabar.				
St. Joseph's Poor European Convent Girls' School, Calicut	...	154	...	2,050
St. Joseph's Native Convent Girls' School, Calicut	...	96	...	510
St. Teresa's Convent Girls' School, Cannanore.	...	117	...	1,227
School of the Sacred Heart, Tellicherry ...	...	135	...	1,440
Mappilla Girls' School, Naminakad	...	...	...	9
Do. Manjeri Town	...	...	...	16
Total ...	...	502	...	5,252
South Canara.				
St. Ann's Girls' School, Mangalore	...	26	...	2,910
Victoria do. do.	...	129	...	1,280
B.G.M. Balmatta Girls' School, Mangalore ...	...	174	...	492
Total ...	...	329	...	4,682
Total for girls' schools ...	3	9,794	755	82,580
Total aided schools ...	2,526	41,499	95,190	1,94,527
(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS.				
Ganjám.				
Board Middle School, Russellkonda	...	48	...	452
Total ...	...	48	...	452
Vizagapatam.				
Board Middle School, Yellamanchili	...	52	...	536
Do. Párvatipur	...	112	...	1,020
Do. Kasimkóta	...	47	...	422
Do. Palkonda	...	41	...	568
Do. Chodavaram	...	82	...	653
Do. Narasapatam	...	38	...	469
Total ...	...	372	...	3,568
Gódávari.				
Board High School, Amalápuram	...	407	...	756
Board Middle School, Attili	...	81	...	145
Do. Viravásaram	...	97	...	310
Do. Bhimavaram	...	72	...	208
Do. Peddapur	...	53	...	273
Do. Dowlaishwaram	...	50	...	116
Do. Ramachandrapur... ...	...	61	...	273
Do. Pittapuram	...	140	...	1,135
Total ...	...	961	...	3,216
Kistna.				
Board Middle School, Gudiváda	...	150	...	391
Do. Bápatla	...	135	...	150
Do. Tenali	...	109	...	190
Do. Répalle	...	94	...	71
Do. Kollur	...	112	...	410
Do. Sattenapalle	...	102	...	150
Total ...	...	702	...	1,362
Bellary.				
Board High School, Harpanahalli	...	79	...	918
Board Middle School, Hospet	...	17	...	330
Board Primary School, Hospet				126
Do. Middle School, Harpanahalli	...	477	...	68
Do. do. Kotturu				54
Do. do. Hadagalli...				102
Do. do. Rayadrug	...	38	...	121
Total ...	...	611	...	1,719

APPENDIX K—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent grants from provincial funds for 1898-99—continued.

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1899. College department.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1899. School department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1898-99. College department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1898-99. School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.	RS.
(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS—*continued.*				
Anantapur.				
oard Middle School, Penukonda	...	45	...	405
Total ...	...	45	...	405
Cuddapah.				
oard Middle School, Badvel	...	24	...	37
Do. Proddatur	...	94	...	261
Total ...	...	118	...	298
Nellore.				
oard Middle School, Kavali	...	71	...	335
Do. Kandukur	...	123	...	367
Total ...	...	194	...	702
North Arcot.				
oard Middle School, Arcot	...	53	...	444
Do. Arni	...	139	...	426
eomiah School, Arcot	...	...	...	1,200
uhammadan Orphan School	...	...	...	1,272
oard High School, Chittoor	...	235	...	1,356
Total ...	...	427	...	4,698
South Arcot.				
oard Middle School, Villupuram	...	58	...	252
Do. Vriddhachalam	...	68	...	441
Do. Porto Novo	...	36	...	235
Do. Tirukkóyilúr	...	53	...	84
Do. Panruti	...	48	...	208
Do. Kallakurchi	...	45	...	28
Total ...	...	308	...	1,248
Tanjore.				
oard High School, Tiruválúr	...	363	...	1,437
oard Middle School, Orattanádu	...	64	...	66
Total ...	...	427	...	1,503
Trichinopoly.				
oard Middle School, Kulittalai	...	111	...	408
oard High School, Lalgudi	...	114	...	680
Total ...	...	225	...	1,088
Madura.				
echnical Institution, Madura	...	263	...	3,235
Total ...	...	263	...	3,235
Tinnevelly.				
oard Training School, Tinnevelly	...	47	...	1,540
ovindappan Chatram Sanskrit School (Alwar Tirunagari)	...	27	...	60
ircle Gymnastic Instructor, Tinnevelly Taluk.	...	...	...	98
Do. do. Sankaranayinárkóyil ...	...	...	...	90
Do. do. Srivilliputtúr ...	...	...	...	157
oard Schools, Tuticorin Taluk	...	...	...	19
Do. Tenkási	...	...	...	72
Do. Ambasamudram	...	...	...	72
Do. Satúr	...	...	...	52
o. Srivaikuntam	...	...	...	5
Total ...	...	74	...	2,165
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.	RS.
(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS—*continued.*				
Coimbatore.				
Board High School, Udamalpet	...	180	...	933
Board Upper Primary Do.	...	...	...	91
Do. High School, Dharapuram	...	113	...	677
Do. Middle School, Pollachi	...	54	...	470
Do. Bhavani	...	177	...	231
Do. Kollegal	...	130	...	400
Board Upper Primary School, Pollachi	...	...	...	99
Total ...	...	654	...	2,901
Salem.				
Board High School, Námakkal	...	161	...	1,029
Board Upper Primary School, Námakkal ...	...	215	...	93
Board Middle School, Hosúr	...	37	...	591
Do. Dharmapuri	...	96	...	551
Do. Krishnagiri	...	127	...	305
Do. Tiruchengódu	...	158	...	323
Do. Razipuram	..	126	...	266
Total ...	...	920	...	3,158
Malabar.				
Board Middle School, Angádipuram	...	96	...	280
Do. Betatnad	...	100	...	352
Do. Badagara	...	78	...	432
Do. Manjeri	...	90	...	279
Do. Cherpalcheri	...	66	...	376
Do. Kotayi	...	88	...	406
Do. Kotuvayur	...	145	...	435
Do. Alattur	...	148	...	519
Do. Chowghat	...	147	...	445
Mappilla Schools, Ernad Taluk	...	...	...	333
Do. Walluvanad Taluk	...	...	...	1,436
Inspecting Schoolmasters, Malabar	...	...	...	768
Total ...	...	958	...	6,061
South Canara.				
Board High School, Coondapoor	...	152	...	984
Board Middle School, Kasaragod	...	74	...	333
Total ...	...	226	...	1,317
Total, Local Board Schools, &c. ...	...	7,533	...	39,096
(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.				
Ganjám.				
Municipal High School, Chicacole	...	266	...	910
Do. Technical classes do.	...	43	...	40
Total ...	...	309	...	950
Vizagapatam.				
Municipal Schools, Bimlipatam	...	...	...	55
Gymnastic Instructor, Vizianagram	...	...	...	66
Municipal School, Anakápalle	...	66	...	37
Total ...	...	66	...	158
Gódávari.				
Primary schools, Ellore municipality	...	...	...	60
Do. Rajahmundry municipality ...	...	...	...	159
Do. Cocanada do. ...	...	...	...	52
Total ...	...	...	...	271
Kistna.				
Primary schools, Masulipatam municipality ...	...	...	...	142
Do. Bezwada municipality ...	...	...	...	50
Do. Guntúr municipality	...	...	...	168
Total ...	...	...	...	360

APPENDIX K—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent grants from provincial funds for 1898-99—continued.

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1899.		Amount of grant drawn in 1898-99.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			Rs.	Rs.
(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS—*continued.*				
Kurnool.				
Municipal High School, Kurnool	...	122	...	1,973
Common Gymnassium, Kurnool municipality...	...	...	...	48
Total ...	...	122	...	2,021
Bellary.				
Municipal High School, Bellary	...	199	...	959
Primary schools, Adoni municipality	...	...	...	278
Total ...	...	199	...	1,237
Anantapur.				
Municipal High School, Anantapur	...	141	...	1,883
Total ...	...	141	...	1,883
Cuddapah.				
Municipal High School, Cuddapah	...	135	...	2,342
Total ...	...	135	...	2,342
Nellore.				
Primary schools, Nellore municipality ...	...	...	...	162
Total ...	...	...	...	162
Chingleput.				
Primary schools, Conjeeveram municipality ...	...	...	...	131
Total ...	...	...	...	131
North Arcot.				
Primary schools, Vellore municipality	...	...	...	93
Gymnastic Instructor, Tirupati Do.	...	...	...	34
Municipal Middle School, Gudiyáttam	...	65	...	55
Total ...	...	65	...	182
South Arcot.				
Primary schools, Cuddalore municipality ...	...	...	..	220
Total ...	...	...	...	220
Tanjore				
Máyavaram Municipal High School	...	741	...	855
Primary schools, Negapatam municipality ...	...	...	...	175
Do. Mannárgudi do. ...	...	...	..	75
Do. Máyavaram do. ...	...	...	..	140
Do. Kumbakónam do. ...	...	...	...	240
Do. Tanjore do. ...	...	...	...	222
Máyavaram Municipal Girls' School	...	91	...	61
Total ...	...	832	...	1,768
Trichinopoly.				
Primary schools, Srirangam municipality ...	...	...	...	9
Common Gymnassium Trichinopoly municipality	...	...	...	32
Total ...	...	...	...	42
Madura.				
Common Gymnastic Instructor, Dindigul municipality ...	...	...	...	4
Primary schools, Madura municipality ...	...	...	...	22
Do. Periyakulam municipality ...	...	...	...	16
Dindigul Municipal High School	...	108	...	54
Total ...	...	108	...	97
Tinnevelly.				
Primary schools, Tinnevelly municipality ...	...	...	...	14
Do. Palamcottah do. ...	...	...	...	11
Do. Srivilliputtúr do. ...	...	...	...	6
Total ...	...	...	...	32
Coimbatore.				
Municipal High School, Karúr	...	156	...	60
Do. primary Schools, Erode	...	...	...	9
Common Gymnassium Coimbatore municipality	...	...	...	6
Total ...	...	156	...	75
Salem.				
Municipal College, Salem	38	319	1,042	1,33
Municipal High School, Tiruppattúr	...	140	...	57
Salary Result Schools, Salem municipality ...	...	...	...	9
Total ...	38	459	1,042	2,00
Nilgiris.				
Breek's Memorial High School, Ootacamund ...	...	79	...	4,10
Primary schools, Coonoor municipality ...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	...	79	...	4,13
Malabar.				
Victoria College, Palghat	60	407	2,448	1,74
Bernnen College, Tellicherry	31	197	1,295	1,40
Municipal High School, Cannanore	...	173	...	69
Primary schools, Tellicherry municipality ...	...	...	...	8
Do. Palghat do. ...	...	...	...	14
Do. Calicut do. ...	...	...	...	13
Do. Cannanore do. ...	...	...	...	7
Do. Cochin do. ...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	100	777	3,743	4,30
South Canara.				
Primary schools, Mangalore municipality ...	...	...	...	19
Total ...	...	...	...	19
Total, Municipal Schools ...	138	3,448	4,785	24,80
Total, Salary and rent grants from provincial funds ...	2,664	52,480	99,975	2,58,4

GENERAL TABLES.

(1)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in*

Area and population.			—	Pu			
				University education.		School educati general.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
141,350	Towns ... 214 Villages ... 56,889 Total ... 57,103	Males ... 17,619,395 Females ... 18,011,045 Total ... 35,630,440	Institutions: For males ...	38	6	530	19,98
			Institutions: For females.	2	...	224	85
			Institutions: Total ...	40	6	754	20,83
			Scholars: Males ...	3,501	706	73,020	532,300
			Scholars: Females ...	25	3	21,538	91,117
			Scholars: Total ...	3,526	709	94,558	623,417

(2)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

—	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For male scholars	6,29,421	2,41,772	16,45,441	18,52,636	1,56,153	2,74,509	47,99,932
1. Institutions ... For female scholars	4,147	.....	5,54,871	2,65,470	51,074	17,456	8,93,018
Total ...	6,33,568	2,41,772	22,00,312	21,18,106	2,07,227	2,91,965	56,92,950
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	13·47	8·49	20·79	14·04	8·09	5·20	70·08
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	3·56	72·04	2·74	4·91	83·25
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	·20	.....	17·57	61·90	·52	9·91	90·10
(*d*) Percentages on total expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	8·89	3·39	30·87	29·72	2·91	4·10	79·88
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in— Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues	253 3 6	192 3 1	17 8 10	8 1 11	113 8 11	69 9 0	32 3 3
Government institutions. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 13 2	45 0 5	2 4 4
Total cost ...	338 8 9	283 7 0	29 12 7	8 9 0	115 0 10	141 15 2	45 11 4
Local Fund schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	.....	3 2 0	0 6 2	13 12 9	6 14 8	0 11 5
Local Fund schools. Cost to Local Funds ...	.....	.....	2 4 3	3 3 5	83 12 6	19 3 11	3 5 7
Total cost ...	.....	.....	16 8 1	4 8 5	99 3 9	57 10 11	5 15 0
Municipal schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues	35 2 11	.....	4 7 0	0 6 5	.....	1 13 5	1 8 9
Municipal schools. Cost to Municipal Funds	3 7 1	.....	0 7 6	4 11 4	.....	10 10 5	3 12 10
Total cost ...	109 7 5	.....	24 9 6	6 2 3	.....	14 9 7	10 14 7
Institutions in Native States ... ... Total cost ...	.....	.....	15 0 8	.....	.....	.....	15 0 8
Aided institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues	40 11 5	.....	3 9 3	0 5 7	80 1 2	8 4 5	1 2 9
Aided institutions... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	.....	.....	0 12 0	0 13 10	1 2 7	.....	0 10 11
Total cost ...	161 9 1	.....	25 13 0	3 6 9	141 11 11	48 13 11	7 15 8
Unaided institutions ... ... Total cost ...	195 7 4	.....	18 8 1	1 15 4	291 8 0	99 0 6	3 4 3
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues	80 2 5	192 3 1	4 6 11	0 7 2	99 10 8	27 5 6	1 14 9
All institutions ... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	0 2 4	.....	0 12 6	1 3 5	13 10 8	17 4 11	1 4 3
Total cost ...	195 4 10	283 7 0	24 4 11	3 8 2	120 4 4	79 8 10	8 1 6

adras Presidency for the official year 1898–99.

stitutions.			Private institutions.				
School education, special.		Total of public institutions.			Grand Total.	Percentages of	
Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
61	38	20,662	229	5,224	26,115	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	45·73
19	10	1,105	...	43	1,148		2·01
80	48	21,767	229	5,267	27,263		47·74
1,407	3,106	614,040	5,101	96,622	715,763	Male scholars to male population of school age.	27·08
337	611	113,631	116	10,537	124,284	Female scholars to female population of school age.	4·60
1,744	3,717	727,671	5,217	107,159	840,047		15·72

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1898–99.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,80,103	56,477	4,12,829	93,784	3,85,770	22,514	2,82,554	14,34,031	71,26,981
1,80,103	56,477	4,12,829	93,784	3,85,770	22,514	2,82,554	14,34,031	71,26,981
.....	2·92	15·29	3·09	4·75	·99	2·88	29·92	100·00
.....	.....	12·59	·98	2·97	·21	.....	16·75	100·00
.....	.....	6·33	·47	2·35	·75	.....	9·90	100·00
2·53	·79	5·79	1·32	5·41	·32	3·96	20·12	100·00

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholo*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.														
	Under public management.												Un		
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Governme Local Fund or by M Boards.		
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Arts Colleges.															
University education. — English — for boys	4	760	632	562	3	138	136	120	...	...	...	...	28	2,523	2,332
University education. — English — for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	6
University education. — Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Total	4	760	632	562	3	138	136	120	...	...	...	...	30	2,530	2,338
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.															
University education. — Law	1	417	545	436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Medicine	1	79	79	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Engineering	1	96	121	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Teaching	2	71	65	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Agriculture	1	46	43	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Total	6	709	853	733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools.															
School education, general. — For boys — High schools, English	5	1,340	1,297	1,180	25	5,160	4,924	4,317	...	...	...	...	94	27,689	26,594
School education, general. — For boys — Middle schools, English	7	755	700	559	83	7,542	7,405	6,446	1	85	94	83	150	15,269	14,481
School education, general. — For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular	4	365	353	280	28	2,851	2,851	2,453	...	...	...	...	49	3,685	3,751
School education, general. — For girls — High schools, English	1	165	155	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2,094	1,990
School education, general. — For girls — High schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	524	333
School education, general. — For girls — Middle schools, English	1	62	62	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	3,749	3,588
School education, general. — For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular	59	5,499	5,189	3,969	1	212	203	199	...	...	...	...	91	8,614	8,264
School education, general. — Total	77	8,186	7,756	6,163	137	15,765	15,393	13,415	1	85	94	83	446	61,724	59,001
Primary schools.															
School education, general. — For boys	191	6,901	6,831	5,323	2,815	129,449	127,805	107,186	...	...	...	...	10,932	326,472	315,145
School education, general. — For girls	95	5,391	5,289	4,112	24	1,389	1,323	972	...	...	...	...	582	25,433	24,596
School education, general. — Total	286	12,292	12,090	9,435	2,839	130,838	129,128	108,158	...	...	...	...	11,514	351,905	339,741
Schools for special instruction.															
School education, special. — Training schools for masters	33	956	954	873	18	256	259	241	...	...	...	...	9	201	200
School education, special. — Do. for mistresses	4	98	91	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	228	213
School education, special. — Schools of Art	1	525	503	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Medical schools	1	360	366	349	1	50	49	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Engineering and Surveying schools	1	167	170	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	1	47	48	42	...	...	...	...	6	173	159
School education, special. — Other schools	2	177	128	89	6	376	381	295	...	...	...	...	27	1,777	1,806
School education, special. — Total	42	2,283	2,212	1,871	26	729	737	626	...	...	...	...	57	2,379	2,378
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	415	24,170	23,543	18,769	3,005	147,470	145,394	122,319	1	85	94	83	12,047	418,538	403,458
Private institutions. — 1. Advanced, teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — (b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — (c) Any other Oriental classic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — 2. Elementary, teaching— A vernacular only or mainly— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — 3. Elementary, teaching the Qurán— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — 4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private institutions. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Instituttions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	415	24,170	23,543	18,769	3,005	147,470	145,394	122,319	1	85	94	83	12,047	418,538	403,458

s Presidency for the official year 1898-99.

ment. Unaided. Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Unaided. Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Unaided. Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning English.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning A classical language.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning A vernacular language.	Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
3	158	138	125	38	3,519	3,458	961	2,482	49	252	3,131	73	14	18	...
...	...	...	...	2	7	7	3	4	2	4	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	158	138	125	40	3,526	3,465	964	2,486	51	256	3,132	73	14	18	...
...	...	...	...	1	417	417	...	...	...	17	395	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	79	79	...	...	11	22	43	3	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	1	96	96	...	...	13	1	82	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	71	71	...	...	...	13	58	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	46	46	...	...	...	1	43	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	709	709	...	...	24	54	621	10	...	3	...
20	5,187	4,899	4,298	144	39,376	39,057	6,829	32,888	1,679	4,125	31,389	2,148	35	77	...
31	1,060	1,842	1,568	272	25,611	24,088	1,379	23,585	1,432	3,146	19,794	1,183	56	957	...
33	1,275	1,156	978	114	8,476	5,875	189	8,672	3	1,380	6,246	845	2	634	...
2	22	22	19	22	2,281	2,281	473	729	1,429	693	141	1	17	...	319
...	...	...	...	2	324	316	...	298	...	7	317	...	...	...	7
2	85	79	66	44	3,896	3,599	6	2,142	1,697	1,860	320	2	17	...	680
5	269	273	240	156	14,594	2,854	14	14,630	29	3,777	10,427	289	72	...	219
93	8,798	8,271	7,169	754	94,558	78,070	8,890	82,844	6,269	14,988	68,634	4,468	199	1,668	1,225
,051	124,429	118,608	102,864	19,989	587,251	68,430	21,067	597,814	520	37,428	486,328	59,901	3,074	56,171	...
149	3,953	3,700	3,070	859	36,166	2,082	1,789	35,749	354	4,724	26,899	4,137	54	...	1,520
,200	128,382	122,308	105,934	20,839	623,417	70,512	22,856	633,563	874	42,150	513,227	64,038	3,128	56,471	1,520
1	5	6	6	61	1,418	134	...	1,284	...	361	984	73	...	11	...
...	...	...	...	19	326	63	...	263	40	241	26	19	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	525	269	...	256	32	58	402	33	...	25	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	410	410	...	...	75	63	221	36	10	29	...
...	...	...	...	1	167	128	...	39	...	8	156	3	...	...	...
1	33	30	25	* 8	253	30	...	223	23	91	124	15	...	...	...
1	32	30	25	† 36	2,362	1,470	...	892	539	525	1,016	281	1	3	44
3	70	66	56	128	5,461	2,504	...	2,957	709	1,352	2,929	460	11	68	44
,299	137,408	130,783	113,284	21,767	727,671	155,260	32,710	721,850	7,927	58,800	588,543	69,049	3,352	58,228	2,789
...	...	...	...	50	2,695	40	2,901	859	...	...	...	2,605	...	105	...
...	...	...	...	179	2,612	...	2,607	281	...	...	2,612	...	...	11	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,326	79,871	152	638	79,718	...	2,959	73,832	3,041	39	4,100	...
...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	898	26,118	115	25,188	3,248	...	22	52	26,044	...	5,334	...
...	...	...	...	42	1,155	...	1,155	102	...	...	...	1,155	...	...	67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5,496	112,376	307	32,489	84,223	...	2,981	76,511	32,845	39	9,550	67
,299	137,408	130,783	113,284	27,263	840,047	155,567	65,199	806,073	7,927	61,781	665,054	101,894	3,391	67,778	2,856

* Of these, two are for girls with 48 pupils (all girls).

† Of these, eight are for girls with 44 boys and 506 girls.

(3a)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars for Europe*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.															
	Under public management.												Under pri-			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Arts Colleges.																
University education. English For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	53	41	36
University education. English For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	3
University education. Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	57	45	39
Secondary schools.																
School education, general. For boys... High schools, English	1	286	327	300	1	79	75	65	...	...	...	...	9	1,674	1,585	1,385
School education, general. For boys... Middle schools. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1,697	1,619	1,355
School education, general. For girls... High schools. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1,464	1,404	1,186
School education, general. For girls... Middle schools. English	1	62	62	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1,587	1,528	1,287
Total	2	348	389	359	1	79	75	65	...	...	...	...	67	6,422	6,136	5,213
Primary schools.																
School education, general. For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	382	377	309
School education, general. For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	339	297	251
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	721	674	560
Schools for special instruction.																
School education, special. Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23	23	20
School education, special. Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	521	503	378
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	544	526	398
Total of public institutions	2	348	389	359	1	79	75	65	...	...	...	...	91	7,744	7,381	6,210
Private institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	2	348	389	359	1	79	75	65	...	...	...	...	91	7,744	7,381	6,210

e Madras Presidency for the official year 1898-99.

Number of institutions.	gement. Unaided. Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Unaided. Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Unaided. Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Classification of scholars on 31st March according to race or creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	3	53	53	25	28	25	1	27	...	...	12	...
...	...	...	...	1	4	4	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	4	57	57	28	29	27	2	28	...	...	12	...
...	...	...	...	11	2,039	2,039	832	972	1,526	231	240	37	5	46	...
...	...	...	...	21	1,697	1,697	12	865	1,328	165	188	7	9	382	...
1	13	13	11	13	1,477	1,477	452	89	1,384	54	31	1	7	...	272
1	44	40	37	27	1,693	1,693	2	242	1,576	68	36	...	13	...	399
2	57	53	48	72	6,906	6,906	1,298	2,168	5,814	518	495	45	34	428	671
...	...	...	...	6	382	382	...	38	382	...	...	...	...	148	...
1	23	29	17	8	362	362	...	...	350	5	3	...	4	...	109
1	23	29	17	14	744	744	...	38	732	5	3	...	4	148	109
...	...	...	...	1	23	23	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	* 6	521	521	...	...	503	17	...	1	...	...	44
...	...	...	...	7	544	544	...	...	526	17	...	1	...	...	44
3	80	82	65	97	8,251	8,251	1,326	2,235	7,099	542	526	46	38	588	824
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	80	82	65	97	8,251	8,251	1,326	2,235	7,099	542	526	46	38	588	824

* Of these, five are for girls with 14 boys and 415 girls.

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instru*

Objects of expenditure.	P										
	Under p										
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund			
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. *Arts colleges*— English for boys	1,60,035	...	...	52,007	...	(a)1,919	2,13,961	4,785	...	468	9,57
English for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	(b)49,453	...	16	49,469	...	...	...	...
Medicine	59,157	...	...	8,360	...	761	68,278	...	...	...	...
Engineering	45,219	...	...	7,742	...	(c)4,212	57,173	...	...	...	...
Teaching	27,919	...	...	690	...	405	29,014	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	31,645	...	...	555	...	5,63	37,838	...	...	...	...
Total	3,23,975	...	...	1,18,807	...	12,951	4,55,733	4,785	...	468	9,571
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys... High schools	(d) 46,934	...	...	15,388	...	(d1)70,540	(d2)1,32,862	(e)28,778	...	...	(f)1,10,32
For boys... Middle schools. English	8,576	...	...	1,735	...	2	10,313	21,904	12,340	145	90,975
For boys... Middle schools. Vernacular.	3,644	...	...	43	...	4	3,691	2,967	12,000	1,639	7,221
For girls... High schools. English	9,530	...	...	917	...	25	10,472	...	...	...	...
For girls... High schools. Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools. English	(g) 16,320	...	...	...	...	(g1)4,422	(g2)20,742	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools. Vernacular.	51,144	...	...	1,393	14	404	52,955	565	...	408	3
Total	1,36,148	...	...	19,476	14	75,397	2,31,035	54,214	24,340	2,192	2,08,556
Primary schools— For boys	59,234	...	...	2,082	...	2,666	63,982	52,732	3,58,163	74,138	1,15,569
For girls	38,959	...	...	554	...	...	39,513	2,306	3,440	3,772	279
Total	98,193	...	...	2,636	...	2,666	1,03,495	55,038	3,61,603	77,910	1,15,848
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	1,02,363	(h) 139	(h1)721	306	27	272	1,03,828	4,480	21,700	512	6
Do. for mistresses	16,305	...	...	95	...	...	16,400	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	26,588	...	...	1,460	...	9,457	37,505	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	30,412	32,243	20,000	7,382	...	...	90,037	...	...	1,020	1,165
Engineering and Surveying schools.	10,557	...	...	5,249	...	2,078	17,884	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	805	3,442	...	...
Other schools	(i) 13,621	...	300	705	...	(i1) 5,600	(i2)20,226	2,121	4,314	2,199	194
Total	1,99,846	32,382	21,021	15,197	27	17,407	2,85,880	7,406	29.456	3,731	1,365
Buildings	(j) 67,389	...	...	...	...	...	67,389	1,511	23,603	3,750	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,294	...	...	...
Total	67,389	...	...	...	...	...	67,389	3,805	23,603	3,750	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction	8,25,551	32,382	21,021	1,56,116	41	1,08,421	13,43,532	1,25,248	4,39,002	88,051	3,35,340

(a) Non-departmental, Rs. 483.
(b) Surplus fees (Law college), Rs. 1,159.
(c) Non-departmental, Rs. 61.
(d) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 30,303.
(d1) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 69,505.
(d2) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, total cost, Rs. 99,808.
(e) Net cost of Kurnool and Cuddapah High schools, Rs. 4,315.
(f) Surplus fees to local and municipal boards, Rs. 6,754.
(g) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Provincial grant.
(g1) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Miscellaneous receipts.
(g2) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, total cost.
(h) Non-departmental.
(h1) Non-departmental.
(i) Lawrence Asylum, Technical classes, Provincial grant, Rs. 1,377.
(i1) Lawrence Asylum, Technical classes, Miscellaneous receipts Rs. 3,159.
(i2) Lawrence Asylum, Technical classes, total cost, Rs. 4,536.
(j) Cost of buildings borne by the Public Works Department.

...he Madras Presidency for the official year 1898-99.

...tutions.

...nagement.										Under private management.						
...nicipal Boards.			Maintained by Native States.							Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	63	14,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,436	...	...	1,11,287	22,825	1,45,052	3,73,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	755	...	...	41	41	3,310	4,147
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	63	14,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,191	...	...	1,11,328	22,866	1,48,362	3,77,747
...	1,447	1,40,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,225	507	21,176	4,45,905	25,414	1,90,336	7,67,563
170	497	1,26,031	...	...	...	457	...	957	1,414	32,964	2,383	13,750	1,06,627	11,631	73,698	2,41,053
...	376	24,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,366	1,601	4,592	11,992	11,637	21,279	56,467
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,678	...	...	54,456	13,268	73,872	1,65,274
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,116	...	...	1,419	3,141	...	6,676
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,581	102	...	25,312	23,539	77,353	1,56,887
...	...	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,076	75	...	9,961	20,689	66,302	1,29,103
170	2,320	2,91,792	...	...	...	457	...	957	1,414	2,11,006	4,668	39,518	6,55,672	1,09,319	5,02,840	15,23,023
...	1,451	6,02,053	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,890	2,23,777	68,865	2,93,003	30,089	2,81,017	9,63,641
...	...	9,797	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,968	1,052	153	9,213	19,508	1,18,779	1,99,673
...	1,451	6,11,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,17,858	2,24,829	69,018	3,02,216	49,597	3,99,796	11,63,314
...	12	26,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,625	480	...	...	...	8,761	23,866
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,445	...	...	365	4,626	11,238	34,674
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,659	5,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,222	5,469	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,271	...	...	15	3,549	4,644	9,479
...	4,200	13,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,986	...	...	11,637	9,670	50,258	86,551
...	9,093	51,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,327	480	...	12,017	17,845	74,901	1,54,570
...	...	28,864	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	22,899	542	1,817	...	1,54,576	1,09,662	2,89,496
...	...	2,294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,743	1,687	1,790	...	...	...	20,220
...	...	31,158	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	39,642	2,229	3,607	...	1,54,576	1,09,662	3,09,716
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
170	12,927	10,00,738	...	...	...	457	...	978	1,435	5,13,024	2,32,206	1,12,143	10,81,283	3,54,203	12,35,561	35,28,370

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1898-99—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*cont.*				Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under private management—*cont.*									
	Unaided.									
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. *Arts colleges*—										
English {for boys	5,693	...	21,280	26,973	2,59,256	...	468	1,78,538	1,91,139	6,29,42
English {for girls	...	...	...	...	755	...	...	41	3,351	4,14
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—										
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,453	16	49,46
Medicine	...	...	...	...	59,157	...	...	8,360	761	68,27
Engineering	...	...	...	...	45,219	...	...	7,742	4,212	57,17
Teaching	...	...	...	...	27,919	...	...	690	405	29,01
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	31,645	...	...	555	5,638	37,83
Total	5,693	...	21,280	26,973	4,23,951	...	468	2,45,399	2,05,522	8,75,340
School education, general. *Secondary schools*—										
For boys {High schools	82,987	782	18,189	1,01,958	1,59,937	507	21,176	6,54,605	3,06,708	11,42,933
For boys {Middle schools. {English	14,158	942	8,855	23,955	63,444	14,723	13,895	2,13,952	96,752	4,02,766
For boys {Middle schools. {Vernacular.	6,734	5,809	2,847	15,381	11,977	13,601	6,231	25,990	41,943	99,742
For girls {High schools. {English	76	...	2,740	2,816	33,208	...	...	55,449	89,905	1,78,562
For girls {High schools. {Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	2,116	...	...	1,419	3,141	6,676
For girls {Middle schools. {English	374	3,379	14	3,767	46,901	102	...	25,686	1,08,707	1,81,396
For girls {Middle schools. {Vernacular.	588	136	4,447	5,171	83,785	75	408	11,977	91,992	1,88,237
Total	1,04,917	11,039	37,092	1,53,048	4,01,368	29,008	41,710	9,89,078	7,39,148	22,00,312
Primary schools—										
For boys	1,34,230	13,012	75,718	2,22,960	1,78,856	5,81,940	1,43,003	5,44,884	4,03,953	18,52,63
For girls	803	4,416	11,268	16,487	92,233	4,492	3,925	10,849	1,53,971	2,65,47
Total	1,35,033	17,428	86,986	2,39,447	2,71,089	5,86,432	1,46,928	5,55,733	5,57,924	21,18,106
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*—										
Training schools for masters	...	...	1,749	1,749	1,21,468	22,319	1,233	312	10,321	1,56,153
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	34,750	...	...	460	15,864	51,074
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	26,588	...	...	1,460	9,457	37,505
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	30,412	32,243	21,020	8,547	3,659	95,881
Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	10,557	...	...	5,249	2,078	17,884
Industrial schools	...	...	3,670	3,670	2,076	3,442	...	15	13,085	18,618
Other schools	189	...	2,083	2,272	30,728	4,314	2,499	12,725	71,811	1,32,077
Total	189	...	7,502	7,691	2,56,579	62,318	24,752	28,768	1,26,775	4,99,192
Buildings	...	...	...	...	91,799	24,145	5,567	...	2,64,259	3,85,770
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	19,037	1,687	1,790	...	...	22,514
Total	...	...	...	...	1,10,836	25,832	7,357	...	2,64,259	4,08,284
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*k*) 1,63,500	16,603	1,80,103
Direction	...	...	...	...	56,477	...	...	...	...	56,477
Inspection	...	...	...	...	(*l*) 2,95,292	1,02,511	15,026	...	...	4,12,829
Scholarships held in Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	11,533	...	...	...	13,143	24,676
Scholarships held in Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	6,857	...	...	...	210	7,067
Scholarships held in Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	18,483	...	...	...	7,924	26,407
Scholarships held in Primary schools	...	...	...	...	859	...	...	...	10	869
Scholarships held in Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	(*m*) 21,867	7,979	1,117	...	3,802	34,765
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	55,558	...	...	1,41,752	85,244	(*n*) 2,82,554
Total	...	...	...	...	4,66,926	1,10,490	16,143	3,05,252	1,26,936	10,25,747
Total expenditure on public instruction	2,45,832	28,467	1,52,860	4,27,159	(*o*) 19,30,749	8,14,080	2,37,358	21,24,230	20,20,564	71,26,981

(*k*) Surplus fees (University), Rs. 23,322.
(*l*) Grants to Mappilla Inspecting Schoolmasters, Malabar, Rs. 768.
(*m*) Government Scholarships in Medical Schools, Rs. 6,066. Excludes stipends paid to Burma and Madras-Burma pupils.
(*n*) Expenditure on Private Schools (fees, Rs. 1,81,020; other sources, Rs. 83,788; and total, Rs. 2,14,808).
(*o*) Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department, Rs. 3,605; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,250; grants to Eleemosynary schools, Rs. 211.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 23 (Rs. 11,43,532 + 1,25,248 + 5,13,024)		17,81,804
Add—Indirect charges—		
Direction	56,477	
Inspection	2,95,292	
Scholarships	59,599	
Miscellaneous	67,218	4,78,586
		22,60,390
Deduct—Cost of Medical College and School	1,64,381	
Lawrence Asylum Charges	1,25,086	
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department	3,605	
Charges met from non-departmental receipts	1,354	
Building charges met from Public Works Funds	67,389	
		3,61,815
Balance ...		18,98,575 as per Accountant-General's books.

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1898–99.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions.																						
	Under public management.																						
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.						
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education. *Arts colleges*— English For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys. High schools, English	30,303	...	...	...	...	69,505	99,808	4,160	...	651	2,844	...	850	8,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys. Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls. High schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls. Middle schools, English	16,320	...	...	...	...	4,422	20,742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	46,623	...	...	...	...	73,927	1,20,550	4,160	...	651	2,844	...	850	8,505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	1,377	...	...	...	...	3,159	4,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,377	...	...	...	...	3,159	4,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	..	2,304	2,304	...	...	...	...	140	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on European schools	48,000	...	...	...	...	79,390	1,27,390	4,210	...	651	2,844	140	850	8,695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1898-99—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions—*continued.*											Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under private management.																
	Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. *Arts colleges*— English For boys	3,863	...	...	1,294	200	12,059	17,416	...	...	...	...	3,863	...	...	1,294	12,259	17,416
English For girls	...	...	...	10	...	305	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	305	315
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,863	...	...	1,304	200	12,364	17,731	...	...	...	...	3,863	...	...	1,304	12,564	17,731
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys. High schools, English	23,161	...	...	27,440	3,008	57,637	1,11,246	...	...	...	...	57,624	...	651	30,284	1,31,000	2,19,559
For boys. Middle schools, English	13,359	...	241	7,378	6,626	18,827	46,431	...	...	...	...	13,359	...	241	7,378	25,453	46,431
For girls. High schools, English	17,465	...	...	44,000	1,040	62,572	1,25,077	...	...	240	240	17,465	...	...	44,000	63,852	1,25,317
For girls. Middle schools, English	18,974	...	...	12,883	4,895	51,150	87,902	166	3,257	...	3,423	35,294	...	...	13,049	63,724	1,12,067
Total	72,959	...	241	91,701	15,569	1,90,186	3,70,656	166	3,257	240	3,663	1,23,742	...	892	94,711	2,84,029	5,03,374
Primary schools— For boys	1,164	...	115	27	1,391	3,071	5,768	...	...	...	...	1,164	...	115	27	4,462	5,768
For girls	1,772	...	...	1,239	431	4,906	8,348	...	...	...	...	1,772	...	...	1,239	5,337	8,348
Total	2,936	...	115	1,266	1,822	7,977	14,116	...	...	...	...	2,936	...	115	1,266	9,799	14,116
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	852	...	...	...	1,487	...	2,339	...	...	...	...	852	...	...	...	1,487	2,339
Other schools	4,460	...	...	6,143	148	2,527	13,278	...	...	810	810	5,837	...	...	6,143	6,644	18,624
Total	5,312	...	...	6,143	1,635	2,527	15,617	...	...	810	810	6,689	...	...	6,143	8,131	20,963
Buildings	5,000	...	...	...	...	84,690	89,690	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	84,690	89,690
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	1,510	...	...	...	...	...	1,510	...	...	...	...	1,560	...	...	...	...	1,560
Total	6,510	...	...	...	...	84,690	91,200	...	...	...	...	6,560	...	...	...	84,690	91,250
Scholarships	1,049	...	...	...	...	1,875	2,924	...	...	...	...	1,049	...	...	...	4,319	5,368
Total expenditure on European schools	92,629	...	356	1,00,414	19,226	2,99,619	5,12,244	166	3,257	1,050	4,473	1,44,839	...	1,007	1,03,424	4,03,532	6,52,802

(5)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1898-99.

Class of schools.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage. 2			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage. 3			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books. 4			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books. 5			Total.		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																					
For boys ...	Government ... English	12	2,095	380	...	380	708	...	708	268	...	268	665	...	665	74	...	74	2,095	...	2,095
	Government ... Vernacular	4	365	...	...	...	43	...	43	42	2	44	192	24	216	57	5	62	334	31	365
	Local Fund ... English	33	8,346	620	...	620	4,571	19	4,590	1,361	8	1,369	1,618	103	1,721	36	10	46	8,206	140	8,346
	Local Fund ... Vernacular	26	2,627	...	...	...	454	3	457	359	19	378	1,248	160	1,408	252	132	384	2,313	314	2,627
	Municipal ... English	25	4,356	1,245	...	1,245	2,536	...	2,536	245	1	246	308	21	329	...	...	...	4,334	22	4,356
	Municipal ... Vernacular	2	224	...	...	...	45	...	45	26	...	26	153	...	153	...	...	...	224	...	224
	Native States ... English	1	85	...	...	...	23	...	23	7	...	7	42	...	42	13	...	13	85	...	85
	Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ... English	244	42,958	9,836	12	9,848	19,550	136	19,686	3,743	82	3,825	8,687	573	9,260	289	50	339	42,105	853	42,958
	Aided ... Vernacular	49	3,985	...	...	...	1,159	60	1,219	664	35	699	1,803	140	1,943	108	16	124	3,734	251	3,985
	Unaided ... English	51	7,147	2,210	...	2,210	3,746	4	3,750	341	7	348	793	6	799	38	2	40	7,128	19	7,147
	Unaided ... Vernacular	33	1,275	...	...	...	810	4	814	107	7	114	302	27	329	18	...	18	1,237	38	1,275
	Total ...	530	73,463	14,291	12	14,303	33,645	226	33,871	7,163	161	7,324	15,811	1,054	16,865	885	215	1,100	71,795	1,668	73,463
For girls ...	Government ... English	2	227	...	13	13	...	47	47	...	28	28	9	86	95	14	30	44	23	204	227
	Government ... Vernacular	59	5,499	...	...	...	...	366	366	...	382	382	...	4,098	4,098	1	652	653	1	5,498	5,499
	Local Fund ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ... Vernacular	1	212	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	16	16	...	183	183	...	...	...	...	212	212
	Native States ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ... English	60	5,843	13	361	374	118	1,556	1,674	77	692	769	693	2,224	2,917	40	69	109	941	4,902	5,843
	Aided ... Vernacular	93	8,938	...	11	11	12	1,214	1,226	34	930	964	150	5,960	6,110	28	599	627	224	8,714	8,938
	Unaided ... English	4	107	...	10	10	3	14	17	3	7	10	29	41	70	...	...	...	35	72	107
	Unaided ... Vernacular	5	269	...	...	...	...	67	67	...	25	25	1	126	127	...	50	50	1	268	269
	Total ...	224	21,095	13	395	408	133	3,277	3,410	114	2,080	2,194	882	12,718	13,600	83	1,400	1,483	1,225	19,870	21,095
Total, Secondary schools ...		754	94,558	14,304	407	14,711	33,778	3,503	37,281	7,277	2,241	9,518	16,693	13,772	30,465	968	1,615	2,583	73,020	21,538	94,558
Primary schools—																					
For boys ...	Government ...	191	6,901	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,163	11	1,174	4,391	173	4,564	1,020	143	1,163	6,574	327	6,901
	Local Fund ...	2,535	113,151	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,919	579	11,498	76,149	12,468	88,617	9,190	3,846	13,036	96,258	16,893	113,151
	Municipal ...	280	16,298	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,937	31	1,968	12,186	794	12,980	1,152	198	1,350	15,275	1,023	16,298
	Native States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	10,932	326,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,011	679	20,690	251,303	24,107	275,410	25,080	5,292	30,372	296,394	30,078	326,472
	Unaided ...	6,051	124,429	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,848	28	1,876	97,007	5,915	102,922	17,424	2,207	19,631	116,279	8,150	124,429
	Total ...	19,989	587,251	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,878	1,328	37,206	441,036	43,457	484,493	53,866	11,686	65,552	530,780	56,471	587,251
For girls ...	Government ...	95	5,391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	250	100	3,929	4,029	...	1,112	1,112	100	5,291	5,391
	Local Fund ...	13	657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	583	583	...	45	45	...	657	657
	Municipal ...	11	732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	...	638	638	...	52	52	...	732	732
	Native States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	582	25,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	1,544	1,626	999	19,539	20,538	85	3,184	3,269	1,166	24,267	25,433
	Unaided ...	149	3,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	75	81	193	2,620	2,813	55	1,004	1,059	254	3,699	3,953
	Total ...	850	36,166	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	1,940	2,028	1,292	27,309	28,601	140	5,397	5,537	1,520	34,646	36,166
Total, Primary schools ...		20,839	623,417	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,966	3,268	39,234	442,328	70,766	513,094	54,006	17,083	71,089	532,300	91,117	623,417
Grand total ...		21,593	717,975	14,304	407	14,711	33,778	3,503	37,281	43,243	5,509	48,752	459,021	84,538	543,559	54,974	18,698	73,672	605,320	112,655	717,975

(5a)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1898-99.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government	1	286	15	...	15	93	...	93	38	...	38	140	...	140	...	...	...	286	...	286
For boys ... Municipal	1	79	9	...	9	28	...	28	12	...	12	30	...	30	...	...	...	79	...	79
For boys ... Aided	30	3,371	349	9	358	922	73	995	408	53	461	1,223	265	1,488	41	28	69	2,943	428	3,371
Total	32	3,736	373	9	382	1,043	73	1,116	458	53	511	1,393	265	1,658	41	28	69	3,308	428	3,736
For girls ... Government	1	62	...	...	...	...	24	24	...	11	11	...	25	25	...	2	2	...	62	62
For girls ... Aided	37	3,051	13	192	205	66	706	772	48	304	352	488	1,146	1,634	37	51	88	652	2,399	3,051
For girls ... Unaided	2	57	...	1	1	3	9	12	2	7	9	14	21	35	...	...	...	19	38	57
Total	40	3,170	13	193	206	69	739	808	50	322	372	502	1,192	1,694	37	53	90	671	2,499	3,170
Total, Secondary schools	72	6,906	386	202	588	1,112	812	1,924	508	375	883	1,895	1,457	3,352	78	81	159	3,979	2,927	6,906
Primary schools—																				
For boys ... Aided	6	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	20	57	171	104	275	26	24	50	234	148	382
Total	6	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	20	57	171	104	275	26	24	50	234	148	382
For girls ... Aided	7	339	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	27	31	93	197	290	6	12	18	103	236	339
For girls ... Unaided	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	15	21	...	...	...	6	17	23
Total	8	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	29	33	99	212	311	6	12	18	109	253	362
Total, Primary schools	14	744	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	49	90	270	316	586	32	36	68	343	401	744
Grand total	86	7,650	386	202	588	1,112	812	1,924	549	424	973	2,165	1,773	3,938	110	117	227	4,322	3,328	7,650

(6)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1898–99.

(6)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26
2. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division)	3	7	5	15	125	337	120	152	734
3. Bachelor of Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.A. (English Language Division)	3	7	5	15	116	295	97	192	700
Do. B.A. (Second Language Division)	3	7	5	15	116	243	97	60	516
Do. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Arts	7	27	13	47	241	904	310	510	1,965
Previous examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3. Bachelor of Law	1	...	1	2	303	...	13	1	317
4. First Examination in Law	1	...	1	2	477	...	32	9	518
Medicine.									
1. Doctor of Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Medicine	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	22
5. First M.B. (*a*)	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	15
Do. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5
6. Preliminary Scientific (*b*)	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12
7. L.S.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.									
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E.	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5
3. L.C.E. (First Examination in Engineering)	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	11
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching Written	2	...	...	2	66	...	...	19	85
Practical	2	...	...	2	63	...	...	9	72
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Upper Secondary Examination Boys	5	20	8	33	10	68	17	92	187
Girls	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	3
Matriculation Examination Boys	25	81	65	171	491	2,397	1,433	1,480	(*c*) 5,801
Girls	1	16	7	24	6	70	48	16	(*c*) 140
Lower Secondary Examination. Boys / Girls	128	317	100	545	1,697	3,886	1,158	2,807	(*d*) 9,548
Upper Primary Examination ... Boys / Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination ... Boys / Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. (*e*) English / Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,944	34,049
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. Upper	5	2	2	9	132	38	4	1	175
Lower	34	8	3	45	1,344	245	31	15	1,635
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. Upper	1	5	1	7	30	16	4	...	50
Lower	5	15	1	21	145	267	1	...	413
3. School of Arts Examination	19	18	6	43	698	193	91	387	1,369
4. Medical Examination	2	...	...	2	138	...	...	...	138
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	1	...	...	1	82	...	...	48	130
6. Industrial School Examination	5	7	3	15	154	86	13	33	286
7. Veterinary Examination	1	...	1	2	26	...	6	3	35

(*a*) Conducted under the old regulations.
(*b*) First M.B. and C.M. under the new regulations.
(*c*) Excludes 21 candidates disallowed.
(*d*) Excludes pupil candidates who, having already passed in certain subjects only, came up during the year for the remaining subject or subjects to complete the test.
(*e*) Primary Examination.

in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1898-99.

Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.				
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	9	9	...	1	7	1	...
83	204	69	41	397	3	30	358	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	183	61	45	368	5	34	326	3	...
98	203	87	40	428	4	31	387	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	378	146	101	739	16	59	649	14	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1898–99.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.														
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
University education.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges—															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—															
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general.															
Secondary schools—															
For boys—High schools	9	1,804	1,650	1,444	8,770	...	...	(a) 35,662	...	75	44,507	...	...	507	507
For boys—Middle schools, English	74	6,542	6,444	5,605	21,779	12,340	...	75,660	170	496	1,10,445	...	...	2,383	14,723
For boys—Middle schools, Vernacular	26	2,627	2,634	2,279	2,967	12,000	...	6,746	...	376	22,089	...	...	1,601	13,601
For girls—High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls—Middle schools, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	102
For girls—Middle schools, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	75
Total	109	10,973	10,728	9,328	33,516	24,340	...	1,18,068	170	947	1,77,041	...	...	4,668	29,008
Primary schools—															
For boys	2,535	113,151	111,926	94,218	47,260	3,58,163	...	98,280	...	1,399	5,05,102	...	...	2,23,777	5,81,940
For girls	13	657	652	491	1,164	3,440	...	88	...	...	4,692	...	...	1,052	4,492
Total	2,548	113,808	112,578	94,709	48,424	3,61,603	...	98,368	...	1,399	5,09,794	...	...	2,24,829	5,86,432
School education, special.															
Schools for special instruction—															
Training schools for masters	18	256	259	241	3,574	21,700	410	6	...	12	25,702	139	...	480	22,319
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1	50	49	48	...	...	1,020	1,165	...	3,059	5,844	32,243	...	...	32,243
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	1	47	48	42	805	3,442	...	...	...	1,222	5,469	...	...	...	3,442
Other schools	2	300	306	277	1,983	4,314	1,400	167	...	4,069	11,933	...	...	...	4,314
Total	22	653	662	608	6,362	29,456	2,830	1,338	...	8,962	48,948	32,382	...	480	62,318

Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,511	23,603	...	...	...	...	25,114	...	...	542	24,145
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,416	...	...	...	...	...	1,416	...	...	1,687	1,687
Total	...												2,927	23,603	...	...	...	...	26,530	...	...	2,229	25,832
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,02,511
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	642	7,176	1,020	...	...	...	8,838	767	...	36	7,979
Total	...												642	7,176	1,020	...	...	...	8,838	767	...	36	1,10,490
Grand Total	...												2,679	125,434	123,968	104,645	91,871	4,46,178	3,850	(a) 2,17,774	170	11,308	7,71,151	33,149	...	2,32,242	8,14,080

(a) Surplus fees to local boards Rs. 3,224.

		Rs.	Rs.
NOTE A.—Net cost to Local Funds as per column 16	... ...	8,14,080	
Miscellaneous charges	... ...	6,462	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant	... ...	91,871	
Do. do. on account of Inspecting Schoolmasters and Indigenous Schools	... ...	828	
Do. Municipal grants	... ...	3,850	
Do. Fees	... ...	2,17,774	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	... ...	11,478	
			11,46,343
Deduct—Cost of Medical schools met from fees and other sources	... ...	7,456	
Contribution to Medical schools	... ...	32,243	
Cost of Buildings met from Provincial grant	... ...	1,511	
Do. under Grant I	... ...	23,603	
Miscellaneous receipts	... ...	6,197	
			71,010
Gross expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement	... ...	...	10,75,333

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1898-99—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.		
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
University education.																
Arts colleges—																
English	3	138	136	120	Rs. 4,785	Rs. 468	Rs. ...	Rs. 9,571	Rs. ...	Rs. 63	Rs. 14,887	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 468	Rs. 468
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—																
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	138	136	120	4,785	468	...	9,571	...	63	14,887	...	...	...	468	468
School education, general.																
Secondary schools—																
For boys ... High schools	16	3,356	3,284	2,873	20,008	...	...	(b) 74,663	...	1,372	96,043	...	...	21,176	21,176	21,683
For boys ... Middle schools. English	9	1,000	961	841	125	145	...	15,315	...	1	15,586	...	...	13,750	13,895	28,618
For boys ... Middle schools. Vernacular	2	224	217	174	...	1,639	...	475	...	...	2,114	...	...	4,592	6,231	19,832
For girls ... High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... Middle schools. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
For girls ... Middle schools. Vernacular	1	212	203	199	565	408	...	35	...	...	1,008	...	...	...	408	483
Total	28	4,792	4,665	4,087	20,698	2,192	...	90,488	...	1,373	1,14,751	...	...	39,518	41,710	70,718
Primary schools—																
For boys	280	16,298	15,879	12,968	5,472	74,138	...	17,289	...	52	96,951	...	...	68,805	1,43,003	7,24,943
For girls	11	732	671	481	1,142	3,772	...	191	...	...	5,105	...	...	153	3,925	8,417
Total	291	17,030	16,550	13,449	6,614	77,910	...	17,480	...	52	1,02,056	...	...	69,018	1,46,928	7,33,360
School education, special.																
Schools for special instruction—																
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	906	102	...	...	...	...	1,008	721	410	...	1,233	23,552
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	1,020	...	21,020	53,263
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,442
Other schools	4	76	75	18	138	799	...	27	...	131	1,095	300	1,400	...	2,499	6,813
Total	4	76	75	18	1,044	901	...	27	...	131	2,103	21,021	2,830	...	24,752	87,070

Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	3,750	...	...	...	...	3,750	...	...	1,817	5,567	29,712
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	878	...	...	...	...	...	878	...	...	1,790	1,790	3,477
Total ...	...	...	...	...	878	3,750	...	...	...	...	4,628	...	...	3,607	7,357	33,189
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,026	1,17,587
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,020	97	1,117	9,096
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,020	97	16,143	1,26,633
Grand Total ...	326	22,036	21,426	17,674	34,019	85,221	...	(a)1,17,566	...	1,619	2,38,425	21,021	3,850	1,12,240	2,37,358	10,51,438

(a) Surplus fees to municipal boards Rs. 3,530.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE B.—Net cost of Municipal Funds as per column 31	2,37,358	
Miscellaneous charges	2,842	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant	34,019	
Do. Fees	1,17,566	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	1,619	
		3,93,404
Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under Grant I	3,750	
Contributions to Medical schools	22,040	
Miscellaneous receipts	2,538	
		28,328
Gross expenditure as per Municipal statements		3,65,076

(8a)—*Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for Boys in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1898–99.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of					Expenditure from				
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
								RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Managed by Government ...	2	348	...	32	105	176	35	31,680	...	59,910	83	91,673
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	78
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	6	502	...	...	217	232	53	* 8,217	...	33,378	8,358	49,953
4. Unaided	71	4,131	226	4	1,703	1,798	400	...	...	1,09,914	48,834	1,58,748
Total ...	79	4,981	226	36	2,025	2,206	488	39,897	78	2,03,202	57,275	3,00,452

* Includes Rs. 2,515 not paid through the Department.

(8b)—*Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for Girls in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1898–99.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of					Expenditure from				
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
								RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Managed by Government ...	1	57	...	...	24	33	...	12,324	...	4,422	...	16,746
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards.	5	246	...	...	93	153	...	3,772	...	12,290	8,917	24,979
4. Unaided	81	3,686	2	...	1,228	2,238	218	...	...	92,853	30,150	1,23,003
Total ...	87	3,989	2	...	1,345	2,424	218	16,096	...	1,09,565	39,067	1,64,728

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1898–99.

Order—No. 7, Educational, dated 12th January 1900.

The Government proceeds to take into consideration the Director's Report on Public Instruction for 1898–99.

2. Expenditure rose from nearly 69 to over 71 lakhs, of which, as in the previous year, public funds (State or Local Taxation) contributed not quite 30. Fee income rose from 20·85 lakhs to 21·32, and private funds (subscriptions, endowments, &c.) from 18·10 to 20·20.

Under the head of Indirect Expenditure, 14 lakhs were absorbed in administration, scholarships, building grants, &c., leaving nearly 57 lakhs for Direct Expenditure. Of this 48·13 per cent. was spent on primary, 27·72 on secondary, 15·38 on collegiate, and 8·77 on special education.

3. Considering first the education of boys, the number under instruction rose from 708,000 to 716,000, the latter figure representing 27 per cent. of the school-going population. Of these, public institutions claimed 614,000.

In the previous year, the attendance in public *Primary* schools had shrunk by 5,000, owing chiefly to famine. In the year under consideration this loss was made good, attendance again rising to 557,000. Each boy paid an average fee of As. 15, and cost public funds Rs. 1–9–0. The examination which marks the end of the primary stage was attempted by 26,000, of whom over 47 per cent. passed. These are the largest numbers and the best results that have yet been attained.

The decrease of Local Fund expenditure on primary schools for boys, noted in paragraph 19 of the report, is a matter for regret.

4. In the *Lower Secondary* stage there were 33,000 boys (against 32,000 in the previous year) each paying Rs. 9–9–0 or Rs. 6–8–0, according as the school was Board or Aided, and costing public funds nearly Rs. 4. The examination terminating this stage is almost entirely optional, and its growing popularity is remarkable. Upwards of 10,000 boys appeared for it, of whom nearly 23 per cent. obtained complete certificates.

5. The *Upper Secondary* classes, as in 1897–98, were attended by 14,000 boys, each of whom paid on an average Rs. 28–4–0, and cost Government Rs. 7–6–0. The departmental examination was, as usual, very sparingly attended, less than 200 candidates presenting themselves. Any boy who contemplates proceeding to the F.A., naturally prefers the University Matriculation Examination qualifying for it and equally marking the close of a school career. For this nearly 6,000 students appeared, of whom over 1,900 or 32 per cent. were successful.

6. *Collegiate Education.*—Students in the Arts Colleges rose from 3,300 to 3,500, each on an average paying a fee of Rs. 55 and costing the State Rs. 339 in a Government, or Rs. 162 in an Aided, College.

Of these, 1,900 appeared for the F.A., and nearly 740 or 38 per cent. passed.

Some 700 appeared for different divisions of the B.A. The second language as usual presented no difficulty, but in English only 368 or 53 per cent. passed, and in Science only 397 or 54 per cent.

From the B.A., only 9 passed on to the M.A., but as many as 94 took their further degree in Law—by far the highest number on record.

7. *Special Education.*—The figures given by the Director show that the training of teachers continues to be attended to with care.

In technical education there appears to be rather an arrest of progress, though much excellent work was done. One or more arts or industries were studied by over 3,300 pupils, of whom 1,143 passed the Government Technical examination in the elementary grade, 510 in the intermediate and 28 in the advanced. These figures include commercial instruction, in which new classes were opened at Bimlipatam and Madura, while the Calicut School of Commerce opened a large vernacular class for Mappillas.

It is observed with regret that there was a considerable fall in the attendance at higher class technical schools; but this was confined mostly to the Madras Anjuman and to another institution whose grant has been stopped.

8. *Female Education.*—The number under instruction rose from 121,000 to 124,000, which is 4·6 per cent. of the school-going population. As many as 113,000 were in public schools.

All but 10,000 of these were reading in the lower primary stage, and more than half the remainder in the upper primary. The lower secondary was reached by only 3,500, the upper secondary by 400 and collegiate by 25.

These figures are even more discouraging if analysed according to classes of the community. The well-to-do seem to manifest a growing indifference to the education of their girls, Native Christians and Europeans standing almost alone in desiring any instruction above elementary. The lower secondary stage was reached by only 709 Hindu and 28 Muhammadan girls; the upper secondary by 16 Hindus; the collegiate by 1 Hindu. On the other hand, the excellence of the teaching in high schools for girls is observed with satisfaction.

In paragraph 131 of his report the Director has recorded his opinion that female education made only slow progress during the year. Perhaps little could be expected when managers received only 30 or 40 per cent. of their nominal results earnings; this subject will be reverted to below.

9. *Muhammadan Education.*—The strength of the private schools, so marked a characteristic of this community, increased from 28,000 to 30,000; but that of the public schools, where alone secular instruction is imparted, fell by 1,300 to 47,700.

In all stages above the primary there was much apathy, and the University results were perhaps poorer than usual.

Panchama Education again made a substantial advance, but retrograded in the following districts: Trichinopoly, Malabar, Salem, Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Anantapur and South Canara. The Local and Municipal Department will be requested to urge upon these District Boards continuous attention to their duty in the matter.

10. In future reports, the Director should devote a paragraph to enumerating concisely the changes made during the year. The following have been picked out from the report under review :—

(*a*) One of the faults of the result grant system was that a manager never knew from year to year what he would earn, the uncertainty militating against efficiency. This has been remedied by making a fixed period grant, undisturbed for three years (page 2).

(*b*) Formerly grants were estimated and practically fixed for each school before the grant examination. The assignment is now made after the examination and in proportion to the actual earnings of the school (paragraph 25).

(*c*) Hostels and boarding houses attached to colleges or schools were for the first time made eligible for building grants (page 2).

(*d*) The course of study for chemists and druggists was systematized and brought under the scope of the Technical Examination scheme (paragraphs 90 and 91).

(*e*) A register of persons holding teachers' certificates was completed (paragraph 105).

11. In several passages of the report Dr. Duncan has taken occasion to record his opinion on various important points of policy. Some of these will be shortly touched upon:

(i) At present there is great disparity between the promises of the Code and the actual grants permitted by financial exigencies (page 2). This leads to irritation and disappointment, and it would seem wiser to make the provisions of the Code conform to the facts. The Director will consider and report on this suggestion.

(ii) In paragraphs 2 and 69 the Lower Secondary examination and in paragraph 21 the School-fee Notification of 1891 are discussed; but these will be dealt with in connection with the Resolution of the Government of India on Mr. Cotton's Quinquennial Report.

(iii) In paragraph 50 it is remarked that of the 3,511 students in Arts Colleges, as many as 921 are returned as of the poorer classes, too poor according to the returns to pay the standard fees, and therefore presumably admitted free or maintained from a fee fund. The fee income of a college, on which the grant depends, is calculated on the supposition that all such poor students pay fees; and the question is raised whether this is fair. As Dr. Duncan observes, this depends on the further question whether University education should be held out to youths of the poorer classes irrespectively of talent. The Government has no hesitation in replying that it is only young men of superior ability among these classes to whom it may be desirable to give, at some expense to the State, special facilities of University education through scholarships or otherwise, and that the rest "whose only claim to free education is their poverty" may be left to find other levels in the spheres of manual labour and industry.

(iv) In paragraph 21 the Director observes that many managers, especially in colleges, show a tendency to admit students at reduced rates of fees. This has been dealt with hitherto by refusing applications for new and increased grants in such cases. Managers have also been warned that a continuance of this practice would lead to reduction of grant and Government notes with satisfaction that the Director is about to intimate to the offending managers that if they do not show substantial improvement in this respect within six months, their grants will be reduced by a specified amount.

(v) In paragraph 63 the evil of injudicious promotions is discussed. The Government is glad to observe that managers guilty of this malpractice have been threatened with loss of recognition. The Director should consider whether it would be well to prescribe a minimum proportion of a class to be sent up for examination.

12. *General.*—The Government watches with interest Miss Askwith's valuable work among the blind and the deaf-mutes of Tinnevelly. Some forty of each class were under instruction.

Three lakhs were spent on hostels for boys and over a lakh and-a-half in boarding-houses for girls. These accommodated nearly 5,000 boys and nearly 4,000 girls; but a large proportion must appertain to Mission establishments. In future reports the Director should indicate the progress of the hostels for Hindu and Muhammadan students.

The expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs 80,000, of which a little more than half was paid from Provincial funds. Arts Colleges received about 31 per cent. and schools for general education about 35 per cent., while the remainder went to schools for special education.

There was an increase of over 10 per cent. in the number of certificated teachers in the case of Secondary and Primary schools alike.

13. *Conclusion.*—Some of the adverse conditions of the previous year, namely, famine and scarcity, had passed away by 1898–99, but these had left behind them influences which still affected education, especially in the impoverishment of Local Boards. The finances both of these bodies and of the municipalities were now to feel the strain of a preventive campaign against plague. In the face of these difficulties, it appears to the Government that the progress recorded above, moderate though it be, is matter for congratulation.

Dr. Duncan, who retired from the public service on the 22nd November, had held the office of Director of Public Instruction since 1892, and in closing this seventh annual review of his work, His Excellency the Governor in Council has much pleasure in referring to the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 21st idem in which was placed on record his recognition of the ability, judgment and discretion which had distinguished Dr. Duncan's career.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Secretary to Government.

REPORT

ON

UBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR

1899-1900.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1900.

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, 11*th October* 1900.

No. 10140.

From

THE HON'BLE MR. G. H. STUART, M.A.,
Director of Public Instruction,
Madras,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Educational Department,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the report on the state and progress of education in the Presidency during the year 1899–00. It has been drawn up on the usual lines; but I have, with reference to paragraph 12 of my letter No. 6091, dated 25th June 1900, added at the end of each chapter a new paragraph explaining in detail how far those recommendations of the Education Commission that were approved by the Government of India have been carried out.

Introduction.

2. (1) The first important event of the year was the revision of the curricula for schools. In the early part of the year representations had been made to the Director by educationists of experience that the results of our educational system, as shown in the attainments and capabilities of "the ordinary passed matriculate," were far from satisfactory; and this was attributed chiefly to defects in the curricula laid down for the primary and lower secondary standards, which were considered to be burdened with a multiplicity of subjects. The papers submitted on the subject were referred, for opinion, to various educational officers, who were also invited to state their views on certain other questions connected with education in schools. A conference was subsequently held to consider the various points raised. It sat in December 1899, and the resolutions passed by it were submitted to Government and sanctioned in G.O., No. 389, Educational, dated 24th August 1900. The most important of the changes thus introduced are the abolition of English as an optional subject in standards below the third, the removal of geometry and algebra from the course prescribed for lower secondary forms, and the introduction of native music in standards above the second for pupils in native schools.

Events of the year.

(2) A second conference was held later in the year to discuss certain changes that Government considered it desirable to make in the Educational Rules and the Grant-in-Aid Code. Government had previously made certain alterations in the rules and code and notified them in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in October 1899. These were on various grounds objected to by educational bodies and memorials on the subject were submitted. A conference was then convened by the Director under the orders of Government to discuss the alterations that had provoked criticism. The conference met in February last, and its resolutions with slight modifications received the approval and sanction of Government in G.O., No. 160, Educational, dated 31st March 1900. Under the new rules thus introduced, managers, teachers and students of recognized institutions are prohibited from taking part in political agitation directed against the authority of Government, provision is made for the dismissal from service, in recognized schools, of teachers whose character and work have been found unsatisfactory and also for the withdrawal, suspension or cancelment of their certificates, and Government has reserved to itself the right to forbid or to prescribe the use of any book or books in recognized schools. A few additions were also made to the Grant-in-Aid Code, the most important of which is the rule under which Government reserves to itself the right to withdraw or refuse grants at its discretion.

(3) Reference should be made here to the fixed grant system which, though introduced in 1898–99, was carried into effect during the year under report. Very little experience, however, has yet been gained of the working of the system. Details of the manner in which it has worked so far will be given later on in this chapter.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

(4) Among the minor changes that took place during the year may be noticed the following:—

(i) Revision of the Primary examination notification, whereby the classification of candidates was altered, and certain concessions were made in favour of the pupils of industrial schools;

(ii) Revision of the scholarship notification reducing the number of Matriculation and F.A. scholarships;

(iii) Revision of the Upper Secondary examination notification, permitting male candidates to bring up a vernacular as first language and Europeans to take up a third optional subject instead of a second language;

(iv) The appointment, for the first time, of a Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools, with a view to bring indigenous Sanskrit schools under efficient and systematic inspection;

(v) The institution under Government Notification, No. 56, dated 23rd August 1900, of an intermediate technical examination in six new subjects grouped under the head of pharmacy, and of a chemists and druggists' diploma;

(vi) The recognition of the Matriculation examination as one of the general education tests qualifying for admission to the intermediate and advanced technical examinations.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

General statistics of institutions and scholars.

3. The following table compares the number of institutions of all grades and classes and the number of scholars attending each class of institution at the close of the past two years, the figures relating to scholars in secondary schools including, as usual, the number of pupils in the primary departments of such schools:—

Classes of institutions.	1898-99.			1899-00.		
	Institutions.	Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.	Institutions.	Scholars on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls.
Public institutions.						
University education—						
Arts colleges { for men	38	3,519	3,238	38	2,811	3,328
Arts colleges { for women	2	7	6	2	6	6
Professional colleges	6	709	853	6	575	658
School education, general—						
Secondary schools for boys—						
Upper secondary, English	144	39,376	37,724	145	41,669	39,202
Lower secondary { English	272	25,611	24,522	288	28,172	27,211
Lower secondary { Vernacular	114	8,476	8,111	95	7,846	7,426
Secondary schools for girls—						
Upper secondary { English	22	2,281	2,167	19	2,252	2,154
Upper secondary { Vernacular	2	324	333	2	297	314
Lower secondary { English	44	3,896	3,729	44	4,007	3,944
Lower secondary { Vernacular	156	14,594	13,929	153	14,701	14,296
Primary schools—						
For boys { Upper primary	5,026	226,329	222,040	4,995	227,311	225,105
For boys { Lower primary	14,963	360,922	346,319	15,080	371,393	356,816
For girls { Upper primary	369	22,522	21,889	389	24,143	23,239
For girls { Lower primary	481	13,644	13,019	525	15,060	14,405
School education, special—						
Training schools for masters	61	1,418	1,419	58	1,440	1,312
Do. for mistresses	19	326	304	20	346	308
Other special schools for boys	38	3,119	3,098	43	3,118	2,986
Do. do. for girls	10	598	572	11	634	572
Total public institutions	21,767	727,671	703,272	21,913	745,781	723,282
Private institutions.						
Advanced schools teaching—						
Arabic or Persian (for boys)	50	2,605	2,553	49	2,857	2,690
Sanskrit (for boys)	179	2,612	2,578	181	2,661	2,657
Elementary schools teaching—						
A vernacular only or mainly { for boys	4,326	79,871	76,619	4,323	82,829	78,819
A vernacular only or mainly { for girls	1	15	8	...	...	...
The Quran { for boys	898	26,118	25,567	936	27,515	26,028
The Quran { for girls	42	1,155	1,117	44	1,307	1,287
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	...	...	...	4	41	41
Total private institutions	5,496	112,376	108,442	5,537	117,210	111,522
Grand total	27,263	840,047	811,714	27,450	862,991	834,804

Public and private institutions rose, respectively, by ·6 and ·7 per cent. in number and by 2·5 and 4·3 per cent. in strength. The number of institutions borne on the departmental returns on the 31st March 1895 was 25,182 and their strength 764,354, so that in the course of the past five years the number of schools has advanced by 9·0 per cent. and that of scholars by 12·9 per cent.

From the particulars relating to the average number of scholars on the rolls of each class of institutions, it will be seen that, while the increase in scholars was 22,944, the increase in the average number on the rolls was 23,090. The average strength of each arts college, upper secondary school, lower secondary school and primary school for boys was 87, 270, 90 and 29 against 85, 262, 85 and 28, respectively, and that of each upper secondary, lower secondary and primary school for girls was 117, 92 and 41 against 104, 88 and 41, respectively, in the previous year. The above figures show that all classes of schools for general education except primary schools for girls were better attended than in 1898–99 and that girls' schools of the primary and lower secondary grades were better attended than boys' schools of the same grades.

Institutions and scholars by districts and district groups.

4. Institutions and scholars for the past two years are shown below by districts and district groups. Public and private institutions and male and female scholars are not distinguished :—

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population as per census returns of 1891.	1898–99.		1899–00.		Increase.		Decrease.	
			Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Northern Circars.										
Ganjám	8,370	1,896,803	1,776	38,212	1,742	39,539	...	1,327	34	...
Vizagapatam	17,242	2,802,992	1,354	34,603	1,297	34,337	...	...	57	266
Gódávari	7,857	2,078,782	1,604	53,955	1,657	54,880	53	925	...	...
Kistna	8,397	1,855,582	1,801	46,937	1,815	48,339	14	1,402	...	...
			6,535	173,707	6,511	177,095	67	3,654	91	266
Ceded districts.										
Kurnool	7,514	817,811	670	14,838	717	16,718	47	1,880	...	...
Bellary	6,136	900,126	1,215	27,139	1,165	26,523	...	...	50	616
Anantapur	5,275	708,549	580	11,569	586	12,737	6	1,168	...	...
Cuddapah	8,722	1,272,072	841	17,802	926	19,186	85	1,384	...	...
			3,306	71,348	3,394	75,164	138	4,432	50	616
Central districts.										
Nellore	8,765	1,463,736	1,151	27,015	1,180	28,032	29	1,017	...	...
Madras	29	452,518	544	39,506	559	42,334	15	2,828	...	...
Chingleput	2,842	1,136,928	1,209	32,013	1,219	33,436	10	1,423	...	...
North Arcot	7,616	2,180,487	1,797	46,954	1,729	49,882	...	2,928	68	...
South Arcot	5,217	2,162,851	1,467	40,078	1,514	42,321	47	2,743	...	...
			6,168	185,566	6,201	196,505	101	10,939	68	...
Southern districts.										
Tanjore	3,709	2,228,114	1,898	64,386	1,877	62,454	...	...	21	1,932
Trichinopoly	3,631	1,372,717	950	31,889	1,001	32,839	51	950	...	...
Madura	8,808	2,608,404	1,702	61,406	1,753	62,820	51	1,414	...	...
Tinnevelly	5,387	1,916,095	1,924	68,520	1,903	68,700	...	180	21	...
			6,474	226,201	6,534	226,813	102	2,544	42	1,932
Inland districts.										
Coimbatore	7,860	2,004,839	1,213	36,717	1,251	38,722	38	2,005	...	...
Salem	7,529	1,962,591	1,068	31,125	1,077	31,602	9	477	...	...
Nilgiris	957	99,797	98	4,904	96	4,752	...	...	2	152
			2,379	72,746	2,424	75,076	47	2,482	2	152
West Coast districts.										
Malabar	5,585	2,652,565	1,752	85,881	1,738	88,420	...	2,539	14	...
South Canara	3,902	1,056,081	649	24,598	648	23,918	...	...	1	680
			2,401	110,479	2,386	112,338	...	2,539	15	680
Total ...	141,350	35,630,440	27,263	840,047	27,450	862,991	455	26,590	268	3,646

GENERAL STATISTICS.

In four of the district groups there was an increase in both schools and scholars, and in the remaining two (the Northern Circars and West Coast districts) there was a decrease in schools with an increase in scholars. Of the districts five suffered a loss in both schools and scholars, four lost in schools only, and all the rest advanced in both respects. Cuddapah made the largest advance in schools and North Arcot in scholars.

Institutions and scholars according to standards and stages of instruction.

5. The following statement furnishes by districts the number of institutions, public and private, of the different grades on the 31st March last, and the distribution of scholars, male and female, according to standards and stages of instruction :—

Districts.	Institutions—public and private.												
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Upper secondary schools for boys.	Lower secondary schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	Upper secondary schools for girls.	Lower secondary schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Training schools for masters.	Training schools for mistresses.	Medical schools.	Technical, industrial and art schools.	Total.
Ganjám	2	...	4	19	1,660	...	1	53	3	...	...	...	1,742
Vizagapatam	2	...	7	34	1,150	1	7	88	3	1	...	4	1,297
Gódávari	2	1	8	67	1,469	...	18	89	3	...	...	...	1,657
Kistna	2	...	6	28	1,677	...	9	83	5	2	...	3	1,815
Kurnool	...	...	2	9	689	...	2	13	2	...	...	...	717
Bellary	1	...	7	13	1,120	1	3	16	2	...	...	2	1,165
Anantapur	...	...	2	6	564	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	586
Cuddapah	...	...	2	12	887	...	3	21	1	...	...	...	926
Nellore	1	...	4	9	1,128	...	8	23	4	2	...	1	1,180
Madras	9	3	18	33	391	12	36	35	3	3	1	15	559
Chingleput	...	2	9	15	1,150	...	5	33	4	...	...	1	1,219
North Arcot	1	...	9	21	1,612	...	11	67	4	2	...	2	1,729
South Arcot	2	...	3	33	1,439	...	8	23	4	1	...	1	1,514
Tanjore	3	...	16	88	1,674	...	13	77	3	...	1	2	1,877
Trichinopoly	2	...	6	18	907	...	8	50	2	2	...	6	1,001
Madura	2	...	7	29	1,662	1	5	38	2	1	...	6	1,753
Tinnevelly	3	...	12	46	1,692	2	21	117	3	2	...	5	1,903
Coimbatore	2	...	9	15	1,186	1	8	26	1	1	...	2	1,251
Salem	1	...	4	19	1,009	...	5	36	2	...	...	1	1,077
Nilgiris	...	...	4	10	68	1	5	7	1	...	...	...	96
Malabar	3	...	11	60	1,599	1	14	44	4	1	...	1	1,738
South Canara	2	...	6	22	601	1	7	6	1	2	...	...	648
Total, 1899–00 ...	40	6	156	606	25,334	21	197	958	58	20	2	52	27,450
Total, 1898–99 ...	*40*	*6*	*151*	*608*	*25,213*	*24*	*200*	*893*	*61*	*19*	*2*	*46*	*27,263*

Districts.	Scholars—male and female.												
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Upper secondary schools for boys.	Lower secondary schools for boys.	Primary schools for boys.	Upper secondary schools for girls.	Lower secondary schools for girls.	Primary schools for girls.	Training schools for masters.	Training schools for mistresses.	Medical schools.	Technical, industrial and art schools.	Total.
Ganjám	41	...	340	1,008	36,607	...	4	1,473	66	...	...	...	39,539
Vizagapatam ...	86	...	776	1,791	28,288	6	76	3,064	61	5	...	184	34,337
Gódávari	103	15	998	2,839	45,793	...	134	4,893	105	...	...	...	54,880
Kistna	58	...	701	1,761	41,607	...	98	3,880	96	21	...	117	48,339
Kurnool	...	...	91	455	15,584	...	10	545	33	...	...	...	16,718
Bellary	8	...	258	655	24,396	13	63	1,039	33	...	...	58	26,523
Anantapur ...	...	...	91	329	11,525	...	...	767	25	...	...	...	12,737
Cuddapah ...	...	...	140	389	17,952	...	37	643	25	...	...	...	19,186
Nellore	12	...	340	730	25,191	...	123	1,504	103	23	...	6	28,032
Madras	1,200	457	2,533	4,382	22,661	249	923	7,668	64	102	332	1,763	42,334
Chingleput ...	...	103	458	1,345	29,221	...	36	2,108	106	...	...	59	33,436
North Arcot ...	16	...	674	1,760	43,095	...	98	4,039	82	19	...	99	49,882
South Arcot ...	60	...	536	1,547	38,640	...	63	1,880	73	12	...	10	42,821
Tanjore	287	...	1,968	5,044	50,381	...	222	4,344	91	...	36	81	62,454
Trichinopoly ...	361	...	1,144	2,061	26,319	...	115	2,537	54	28	...	220	32,839
Madura	78	...	869	2,130	56,721	12	146	2,442	70	43	...	309	62,820
Tinnevelly ...	105	...	1,088	2,886	57,698	75	666	5,724	120	53	...	285	68,700
Coimbatore ...	86	...	860	1,820	33,727	22	167	1,890	46	11	...	93	38,722
Salem	29	...	321	1,487	27,313	...	58	2,341	42	...	...	11	31,602
Nilgiris	...	...	59	633	3,287	3	103	659	8	...	...	...	4,752
Malabar	156	...	1,351	4,172	78,875	12	276	3,380	97	12	...	89	88,420
South Canara ...	131	...	512	1,201	20,880	34	174	929	40	17	...	...	23,918
Total, 1899-00.	2,817	575	16,108	40,425	735,761	426	3,592	57,749	1,440	346	368	3,384	862,991
Total, 1898-99 ...	*3,526*	*709*	*14,519*	*38,872*	*718,529*	*408*	*3,410*	*54,613*	*1,418*	*326*	*410*	*3,307*	*840,047*

A comparison of the above figures with those of the previous year shows that lower secondary schools for boys, upper secondary and lower secondary schools for girls and training schools for masters declined in number, the other classes of institutions having remained the same or advanced. As regards scholars, arts and professional colleges and medical schools alone declined in strength. These variations will be explained later on.

In 16 out of the 17 districts provided with arts colleges the number of collegiate students decreased, the remaining district, viz., North Arcot, having gained two students. Nearly 43 per cent. of the students were attending colleges in the city of Madras, Trichinopoly following with 13 per cent. The total strength of the professional colleges was again reduced this year by a heavy fall in the strength of the Law college. Upper secondary schools for boys were better attended in every district except Kurnool, South Canara and the Nilgiris; so also were lower secondary schools in 16 districts. The number of primary schools for boys showed more or less increase in all but nine districts; their strength declined in five districts.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

In the margin will be found the distribution of scholars in public institutions for general education according to the different stages of instruction at the close of the past two years. There was more or less improvement in every stage except the collegiate. The number of pupils not reading printed books slightly increased, but the ratio of these pupils to the total number in the lower primary stage decreased. Of the scholars on the 31st March last ·4 per cent. were in the collegiate, 2·2 per cent. in the upper secondary, 5·2 per cent. in the lower secondary, 6·7 per cent. in the upper primary and the remaining 85·5 per cent. in the lower primary stage of instruction. In other words only 14·5 of the entire number at school had passed beyond the lower primary stage. The percentages of scholars in the different stages at the close of 1898–99 to the total number of scholars in public institutions in Bengal and Madras are shown in the margin.

	1898–99.	1899–00.
Collegiate	3,526	2,817
Upper secondary stage	14,711	16,381
Lower secondary stage	37,281	38,611
Upper primary stage	48,752	49,875
Lower primary stage—		
Reading printed books	543,559	557,261
Not reading printed books ...	73,672	74,723
Total	721,501	739,668

	Bengal.	Madras.
Collegiate	·4	·5
Upper secondary	1·8	2·0
Lower secondary	3·0	5·1
Upper primary	5·8	6·8
Lower primary	89·0	85·6

Institutions according to managing agencies.

6. Institutions are classified below according to the agencies by which they were managed :—

Institutions.	1898–99.		1899–00.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Under public management.				
Government	415	24,170	423	25,904
Board (municipal and local)	3,005	147,470	2,795	141,673
Native State (Sandur)	1	85	1	90
Under private management.				
Aided from public funds	12,047	418,538	12,390	434,728
Unaided	6,299	137,408	6,304	143,386
Indigenous and private	5,496	112,376	5,537	117,210
Total ...	27,263	840,047	27,450	862,991

There was a net increase of eight Government schools in consequence of the following changes. The training and practising sections of the Technical Institute, Madura, were transferred to departmental management. Seven new schools were opened in the Ganjám Agency, and a Government training school for Muhammadan mistresses was established at Gunnairbeed in the Vizagapatam district. The practising section of the Government Training school for Mappillas at Malappuram, Malabar, was abolished, the local board primary school being used for the purpose, and the Government Muhammadan Girls' school, Chicacole, was closed. Seven municipal schools and 203 local board schools were closed with a view to set free more funds for communications and for precautionary measures against plague. It is, however, gratifying to note that every class of institution under private management advanced both in number and in strength and that the reduction in the number of board schools was more than made good by the increase in the number of schools aided from public funds.

Education in relation to population.

7. In the subjoined table the number of male and female scholars in public and private schools is shown for each district for the past two years; and the ratios borne by the total number of scholars in public institutions alone and in all institutions, public and private, to the total population of school age are separately exhibited as percentages in the last four columns, the population of school age being taken as 15 per cent. of the whole population recorded at the census of 1891.

Districts.	Population of school age.		1898-99.						1899-00.						Percentage of total scholars to total population of school age.			
			Male scholars.			Female scholars.			Male scholars.			Female scholars.			1898-99.		1899-00.	
	Males.	Females.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public institutions.	All institutions, public and private.	Public institutions.	All institutions, public and private.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Ganjám	138,488	146,032	33,896	1,972	35,868	2,335	9	2,344	34,891	1,745	36,636	2,899	4	2,903	12·7	13·4	13·3	13·9
Vizagapatam	210,087	210,362	28,178	1,776	29,954	4,625	24	4,649	28,283	1,313	29,596	4,735	6	4,741	7·8	8·2	7·9	8·2
Gódávari	154,071	157,747	39,010	3,180	42,190	11,551	214	11,765	39,248	3,461	42,709	11,852	319	12,171	16·2	17·3	16·4	17·6
Kistna	140,753	137,585	34,897	2,709	37,606	9,245	86	9,331	36,213	2,370	38,583	9,621	135	9,756	15·9	16·9	16·5	17·4
Kurnool	62,120	60,551	11,651	1,138	12,789	2,011	38	2,049	12,825	1,464	14,289	2,344	85	2,429	11·1	12·1	12·3	13·6
Bellary	68,850	66,169	23,073	2,036	25,109	1,981	49	2,030	23,376	1,204	24,580	1,933	10	1,943	18·5	20·1	18·7	19·6
Anantapur	54,345	51,937	9,900	561	10,461	1,103	5	1,108	10,735	708	11,443	1,276	18	1,294	10·4	10·9	11·3	11·9
Cuddapah	96,951	93,860	14,521	1,065	15,586	2,075	141	2,216	15,471	1,298	16,769	2,257	160	2,417	8·7	9·3	9·3	10·1
Nellore	110,491	109,069	19,411	2,645	22,056	4,744	215	4,959	19,848	3,095	22,943	4,866	223	5,089	11·0	12·3	20·7	23·4
Madras	33,873	34,005	24,628	4,612	29,240	9,969	297	10,266	25,958	5,925	31,883	10,041	410	10,451	51·0	58·2	53·0	62·4
Chingleput	85,917	84,623	21,906	6,003	27,909	3,922	182	4,104	23,176	5,992	29,168	4,144	124	4,268	15·1	18·8	16·0	19·6
North Arcot	164,181	162,892	31,501	9,217	40,718	4,977	1,259	6,236	33,521	9,568	43,089	5,490	1,303	6,793	11·2	14·4	11·9	15·3
South Arcot	161,870	162,558	31,551	4,316	35,867	4,139	72	4,211	33,116	5,141	38,257	4,460	104	4,564	11·0	12·4	11·6	13·2
Tanjore	159,907	174,310	46,952	9,539	56,491	7,055	840	7,895	44,530	9,892	54,422	6,979	1,053	8,032	16·2	19·3	15·4	18·7
Trichinopoly	99,535	106,372	24,188	3,755	27,943	3,794	152	3,946	24,807	4,205	29,012	3,690	137	3,827	13·6	15·5	13·8	15·9
Madura	187,735	203,525	46,166	10,752	56,918	4,014	474	4,488	47,135	10,976	58,111	4,180	529	4,709	12·8	15·7	13·1	16·1
Tinnevelly	140,020	147,394	46,798	11,415	58,213	9,895	412	10,307	46,292	12,187	58,479	9,883	338	10,221	19·7	23·8	19·5	23·9
Coimbatore	147,255	153,471	29,644	3,103	32,747	3,778	192	3,970	31,188	3,246	34,434	4,032	256	4,288	11·1	12·2	11·7	12·9
Salem	144,243	150,146	23,815	3,379	27,194	3,786	145	3,931	24,333	3,086	27,419	3,973	210	4,183	9·4	10·6	9·6	10·7
Nilgiris	8,423	6,546	3,768	154	3,922	933	49	982	3,595	172	3,767	910	75	985	31·4	32·8	30·1	31·7
Malabar	197,154	200,731	51,875	15,208	67,083	14,272	4,526	18,798	53,506	15,682	69,188	14,492	4,740	19,232	16·6	21·6	17·1	22·2
South Canara	76,640	81,772	16,711	3,188	19,899	3,427	1,272	4,699	16,206	2,940	19,146	3,471	1,301	4,772	12·7	15·5	12·4	15·1
Total ...	2,642,909	2,701,657	614,040	101,723	715,763	113,631	10,653	124,284	628,253	105,670	733,923	117,528	11,540	129,068	13·6	15·7	14·0	16·1

GENERAL STATISTICS.

In public institutions alone the percentage of male scholars to male population of school age rose from 23·2 to 23·7 and that of female scholars from 4·2 to 4·3. In all institutions, public and private, 27·8 per cent. of the male and 4·8 per cent. of the female population of school age were at school against 27·1 and 4·6 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. From the figures for 1898–99 noted in the margin, compared with those for 1897–98, given in last year's report, it will be seen that, as regards the education of boys, Madras had passed Bombay and stood second. As regards the education of girls, Madras was still the foremost.

Percentage to population of school age. 1898–99.

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
Male scholars	28·6	27·1	26·3
Female scholars	1·9	4·6	4·0
All scholars	15·2	15·7	15·5

The number of scholars in all institutions on the 31st March last, and the percentage of scholars to population of school age, are shown below for each district group :—

District groups.	Population of school age.	Scholars on 31st March 1900.	Percentage of scholars to population of school age.
Northern Circars	1,295,125	177,095	13·7
Ceded districts	554,783	75,164	13·5
Central do	1,109,479	196,505	17·7
Southern do.	1,218,798	226,813	18·6
Inland do.	610,084	75,076	12·3
West coast do.	556,297	112,338	20·2
	5,344,566	862,991	16·1

In the map hereto attached the districts are distinguished according as they had at school—

(i) less than 12½ per cent. of the population of school age.
(ii) 12½ per cent. and more, but less than 15 per cent.
(iii) 15 per cent. and more, but less than 17½ per cent.
(iv) 17½ per cent. and more, but less than 20 per cent.
(v) 20 per cent. and more.

As in the previous year, the Northern Circars and the Ceded districts come in the second class, the Southern districts in the fourth class, and the Inland districts in the first class. The Central districts have passed from the third to the fourth and the West Coast districts from the fourth to the fifth class. No district group appears in the third class; hence only four classes are shown in the map. In every district group the percentage was higher than in the previous year.

Scholars according to the classes of the community.

8. Male and female scholars in public and private institutions are distinguished below according to the classes of the community to which they belonged :—

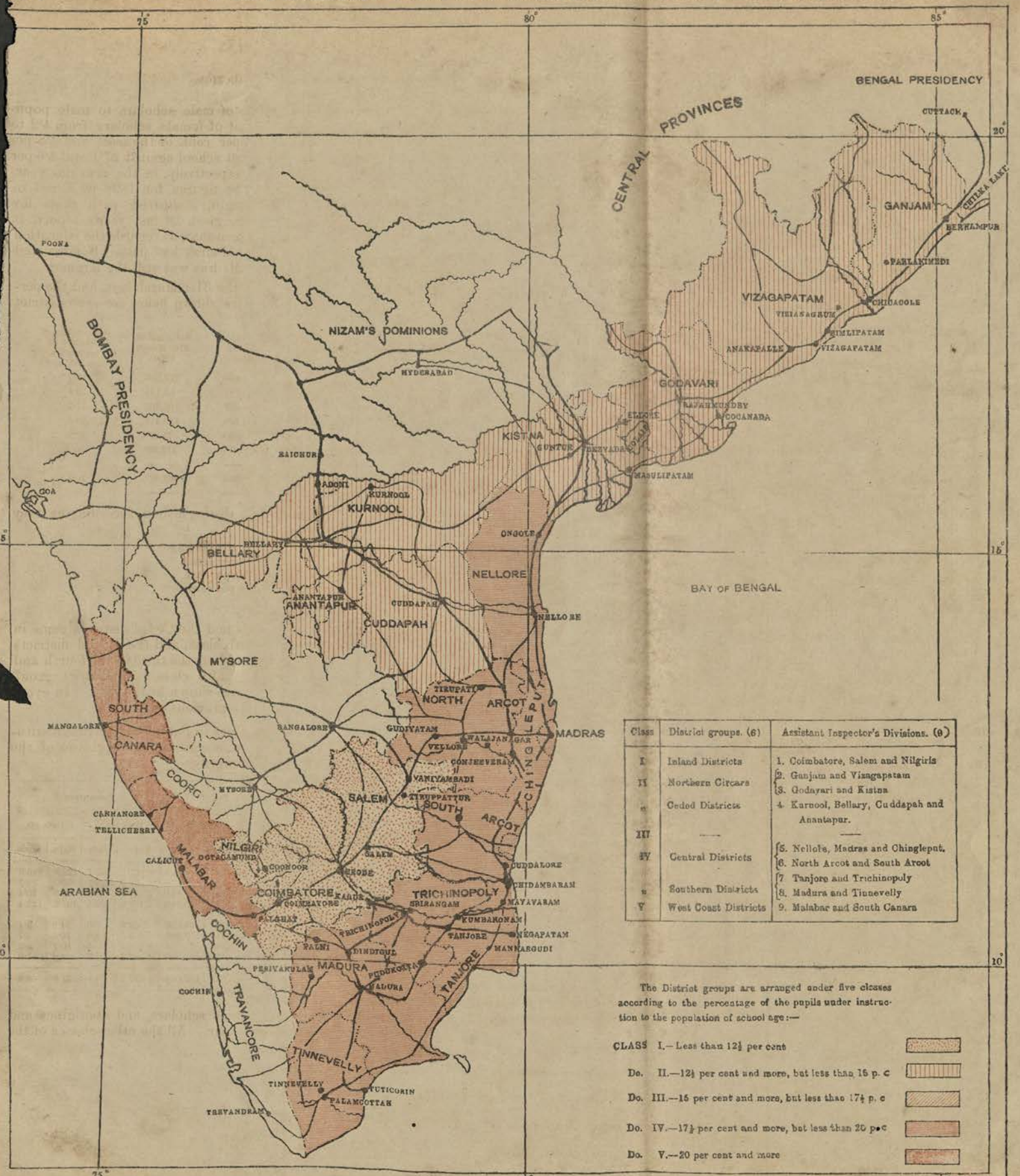
Classes of the community.	Population of school age.		Scholars.				Percentage.			
	Boys.	Girls.	1898–99.		1899–00.		1898–99.		1899–00.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans	3,225	2,786	4,100	3,827	4,133	3,910	127·1	137·4	128·2	140·3
Native Christians ...	60,861	62,957	40,587	21,194	40,198	21,878	66·7	33·7	66·0	34·7
Muhammadans	166,667	170,891	85,189	16,705	87,997	17,854	51·1	9·8	52·8	10·4
Hindus — Brahmans ...	83,766	86,490	90,170	19,142	90,193	19,383	107·6	22·1	107·7	22·4
Hindus — Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	1,856,563	1,896,276	450,946	56,798	462,587	58,525	24·3	3·0	24·9	3·1
Hindus — Panchamas ...	431,653	444,988	41,632	6,366	44,714	7,383	9·6	1·4	10·4	1·7
Aborigines	36,790	34,130	3,024	92	3,944	79	8·2	·3	10·7	·2
Others	3,384	3,139	115	160	157	56	3·4	5·1	4·6	1·8
Total ...	2,642,909	2,701,657	715,763	124,284	733,923	129,068	27·1	4·6	27·8	4·8

Native Christians alone contributed fewer male scholars, and aborigines and others fewer female scholars than in the previous year. All the other classes of the community made more or less progress.

MAP I

MADRAS PRESIDENCY SHEWING THE PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS TO THE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE

1900



Class	District groups. (6)	Assistant Inspector's Divisions. (9)
I	Inland Districts	1. Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris
II	Northern Circars	2. Ganjam and Vizagapatam
		3. Godavari and Kistna
	Ceded Districts	4. Karnool, Bellary, Cuddapah and Anantapur.
III	——	——
IV	Central Districts	5. Nellore, Madras and Chingleput.
		6. North Arcot and South Arcot
	Southern Districts	7. Tanjore and Trichinopoly
		8. Madura and Tinnevelly
V	West Coast Districts	9. Malabar and South Canara

The District groups are arranged under five classes according to the percentage of the pupils under instruction to the population of school age:—

CLASS I.—Less than 12½ per cent

Do. II.—12½ per cent and more, but less than 15 p. c

Do. III.—15 per cent and more, but less than 17½ p. c

Do. IV.—17½ per cent and more, but less than 20 p. c

Do. V.—20 per cent and more

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Zinco, Survey Office, Madras.
1900

In the following summary scholars belonging to each class of the community are distributed over the different stages and standards of instruction :—

Classes of institutions.	Total of scholars.	Classification of scholars according to classes of the community.							
					Hindus.				
		Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas.	Aborigines.	Others.
Public institutions.									
University—									
Arts colleges for men. Men.	2,797	21	195	67	1,992	518	...	1	3
Women.	14	11	2	...	...	..	...	...	1
Arts colleges for women. Men.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women.	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges for Men.	570	17	48	3	396	106	...	...	...
Women.	5	4	1	...	...	...	..	...	...
Secondary schools for boys—									
Upper secondary, English. Boys.	15,945	280	1,382	467	9,351	4,431	19	...	15
Girls.	10	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower do. do. Boys.	32,630	887	3,626	1,529	14,248	12,153	132	...	55
Girls.	157	64	64	...	6	22	1	...	...
Do. do. Vernacular. Boys.	2,150	4	478	197	628	773	70	...	...
Girls.	82	...	63	...	4	5	10	...	...
Secondary schools for girls—									
Upper secondary, English. Boys.	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls.	413	224	185	...	...	4	...	...	...
Lower do. do. Boys.	116	74	36	...	...	5	...	...	1
Girls.	1,673	718	903	1	15	29	3	...	4
Upper secondary, Vernacular. Boys.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls.	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Lower do. do. Boys.	19	...	14	...	...	4	1	...	..
Girls.	1,784	4	1,089	8	136	514	33	...	...
Primary schools for—									
Boys ... ... Boys ...	566,441	1,756	30,766	57,704	55,405	374,201	42,709	3,851	49
Girls ...	58,976	531	9,509	6,169	9,407	27,091	6,179	78	12
Girls ... ... Boys ...	3,038	806	638	384	287	707	206	...	10
Girls ...	53,404	1,824	8,528	4,267	9,526	28,094	1,125	1	39
Training schools for—									
Masters ... Men ...	1,435	...	363	83	483	434	69	3	...
Women.	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mistresses ... Men ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women.	346	49	255	22	1	17	2	...	...
Other special schools for Men ...	3,101	277	687	271	589	1,225	28	...	24
Women.	651	472	135	38	4	2	...	...	...
Total, public institutions. Male scholars ...	628,253	4,133	38,233	60,705	83,379	394,557	43,234	3,855	157
Female scholars.	117,528	3,910	20,746	10,505	19,099	55,780	7,353	79	56
Private institutions.									
Advanced schools teaching—									
Arabic or Persian... Boys.	2,738	...	...	2,738	..	...	...	...	...
Girls.	119	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit ... ... Boys.	2,661	...	...	...	2,596	65	...	...	...
Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary schools teaching—									
A vernacular ... Boys.	78,582	...	1,965	2,906	4,190	67,952	1,480	89	...
Girls.	4,247	...	1,132	56	284	2,745	30	...	...
The Quran ... ... Boys.	21,648	...	...	21,648	...	...	...	...	...
Girls.	7,174	...	...	7,174	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards. Boys.	41	...	...	...	28	13	...	...	...
Girls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, private institutions. Male scholars ...	105,670	...	1,965	27,292	6,814	68,030	1,480	89	...
Female scholars.	11,540	...	1,132	7,349	284	2,745	30	...	...
Grand total. 1899–00...	862,991	8,043	62,076	105,851	109,576	521,112	52,097	4,023	213
1898–99...	840,047	7,927	61,781	101,894	102,312	507,744	47,998	3,116	275

Arts colleges lost 704 male scholars and all classes shared in the loss. This was partly due to the fact that in some colleges the junior F.A. class was not formed until after the 31st March 1900, and partly to a smaller number of candidates having passed the Matriculation examination, which was held a second time on account of certain malpractices having taken place at the first examination. Professional colleges also suffered a heavy loss, but this was almost confined to the Law College.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Upper secondary forms had an increase of 1,652 boys and 18 girls, the increase under boys being shared by all classes except Europeans and Panchamas. The number of European girls advanced by 28, and that of non-Brahman Hindu girls fell from 16 to 6.

Lower secondary forms were attended by 1,137 more boys and 193 more girls, the increase in boys being shared by all classes except Europeans and Panchamas, while that in girls was almost confined to Native Christians. Primary classes had 12,241 more boys and 3,635 more girls on the rolls than in the previous year. The number of Native Christian boys again fell, from 32,120 to 31,404, and that of Brahman boys from 56,594 to 55,692, while all the other sections of the community made more or less progress. All classes of the community except aborigines and 'others' contributed more girls.

The percentages of male scholars of the different sections of the population at each stage of instruction to the total number of male scholars at the respective stages on the 31st March last stood approximately as follows :—

	Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Others.
Collegiate stage ...	1	7	2	71	19	...
Upper secondary stage.	2	9	3	58	28	...
Lower secondary do.	3	12	5	42	37	1
Primary stage		5	10	10	66	9

A comparison of these percentages with those of the previous year will show that in the collegiate and upper secondary stages all classes of the community maintained their relative positions. In the lower secondary stage Brahmans lost 1 per cent., while non-Brahman Hindus gained 1 per cent., and in the primary stage Europeans and Native Christians lost 1 per cent. each. Brahmans had the largest percentages in the higher stages of instruction.

The number at each stage of instruction in public institutions out of every thousand male scholars belonging to the five main sections of the population will be found below :—

	Arts colleges.	Upper secondary stage.	Lower secondary stage.	Primary stage.	Professional colleges and special schools.
Europeans	5	70	234	620	71
Native Christians	5	36	109	821	29
Muhammadans	1	8	28	957	6
Brahmans	24	112	178	668	18
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	1	11	33	950	5

At the collegiate stage, the numbers were less for all classes of the community except Muhammadans, Brahmans having lost six in a thousand. At the upper secondary stage all classes except Europeans had a larger proportion, and at the lower secondary stage Europeans alone lost, the fall being six in a thousand. All classes except Europeans and Muhammadans suffered at the primary stage, while Muhammadans and Brahmans had fewer students in the Professional colleges and schools.

Scholars according to wealth.

9. The distribution of scholars according to the wealth condition of their parents or guardians shows that the number of scholars belonging to the middle and poorer classes rose from 151,353 and 681,378 to 151,625 and 704,567 or by ·18 and 3·4 per cent., respectively, while the richer classes fell from 7,316 to 6,799 or by 7 per cent. In Arts colleges 625 male scholars were of the poorer classes against 921 in the previous year, and the proportion of the poorer students to the total number of students at college is 22 per cent. Of the male pupils in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages, 38 and 50 per cent., respectively, belonged to the poorer classes, while the corresponding proportions of the female pupils in the above stages were 29 and 57 per cent. A comparison with the figures of the previous year will show that male pupils of the poorer classes have been advancing in the upper secondary stage, and female pupils in both upper and lower secondary stages.

10. The marginal summary classifies scholars in public and private institutions according to the occupation of their parents or guardians. All classes except traders and artisans were better represented than in the previous year. Officials, traders and landholders contributed 86, 80 and 68 per cent. of the male scholars in the collegiate, upper secondary and lower secondary stages against 83, 81 and 69 in 1898–99. To the same classes belonged 70 and 53 per cent. of female scholars in the upper secondary and lower secondary stages, against 72 and 52 in the previous year.

Scholars according to the occupation of parents or guardians.

	1899.	1900.
Officials	35,638	37,282
Petty officials	62,540	65,915
Traders	114,626	113,269
Landholders	361,468	367,725
Artisans	65,412	65,170
Coolies	176,571	190,995
Mendicants	10,489	11,124
Others	13,303	11,511
	840,047	862,991

11. The distribution of male and female scholars in public and private institutions according to the languages they were learning or through which they were receiving instruction is given below for the past two years :—

Scholars according to languages studied.

Languages.	1898–99.				1899–00.			
	Public institutions.		Private institutions.		Public institutions.		Private institutions.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
(i) English	141,133	14,127	307	...	151,651	14,331	188	...
Total ...	141,133	14,127	307	...	151,651	14,331	188	...
(ii) *Classical language*—								
Latin	1,384	197	...	...	1,363	254	...	...
Greek	18	7	...	...	...	...	48	...
French	5	261	...	...	3	340	...	...
Arabic	15,463	5,430	22,969	6,376	17,361	6,113	23,628	7,109
Persian	367	..	440	5	308	13	128	...
Sanskrit	8,836	742	2,681	18	9,163	238	2,788	2
Total ...	26,073	6,637	26,090	6,399	28,198	6,958	26,592	7,111
(iii) *Vernacular language*—								
Tamil	296,296	45,875	47,994	833	297,170	46,886	51,342	764
Telugu	193,178	37,122	17,325	685	193,660	39,853	17,652	821
Malayalam	51,406	13,521	6,576	1,650	53,954	12,561	6,958	1,666
Canarese	31,660	4,108	1,783	91	31,337	4,143	941	120
Hindustani	16,560	5,862	3,644	599	17,456	6,214	4,135	1,373
Uriya	25,240	912	1,345	4	25,713	1,102	1,222	6
Tulu	13	15	15	...	14	12	...	...
Marathi	37	45	...	...	3	49	...	...
Konkani	...	...	812	867	...	...	809	845
Total ...	614,390	107,460	79,494	4,729	619,307	110,820	83,059	5,595

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The number of boys and girls learning English rose still further last year by 7·3 and 1·4 per cent., showing that the desire to acquire a knowledge of English is still steadily advancing. Among the classical languages Arabic was learnt by the largest number of pupils, and next came Sanskrit. All the important vernaculars except Canarese were read by a larger number of scholars than in the previous year.

Scholars with reference to protection from small-pox.

	1898-99.		1899-00.	
	Unprotected		Unprotected	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Colleges	1	...	...	...
Secondary schools ...	1,177	369	837	255
Primary schools ...	32,577	7,216	29,572	6,889
Special schools ...	...	...	2	...

12. From the figures given in the margin it will be observed that there was a considerable decrease in the number of male and female scholars unprotected from small-pox.

13. From the marginal statement it will be seen that the total number of institutions and their strength advanced both in municipal and in non-municipal areas; the bulk of the increase being under primary schools for boys. Of the total number of schools and scholars 10·4 and 21·8 per cent., respectively, belonged to municipal towns against 10·3 and 21·6 per cent. on the 31st March 1899. In Appendix J will be found statistics relating to each municipality. The percentages of male and female scholars in all municipalities to the respective population of school-age were 94·6 and 23·3 against 90·8 and 23·4 in the previous year.

Relative extent of education in municipal and non-municipal areas.

Classes of institutions.	Municipalities.		Non-municipal areas.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Arts colleges	38	2,745	2	72
Professional colleges	4	472	2	103
Secondary schools { for boys ...	279	50,028	483	33,218
Secondary schools { for girls ...	147	15,324	71	5,933
Primary schools ... { for boys ...	2,034	98,686	23,300	610,362
Primary schools ... { for girls ...	267	16,624	691	23,886
Training schools ... { for masters ..	31	928	27	512
Training schools ... { for mistresses	17	301	3	45
Other special schools	44	3,304	10	448
Total ...	2,861	188,412	24,589	674,579
Total, 1898-99 ...	*2,821*	*181,656*	*24,442*	*658,391*

General statistics of receipts and charges.

14. The expenditure on education, direct and indirect, from all sources for the past two years is shown below under the main heads adopted in general tables 2 and 4, the charges shown against secondary schools including, as usual, the cost of the primary departments attached to them. Surplus fees in board institutions have been taken into account. The entries against 'miscellaneous' include the figures relating to indigenous and private schools for which returns have been furnished.

Heads of expenditure.	1898-99.					
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
University education.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	2,60,011	...	468	1,78,599	1,94,490	6,33,568
Professional colleges	1,62,781	...	...	67,959	11,032	2,41,772
School education, general.						
Secondary schools	4,01,368	25,784	38,180	9,95,832	7,39,148	22,00,312
Primary schools	2,71,089	5,86,432	1,46,928	5,55,733	5,57,924	21,18,106
School education, special.						
Training schools	1,56,218	22,319	1,233	772	26,685	2,07,227
Other special schools	1,00,361	39,999	23,519	27,996	1,00,090	2,91,965
Total direct expenditure ...	13,51,828	6,74,534	2,10,328	18,26,891	16,29,369	56,92,950
University	...	...	...	1,63,500	16,603	1,80,103
Direction and inspection ...	3,51,769	1,02,511	15,026	...	...	4,69,306
Scholarships	59,599	7,979	1,117	...	25,089	93,784
Buildings and special grants ...	1,10,836	25,832	7,357	...	2,64,259	4,08,284
Miscellaneous	55,558	...	...	1,41,752	85,244	2,82,554
Total indirect expenditure ...	5,77,762	1,36,322	23,500	3,05,252	3,91,195	14,34,031
Grand total ...	19,29,590	8,10,856	2,33,828	21,32,143	20,20,564	71,26,981

Heads of expenditure—*cont.*	1899-00.					
	Provincial revennes.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
University education.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Arts colleges	2,61,882	...	1,095	1,89,229	1,82,910	6,35,116
Professional colleges	2,06,140	...	...	47,634	9,661	2,63,435
School education, general.						
Secondary schools	3,88,491	21,739	40,365	10,56,401	8,32,778	23,39,774
Primary schools	2,54,844	5,55,588	1,44,925	5,61,587	6,06,881	21,23,825
School education, special.						
Training schools	1,48,046	21,887	882	3,346	36,788	2,10,949
Other special schools	1,46,056	28,097	16,002	32,983	1,04,028	3,27,166
Total direct expenditure ...	14,05,459	6,27,311	2,03,269	18,91,180	17,73,046	59,00,265
University	...	...	...	1,43,656	17,726	1,61,382
Direction and inspection	3,54,661	1,00,843	14,968	...	...	4,70,472
Scholarships	62,290	8,658	108	...	24,714	95,770
Buildings and special grants ...	1,28,543	31,197	19,624	...	93,832	2,73,196
Miscellaneous	17,205	...	...	1,47,745	97,126	2,62,076
Total indirect expenditure ...	5,62,699	1,40,698	34,700	2,91,401	2,33,398	12,62,896
Grand total ...	19,68,158	7,68,009	2,37,969	21,82,581	20,06,444	71,63,161

Compared with the figures of the previous year, the total expenditure rose by over 36 thousand rupees. Fees contributed about 50 thousand rupees more, and private funds 14 thousand rupees less, than in the previous year, while of the public funds, provincial and municipal funds contributed, respectively, 38 thousand and four thousand more, and local funds 42 thousand less. Of the total expenditure, public funds, fees and private funds met 41, 30 and 29 per cent. against 42, 30 and 28 per cent., respectively, in 1898-99.

The direct expenditure on education rose during the year by 207 thousand rupees, provincial funds, fees and private funds contributing 54 thousand, 64 thousand and 143 thousand rupees more, respectively, and local and municipal funds 47 thousand and seven thousand rupees less, than in 1898-99. All classes of institutions contributed to the increase, arts colleges, secondary and primary schools costing one thousand, 139 thousand and six thousand rupees more and professional colleges, training and other special schools 22 thousand, four thousand and 35 thousand more, respectively, than in the previous year. Of the decrease of 171 thousand rupees on account of indirect expenditure on education, 19 thousand rupees belonged to the University, 135 thousand rupees to buildings and special grants and 20 thousand to miscellaneous items. There was an increased expenditure of 3 thousand under direction and inspection and scholarships. These variations will be explained later on.

The figures in the margin show the relative positions of Bengal, Bombay and Madras in regard to the percentage of expenditure from public funds, from fees and from other sources to the total expenditure in 1898-99. Provincial funds contributed during the above year 2,374 thousand rupees in Bengal, 2,029 thousand rupees in Bombay and 1,931 thousand rupees in Madras, meeting 21, 27 and 27 per cent. of the total expenditure.

	Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.
Public funds	32	47	42
Fees	47	20	30
Other sources	21	33	28

GENERAL STATISTICS.

If surplus fees and the expenditure on indigenous and private schools be left out of account, the expenditure will be found to be Rs. 69,29,266, of which the particulars are given in the margin. Of this amount, 28·40 per cent. was met from provincial funds, 11·11 per cent. from local funds, 3·50 per cent. from municipal funds, 29·42 per cent. from fees and 27·57 per cent. from private funds, the corresponding percentages for 1898–99 being 27·93, 11·78, 3·43, 28·84 and 28·02. Over 64 per cent. of the total expenditure appertained to secondary and primary education.

	Total expenditure. Rs.	Percentage to total expenditure.
Arts colleges	6,35,116	9·17
Professional colleges ...	2,63,435	3·79
Schools, general	44,63,599	64·42
Schools, special	5,38,115	7·77
General or indirect charges.	10,29,001	14·85
Total ...	69,29,266	100·00

In the following summary the expenditure from provincial, local and municipal funds on Government, board and aided institutions for the past two years is shown, surplus fees being taken into account:—

	1898-99.			1899-00.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.	Provincial.	Local.	Municipal.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government institutions ...	7,57,003	32,382	21,021	8,29,882	20,733	13,834
Board do. ...	1,21,443	4,12,175	80,771	1,18,051	3,79,413	79,924
Aided do. ...	4,73,382	2,29,977	1,08,536	4,57,526	2,27,165	1,09,511
Total ...	13,51,828	6,74,534	2,10,328	14,05,459	6,27,311	2,03,269

Government expended more on its own institutions, and less on board and aided institutions. Local boards expended less on their own institutions as well as on Government and aided institutions than in 1898–99. The decrease in the expenditure from local boards on their own institutions was due to the closing of a large number of local fund schools. Municipal boards spent less on their own institutions and Government institutions, but more on aided institutions.

Provincial charges and receipts.

15. Particulars of provincial charges and receipts are furnished below for the past five years. They include, as usual, the figures relating to the college and school departments of the Medical college, but exclude those relating to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund:—

Charges and receipts.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1898–99.	1899–00.
Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	57,006	55,615	60,980	56,477	57,760
Inspection	2,93,163	2,85,471	2,87,629	2,94,524	2,96,069
Government colleges and schools ... General.	4,04,636	4,05,235	4,19,767	4,27,508	4,18,577
Government colleges and schools ... Special.	5,05,796	5,15,507	5,34,443	5,22,195	5,69,747
Scholarships in colleges and schools. General.	12,524	17,030	24,527	26,568	29,295
Scholarships in colleges and schools. Special.	19,123	19,401	21,518	20,371	20,484
Grants-in-aid to Schools under private management.	4,83,399	4,93,182	5,26,192	5,22,838	5,24,325
Grants-in-aid to do. under municipal management.	32,971	31,146	33,607	34,019	35,592
Grants-in-aid to do. under local boards	1,03,410	98,890	92,958	92,699	91,984
Registration of books	3,218	3,216	3,126	3,351	3,168
Purchase and collection of oriental manuscripts.	1,818	2,129	1,848	1,835	1,664
Workshop, College of Engineering	2,561	...	...	...	...
Refunds and miscellaneous charges	18,462	18,547	17,375	60,571	21,776
Government educational buildings	2,48,364	1,03,058	99,285	67,389	63,343
Total charges ...	21,86,451	20,48,427	21,23,255	21,30,345	21,33,784
Receipts.					
Fees in colleges and schools (general and special) credited to Government	1,76,960	1,73,440	1,64,565	1,57,275	1,42,191
Income on endowments credited to Government	2,049	2,049	2,049	2,447	2,447
Departmental examination fees	6,993	8,324	9,377	10,732	10,056
Sale of books	28	66	58	3	...
Sales at the School of Arts	9,293	7,482	5,217	9,449	9,453
Contributions from local and municipal funds.	42,325	34,473	43,021	52,584	33,726
Private contributions	...	1,209	1,209	2,418	1,209
Miscellaneous receipts	16,518	21,223	14,626	17,452	18,336
Total receipts ...	2,54,166	2,48,236	2,40,122	2,52,360	2,17,418
Net expenditure ...	19,32,285	18,00,161	18,83,133	18,77,985	19,16,366

On direction and inspection Rs. 2,828 more than in the previous year and Rs. 2,329 more than in the finally revised estimate were spent. This increase in the expenditure was due partly to Dr. Duncan's deputation to Simla in connection with the Tata post-collegiate scheme, which prolonged his tenure of office, and party to the payment of travelling allowances to the members who attended the two conferences held in my office in December and February last, and to increased travelling allowances drawn by the inspecting officers. The expenditure on Government colleges and schools for special education showed an increase of Rs. 47,552, which is accounted for by the special expenditure incurred in the School of Arts in connection with the Paris Exhibition, by the revised scale of establishment for the College of Engineering, and by increased expenditure on the Medical and Training Colleges. The expenditure on scholarships increased by Rs. 2,840. The decrease under 'miscellaneous' was due to the fact that the expenditure under that head in the previous year included unusual items, such as the grant of Rs. 25,000 to the Victoria Students' hostel, the sum of Rs. 16,500 spent on fittings to the physical laboratory of the Presidency College, and salary and allowances paid to the officer who was deputed to inquire into the existence of 'dummy schools' in Malabar. The variations under the other heads are too slight to need any explanation.

The expenditure proper of the department was Rs. 18,79,893 which is arrived at by deducting from the gross expenditure of Rs. 21,33,784, the sum of Rs. 1,90,548 spent on the Medical College including stipends, which amount is debited to the Medical department, and also the sum of Rs. 63,343 spent by the Public Works department on Government educational buildings out of the funds at its disposal. The Accountant-General's final statement gives the total expenditure on education and on stationery and adjusting heads, so far as they relate to this department, as Rs. 18,79,913. If from this sum is deducted the sum of Rs. 20 which was paid as a fixed grant to the Mavadiancheri Panchama school, Karur, from municipal funds, and which was wrongly debited to grants-in-aid under provincial funds, we arrive at the figure in the returns. The amount shown in the Accountant-General's final statement under 'adjusting heads' excludes a sum of Rs. 322 which was paid as building and fixed grants to certain board schools in Ganjám and Tanjore and which should have been debited to 'adjusting heads' instead of to grants-in-aid from provincial funds.

Of the net provincial expenditure of Rs. 19,16,366 as per above statement, Rs. 1,37,966 represents the net cost of the Medical College, including stipends, and Rs. 63,343 the expenditure on educational buildings incurred by the Public Works department. So the net expenditure proper of this department was Rs. 17,15,057. The net cost according to the Accountant-General's final statement is Rs. 17,17,504 (Rs. 18,79,893—Rs. 1,62,389); but if from this amount the interest on the Mangalore College and Hobart Training school endowments, which amounted to Rs. 2,447 and which was not credited to education by the Accountant-General, be deducted, the balance will be Rs. 17,15,057 which agrees with the figure given above.

	Rs.
Medical College and school and stipends ...	1,37,966
Educational buildings	63,343
Lawrence Asylum	48,000
Grants to orphanages	3,792
Total ...	2,53,101

Column 34 of general table 4 gives the net provincial expenditure as Rs. 19,68,158. If from this sum the marginally-noted items not debited to education be deducted, the balance will be found to agree with the net cost shown above, viz., Rs. 17,15,057.

The expenditure proper of the department, viz., Rs. 18,79,893, is Rs. 7,793 in excess of the sanctioned grant as is shown in the margin. This was solely due to increased expenditure on professional colleges and scholarships. On professional colleges, a sum of Rs. 26,948 (Rs. 2,04,948 — Rs. 1,78,000) was spent over and above the budget estimate, because the estimated savings under salaries in the Teachers' College, Saidapet,

	Rs.
Original estimate, including adjusting heads and printing, ...	18,44,400
Special allotment sanctioned for the School of Arts in connection with the Paris Exhibition.	12,500
Additional allotment under direction	4,700
Special allotment for the Students' Hostel ...	10,500
	18,72,100
Actuals	18,79,893
Excess ...	7,793

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were not realized, and the revised scale of establishment sanctioned for the College of Engineering came into force during the year. Besides, a sum of Rs. 3,064 had to be transferred from the provision for students' hostels to meet the remunerations of the Board of Examiners, College of Engineering, and another sum of about Rs. 5,400 to the Law College for special furniture and municipal tax. The expenditure on grants-in-aid and adjusting heads together was within the sanctioned allotment. That on scholarships exceeded the budget allotment by Rs. 6,195, because all the scholarships notified were fully appropriated and arrears for the last quarter of 1898-99 had to be paid to pupils whose scholarships were sanctioned after the close of that year.

Local fund operations.

16. Schools under the management of local boards fell in number from 2,679 to 2,476 and in strength from 125,434 to 118,867. The expenditure from local funds on education fell from Rs. 8,14,080 to Rs. 7,69,952.

Full particulars of schools, scholars and expenditure for the year under report are furnished in general table 7.

The gross and net expenditure from local funds amounted to Rs. 10,42,533 and Rs. 7,69,952, respectively.

Municipal operations.

17. The number of institutions under the management of municipal bodies fell from 326 to 319, but their strength rose from 22,036 to 22,806. The expenditure on education from municipal funds rose from Rs. 2,37,358 to Rs. 2,42,251. Full particulars of institutions, scholars and expenditure are given in general table 7.

The gross and net expenditure from municipal funds amounted, respectively, to Rs. 3,70,750 and Rs. 2,42,251.

Distribution of direct expenditure among the different classes of institutions.

18. The distribution of direct expenditure on education during 1899-00 among the different classes of institutions is given below, the figures against primary schools including those relating to primary departments of secondary schools. As usual, the figures relating to the Lawrence Asylum are exhibited separately :—

Classes of institutions.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
Government.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Colleges { general	1,62,054	...	...	53,348	1,841	2,17,243
Colleges { professional	2,06,140	...	...	47,634	9,661	2,63,435
Secondary schools { for boys ...	17,101	...	...	17,546	1,116	35,763
	*(L.A.)11,726	...	...	...	26,031	37,757
Secondary schools { for girls ...	18,520	...	...	727	20	19,267
	*(L.A.) 8,047	...	...	...	1,898	9,945
Primary schools { for boys ...	64,459	...	...	3,688	501	68,648
	*(L.A.) 18,247	...	...	...	41,075	59,322
Primary schools { for girls ...	75,618	...	...	2,272	413	78,303
	*(L.A.) 8,273	...	...	...	1,826	10,099
Training schools	1,14,131	105	736	326	1,156	1,16,454
Other special schools ... {	1,23,859	20,628	13,098	16,650	16,464	1,90,699
	*(L.A.) 1,707	...	...	...	3,821	5,528
Total ... {	7,81,882	20,733	13,834	1,42,191	31,172	9,89,812
	*(L.A.)48,000	...	...	...	74,651	1,22,651
Board.						
Colleges, general	5,017	...	1,095	9,461	47	15,620
Secondary schools { for boys ...	48,096	8,864	...	1,88,595	1,525	2,47,080
Secondary schools { for girls ...	150	...	195	3	...	348
Primary schools { for boys ...	56,357	3,38,074	75,804	1,44,390	1,959	6,16,584
Primary schools { for girls ...	2,148	3,702	3,771	307	228	10,156
Training schools	2,051	21,304	146	10	11	23,522
Other special schools	4,232	7,469	2,904	965	13,182	28,752
Total ...	1,18,051	3,79,413	83,915	3,43,731	16,952	9,42,062

* (L.A.) stands for Lawrence Asylum.

Classes of institutions—*cont.*	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	Total.
Native States.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary schools for boys ...	...	...	...	282	719	1,001
Primary schools for boys ...	...	...	...	181	220	401
Total ...	...	...	...	463	939	1,402
Aided.						
Colleges, general	94,811	...	...	1,19,449	1,62,413	3,76,673
Secondary schools for boys ...	1,00,092	...	27,918	5,33,840	2,55,815	9,17,665
Secondary schools for girls ...	42,825	...	20	49,237	1,60,856	2,52,938
Primary schools for boys ...	78,278	2,25,797	81,156	3,72,220	4,55,449	12,12,900
Primary schools for girls ...	93,398	890	417	61,616	3,22,580	4,78,901
Training schools	31,864	478	...	3,010	34,574	69,926
Other special schools	16,258	...	...	14,286	62,913	93,457
Total ...	4,57,526	2,27,165	1,09,511	11,53,658	14,54,600	34,02,460
Unaided.						
Colleges, general	...	...	...	6,971	18,609	25,580
Secondary schools for boys ...	...	...	...	99,345	41,170	1,40,515
Secondary schools for girls ...	...	...	...	1,357	8,203	9,560
Primary schools for boys ...	...	...	...	1,37,140	1,00,141	2,37,281
Primary schools for girls ...	...	...	...	1,251	17,914	19,165
Training schools	...	...	...	...	1,047	1,047
Other special schools	...	...	...	1,082	7,648	8,730
Total ...	...	...	...	2,47,146	1,94,732	4,41,878

The gross and net expenditure on Government institutions, excluding the Lawrence Asylum, rose by Rs. 38,755 and Rs. 71,720, respectively, over the figures of the previous year.

This increase was as already explained almost confined to professional colleges and special schools.

The gross expenditure on board institutions fell by Rs. 27,518 and the net expenditure from local and municipal funds by Rs. 32,762 and Rs. 1,543, respectively. In the Government contribution there was a decrease of Rs. 3,392.

The total expenditure on aided institutions rose by Rs. 1,83,806, towards which private funds contributed Rs. 1,29,074 and fees Rs. 72,425; public funds contributed Rs. 17,693 less than in the previous year. This decrease was chiefly due to a reduction made in the allotments for results and fixed grants to lower secondary and primary schools in each district with a view to keep within the budget provision the total expenditure under grants-in-aid which in previous years showed a tendency to exceed the sanctioned allotment. The percentage of grant from public funds to the total expenditure fell from 25·2 to 23·3.

The progress of expenditure from provincial funds on the secondary and primary education of boys and girls during the past five years will be seen from the figures given in the margin. The total expenditure fell by 29 thousand rupees and the expenditure on primary schools was

Schools.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary boys ...	1,57,087	1,59,701	1,73,477	1,69,811	1,65,289
Secondary girls ...	59,679	58,448	62,540	66,724	61,495
Primary boys ...	2,04,732	1,98,886	1,98,867	2,14,100	1,99,094
Primary girls ...	1,56,311	1,75,890	1,79,651	1,75,199	1,71,164

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19 thousand rupees less than in the previous year. The ratio of the expenditure on secondary schools to that on primary schools was about 3 to 5.

The progress of expenditure from local funds on the secondary and primary education of boys and girls during the past five years will be seen from the figures given in the margin. The expenditure on secondary schools remained almost the same, but that on primary schools decreased by about Rs. 35,000. During the last quinquennium the expenditure from local funds on primary schools for boys has fallen by nearly a lakh. Of the total expenditure, 97·7 per cent. was devoted to the primary education of boys against 97·8 per cent. in the previous year.

Schools.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Secondary boys ...	26,382	20,519	12,864	8,877	8,864
Secondary girls ...	250	...	...	...	...
Primary boys ...	6,60,948	6,46,699	6,19,267	5,98,670	5,63,871
Primary girls ...	3,291	3,007	3,790	4,669	4,592

The marginal summary shows the progress of expenditure from municipal funds on the secondary and primary education of boys and girls during the past five years. The expenditure on secondary schools fell by one thousand rupees while that on primary schools rose slightly. Of the total expenditure, 14·7 and 82·9 per cent., respectively, related to the secondary and primary education of boys against 15·2 and 82·5 per cent. in 1898–99.

Schools.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Secondary boys ...	26,699	27,354	26,213	28,940	27,918
Secondary girls ...	—148	77	190	251	215
Primary boys ...	1,42,451	1,52,079	1,52,308	1,56,522	1,56,960
Primary girls ...	4,155	4,333	4,284	4,082	4,188

The expenditure from public funds on the secondary and primary education of boys fell from Rs. 2,07,628 and Rs. 9,69,292 to Rs. 2,02,071 and Rs. 9,19,925, respectively. The proportion of expenditure on the primary education of boys to the total expenditure on secondary and primary schools fell from 82·3 per cent. to 82 per cent.

Average cost of education.

19. The average cost of education per head of population rose from 38 pies to 39 pies, but the average cost per head to public funds remained the same as in the previous three years, viz., 16 pies, the additional cost having been met from fees and private sources. In 1898–99, the cost per head of population in Bengal, Madras and Bombay was, respectively, 29 pies, 38 pies and 52 pies.

The proportion per cent. of expenditure met from public and private funds under each main head of education is shown below for the past two years, fees being included under private funds :—

	1898-99.		1899-00.	
	Public funds.	Private funds.	Public funds.	Private funds.
Collegiate education	48·4	51·6	52·2	47·8
Secondary do.	21·1	78·9	19·3	80·7
Primary do.	47·4	52·6	45·0	55·0
Special do.	68·8	31·2	67·1	32·9
Indirect expenditure	51·4	48·6	58·4	41·6
Total expenditure ...	41·7	58·3	41·5	58·5

Public funds met a larger proportion of expenditure on collegiate education as well as of the indirect expenditure, than in the previous year, but the proportion fell under all other heads. A little more than four-fifths of the cost of secondary education was borne by private funds, while over two-thirds of the cost of special education fell on public funds. Of the total expenditure the proportion met from public funds fell from 41·7 to 41·5 per cent.

In the following table the average cost per head in Government, board and aided institutions for the general education of boys, calculated with reference to the average number on the rolls, is shown for the past two years :—

Institutions.		Cost per pupil on the average number on the rolls.		
		Government.	Board.	Aided.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Arts colleges	1898-99	338 8 9	109 7 5	160 3 4
	1899-00	324 3 11	122 0 6	157 9 8
Secondary schools for boys.	1898-99	23 4 2	19 2 3	23 12 2
	1899-00	19 10 8	19 5 0	24 0 5
Primary schools for boys. ...	1898-99	9 6 6	4 11 4	3 0 11
	1899-00	7 10 11	4 9 9	3 0 9

The cost per student fell in Government and aided colleges, but rose slightly in board colleges. As regards secondary schools for boys, the cost per pupil was less in Government schools, but slightly more in board and aided schools than in the previous year. In primary schools for boys, the average cost of educating each pupil decreased in all three classes of schools. The average monthly cost per pupil in Government schools was As. 10–3, in board schools As. 6–2 and in aided schools As. 4–1 against As. 12–7, As. 6–3 and As. 4–1, respectively, in the previous year.

School fees.

20. The following table compares the fee receipts returned by institutions under public and private management during each year of the past decade :—

Year.	Institutions managed by Government.		Institutions managed by municipal and local fund boards.		Institutions managed by Native States.		Institutions under private management, including private schools.		Total.	
	Average number on the rolls.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls.	School fees.	Average number on the rolls.	School fees.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1890-91 ...	11,466	1,23,402	107,376	2,18,544	...	...	508,976	12,83,778	627,818	16,25,724
1891-92 ...	18,781	1,26,547	127,175	2,40,571	...	...	512,524	13,01,736	658,480	16,68,854
1892-93 ...	20,925	1,47,158	142,338	2,53,372	...	...	545,728	13,27,428	708,991	17,27,958
1893-94 ...	21,827	1,58,410	145,631	2,81,055	...	...	549,295	12,80,848	716,753	17,20,313
1894-95 ...	21,705	1,63,177	154,155	3,01,962	76	370	565,912	13,01,114	741,848	17,65,723
1895-96 ...	22,355	1,76,960	157,140	3,12,984	82	407	578,314	13,30,683	757,891	18,21,034
1896-97 ...	23,672	1,73,440	150,390	3,25,880	80	385	617,002	13,79,015	791,144	18,78,720
1897-98 ...	23,239	1,64,565	149,013	3,32,588	86	417	627,531	14,33,673	799,869	19,31,243
1898-99 ...	23,543	1,57,275	145,394	3,42,094	94	457	642,683	14,58,085	811,714	19,57,911
1899-00 ...	24,733	1,42,191	140,897	3,47,722	89	463	669,085	15,38,493	834,804	20,28,869

There was a further improvement in the fee income during the year under report, the increase being about Rs. 71,000. Taking the figures of 1892–93, when the fee notification ceased to be obligatory on the managers of private institutions, it will be seen that during the past eight years there has been an increase of over three lakhs in the fee income. Particulars regarding fees and the average fee in the several classes of institutions are given below for the past two years :—

Classes of institutions.	Government.						Board.						Native States.					
	Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.	
	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	632	670	52,007	53,348	82·29	79·62	136	128	9,571	9,461	70·38	73·91	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges ...	853	658	67,959	47,634	79·67	72·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper secondary schools for boys	1,297	1,326	15,388	17,098	11·86	12·89	4,934	5,000	1,17,079	1,20,056	23·73	24·01	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower secondary schools for boys	1,053	1,321	1,778	1,904	1·69	1·44	10,256	10,289	98,196	1,00,394	9·57	9·76	94	89	457	463	4·86	5·20
Secondary schools for girls.	5,406	4,966	2,310	2,317	·43	·47	203	202	35	11	·17	·05	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for boys.	6,801	7,548	2,082	2,232	·31	·30	127,805	123,321	1,15,569	1,16,526	·90	·94	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools for girls.	5,289	6,056	554	682	·10	·11	1,323	1,464	279	299	·21	·20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools	2,212	2,188	15,197	16,976	6·87	7·76	737	493	1,365	975	1·85	1·98	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	23,543	24,733	1,57,275	1,42,191	6·68	5·75	145,394	140,897	3,42,094	3,47,722	2·35	2·47	94	89	457	463	4·86	5·20

Classes of institutions.	Aided.						Unaided and private.						Total.					
	Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.		Average number on the rolls.		Fees.		Average fee per head.	
	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	2,338	2,381	1,11,328	1,19,449	47·62	50·17	138	155	5,693	6,971	41·25	44·97	3,244	3,334	1,78,599	1,89,229	55·06	56·76
Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	853	658	67,959	47,634	79·67	72·39
Upper secondary schools for boys	26,594	27,440	4,45,905	4,78,607	16·77	17·44	5,255	5,888	83,127	86,473	15·82	14·69	38,080	39,654	6,61,499	7,02,234	17·37	17·71
Lower secondary schools for boys	18,232	19,629	1,18,619	1,26,437	6·51	6·44	7,773	8,245	22,758	21,939	2·93	2·66	37,408	39,573	2,41,808	2,51,137	6·46	6·35
Secondary schools for girls.	14,175	15,129	91,148	1,01,433	6·43	6·70	374	411	1,038	1,536	2·78	3·74	20,158	20,708	94,531	1,05,297	4·69	5·08
Primary schools for boys.	315,145	327,880	2,93,003	3,01,016	·93	·91	220,794	228,019	2,61,796	2,64,406	1·19	1·16	670,545	686,768	6,72,450	6,84,180	1·00	1·00
Primary schools for girls.	24,596	26,133	9,213	9,420	·37	·36	4,825	5,278	2,251	2,428	·47	·46	36,033	38,931	12,297	12,829	·34	·33
Special schools	2,378	2,289	12,017	17,296	5·05	7·56	66	208	189	1,082	2·86	5·20	5,393	5,178	28,768	36,329	5·33	7·02
Total ...	403,458	420,881	10,81,233	11,53,658	2·68	2·74	239,225	248,204	3,76,852	3,84,835	1·58	1·55	811,714	834,804	19,57,911	20,28,869	2·41	2·43

The amounts of fees collected in Government, board and aided institutions for the general education of boys are compared below for 1895–96 and 1899–00. The figures relating to the fee income of girls' schools and schools and colleges for special education have been excluded from the subjoined statement for reasons given in the last report :—

	Government.		Board.		Aided.	
	1895–96.	1899–00.	1895–96.	1899–00.	1895–96.	1899–00.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	53,343	53,348	6,909	9,461	1,09,841	1,18,908
Upper secondary schools	17,435	17,098	96,808	1,20,056	3,79,364	4,78,607
Lower secondary schools	1,377	1,904	83,457	1,00,394	1,08,631	1,26,437
Primary schools	2,025	2,232	1,25,354	1,16,526	2,67,105	3,01,016

Board and aided colleges showed a larger income from fees, while Government colleges returned almost the same fee income as in 1895–96. The figures relating to individual institutions are given in subsidiary table 1.

	First-grade.		Second-grade.	
	Average number.	Fees.	Average number.	Fees.
		Rs.		Rs.
1895–96 ...	1,516	82,058	564	27,783
1896–97 ...	1,662	84,902	710	32,914
1897–98 ...	1,604	87,731	799	35,540
1898–99 ...	1,524	75,413	808	35,874
1899–00 ...	1,591	83,702	784	35,206

The average number of students in the first-grade and second-grade aided colleges, and the fee income are given in the margin. In first-grade colleges the average number rose by 4 per cent. and the fees by 11 per cent., while in second-grade colleges there was a slight fall in both these respects.

21. The percentage of expenditure met from fees in the different classes of institutions during the past two years is shown in the marginal statement. In arts colleges the proportion rose in consequence of the increase in fee income of aided colleges from Rs. 1,11,328 to Rs. 1,19,449. The heavy fall in the percentage of fees to total cost in professional colleges was due to the decline in the strength of the Law College and the consequent loss of fee income. In upper secondary schools for boys the percentage rose from 57 to 58. Girls' schools showed no improvement in fee income. As in the previous year, 33 per cent. of the total cost was met from fees. In Government, board and aided institutions, 14, 37 and 34 per cent. of the charges were met from fees, respectively, against 15, 35 and 34 in 1898–99.

Proportion of fee income to total expenditure.

	1898–99.	1899–00.
Arts colleges	28	30
Professional colleges	28	18
Upper secondary schools for boys	57	58
Lower secondary schools for boys	45	44
Upper secondary schools for girls	31	31
Lower secondary schools for girls	10	10
Primary schools for boys	33	34
Do. for girls	5	5
Special schools	6	7

Scholarships.

22. The scholarship notification was revised in January last with a view to reduce the expenditure in arts colleges under this head, and the number of scholarships awarded on the results of the First examination in Arts and the Matriculation examination was reduced from ten and 30 to eight and 25, while the number of those awarded on the results of the technical examinations was increased from 180 to 195.

The expenditure on scholarships from public and private funds for the past two years is shown below :—

	1898–99.		1899–00.	
	Public funds.	Private funds.	Public funds.	Private funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	11,533	13,143	12,420	12,314
Professional colleges ...	6,857	210	7,372	237
Secondary schools ...	18,483	7,924	20,019	8,390
Primary schools	859	10	1,061	...
Special schools	30,963	3,802	30,184	3,773
Total ...	68,695	25,089	71,056	24,714

The expenditure from public funds increased in all classes of institutions except special schools, while that from private funds was less in colleges and special schools. Of the entire expenditure public funds met 74 per cent. against 73 per cent. in the previous year. Particulars as to the number of scholarships provided for and appropriated in the different classes of institutions will be furnished in the chapters that follow.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Grants-in-aid.

Year.	Grants from provincial funds.	Grants from local funds.	Grants from municipal funds.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1890-91	6,40,341	2,18,520	99,190	9,58,051
1891-92	6,33,029	2,24,358	96,401	9,53,788
1892-93	6,15,727	2,32,505	1,01,852	9,50,084
1893-94	6,17,663	2,31,936	1,05,348	9,54,947
1894-95	5,94,349	2,25,947	93,665	9,13,961
1895-96	6,19,780	2,32,460	99,124	9,51,364
1896-97	6,23,218	2,39,285	1,07,280	9,69,783
1897-98	6,52,757	2,28,771	1,07,278	9,88,806
1898-99	6,49,556	2,32,242	1,12,240	9,94,038
1899-00	6,51,901	2,33,565	1,16,772	10,02,238

23. The marginal statement shows the amounts of the grants-in-aid paid during each year of the past decade from provincial, local and municipal funds, the amounts shown under provincial funds representing grants paid to local board and municipal institutions as well as to those under private management. Nearly Rs. 2,500 more was paid from provincial funds, Rs. 1,300 more from local funds, and Rs. 4,500 more from municipal funds than in the previous year. Grants paid from the different funds will be noticed below in greater detail.

I.—GRANTS-IN-AID FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

The following summary gives the details of expenditure on grants-in-aid from provincial funds for the past five years :—

Grants from provincial funds.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
(i) *Grants to institutions under private management.*	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Salary and rent grants	2,57,249	2,68,825	2,88,012	2,88,527	2,61,754
Scholarship and stipendiary grants ...	26,617	29,485	29,261	33,115	31,443
Building grants	35,633	26,577	33,016	22,899	41,649
Furniture, library, apparatus and other special grants	13,739	11,531	14,233	16,743	15,937
Feeding and clothing grants	9,107	10,052	9,801	9,474	9,040
Grants to eleemosynary schools and miscellaneous grants	1,040	916	1,308	1,401	1,523
Payments by results	1,40,014	1,45,796	1,50,561	1,50,679	1,62,979
	4,83,399	4,93,182	5,26,192	5,22,838	5,24,325
(ii) *Grants to local boards*	1,03,410	98,890	92,958	92,699	91,984
(iii) *Grants to municipalities*	32,971	31,146	33,607	34,019	35,592
Total ...	6,19,780	6,23,218	6,52,757	6,49,556	6,51,901

The sanctioned budget provided Rs. 5,000 under 'Government schools, general' for payment of the net cost of the municipal high schools at Cuddapah and Kurnool, Rs. 5,29,000 under 'grants-in-aid,' and Rs. 1,00,000 under adjusting heads for grants to local boards or Rs. 6,34,000 in all for grants to institutions under municipal, local board and private management. A supplemental allotment of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned in G.O., No. 710, Educational, dated 24th October 1899, out of the provision for students' hostels for payment of building and furniture grants, the sanctioned allotments of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 14,600, respectively, under those heads having been expended within the first four or five months of the year. The total budget grant was Rs. 6,54,000, and the actual expenditure was Rs. 6,51,900, or Rs. 2,100 less than the budget grant.

(i) *Grants to institutions under private management.*

Salary and rent grants.—A sum of Rs. 2,79,500 was allotted for salary and rent grants, but the actuals amounted to Rs. 2,61,754, the decrease being due to the fact that all the lower secondary schools that were aided on the salary system in the previous year were transferred to the fixed grant list, as they were not eligible for aid on the salary grant system under the revised Grant-in-Aid Code.

Scholarship and stipendiary grants.—The distribution of grants for scholarships and stipends paid to the different classes of institutions during the past five years is given below :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Institutions for general education	4,851	5,090	5,023	4,307	4,205
Trianing schools for masters	5,521	7,297	8,524	9,869	8,997
Training schools for mistresses	10,787	10,300	9,067	11,228	10,964
Training schools for gymnastic instructors ...	835	163	...	...	...
Technical, industrial and art schools	4,623	6,635	6,647	7,711	7,277
Total ...	26,617	29,485	29,261	33,115	31,443

The total amount of grants paid exceeded the budget provision (Rs. 29,000) by Rs. 2,443, the excess being confined to training and technical schools.

Building grants.—A sum of Rs. 30,000 was originally budgeted for building grants, but as this sum was used up within the first four or five months of the year and as there were urgent demands from managers who had produced completion certificates for their school buildings, an additional allotment of Rs. 16,000 was transferred from the provision for students' hostels. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 47,189, of which Rs. 42,632 was paid to ordinary and technical schools, the institutions under private, local board and municipal management receiving Rs. 41,649, Rs. 4,557, and Rs. 982, respectively.

Furniture and other special grants.—The expenditure on furniture and other special grants amounted to Rs. 15,937, which fell short of the sanctioned allotment of Rs. 14,600 supplemented by an additional grant of Rs. 4,000 transferred from the provision for students' hostels. Grants to the extent of Rs. 4,001 were paid towards the following endowments :—

	Rs.
Grose Memorial prize endowment	355
V. N. Appa Row Nayudu's prize endowment	500
Hensman prize endowment	146
A. I. Subramaniyam scholarship endowment	3,000
Total ...	4,001

Feeding and clothing grants.—The expenditure under this head was within the sanctioned allotment of Rs. 10,000. Of the total amount spent, viz., Rs. 9,040, Rs. 4,482 and Rs. 2,386 represent feeding grants to boys' and girls' schools, and Rs. 1,230 and Rs. 942 clothing grants.

Grants to eleemosynary schools and miscellaneous grants.—High class indigenous schools received grants to the extent of Rs. 1,331, and one eleemosynary school in North Arcot drew a grant of Rs. 192.

Fixed grants and payments by results.—As already stated, one of the important changes made in the Grant-in-Aid Code during the year under report was the introduction of the system of fixed grants. No special allotment was, however, made in the budget for these grants, but the amount provided for results grants was partly utilized for fixed grants and partly for results grants, schools eligible for aid on the fixed grant system being paid first, and the balance available being distributed among the results schools in proportion to their earnings. Rs. 1,40,000 was allotted under the head now designated 'payments by results and fixed grants,' Rs. 57,000 under 'adjusting heads' and Rs. 2,000 under the head 'grants to municipal funds,' and thus the total allotment for results and fixed grants for the year under report was Rs. 1,99,000 in all. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,27,880, the details of which are given in the following statement :—

	Fixed grants.	Results grants.	Cadet grants.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Local board schools	41,990	20,524	...
Municipal schools	1,515	836	36
Schools under private management	92,431	69,384	1,164
Total ...	1,35,936	90,744	1,200

Of the total amount, Rs. 7,777 was assigned to European schools, Rs. 754 to technical schools, Rs. 2,18,149 to ordinary schools, and the balance Rs. 1,200 was paid as cadet grants.

(ii) *Grants to local boards.*

A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was allotted for grants to local boards, but Rs. 91,984 only was paid, the particulars of which are given below :—

GENERAL STATISTICS.

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Net cost of the Board High school, Chittoor			914	1,356	1,571
Cost of schools in the Ernad and Waluvanad taluks ...	28,264	31,244	1,575	1,769	1,933
Salary and rent grants to ordinary schools			27,604	31,213	13,081
Grants to inspecting schoolmasters			768	768	832
Salary and rent grants to training schools	1,548	1,295	1,321	1,202	507
Salary and rent grants to technical schools	2,519	2,355	3,142	2,788	4,085
Scholarship grants to training schools	2,592	2,549	2,514	2,372	925
Scholarship grants to technical schools	175	977	1,137	642	1,029
Payments by results	64,281	52,722	48,050	47,662	62,514
Building grants	2,290	6,371	5,050	1,511	4,557
Furniture, library and other special grants	1,741	1,377	883	1,416	950
Total ...	1,03,410	98,890	92,958	92,699	91,984

The decreased expenditure under salary and rent grants as well as the increase expenditure under payments by results was due to the introduction of the fixe grant system into lower secondary schools, which were formerly aided on the salar grant system.

(iii) *Grants to municipalities.*

Including Rs. 5,000 budgeted for payment of the net cost of the Kurnool an Cuddapah High schools, the allotment for grants to municipalities was Rs. 31,00C but the grants paid amounted to Rs. 35,592 the details of which are shown below :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary and rent grants	21,688	22,121	25,171	25,273	25,174
Net cost of the Cuddapah and Kurnool High schools ...	5,821	4,598	4,169	4,315	5,306
Scholarship grants	845	960	716	906	618
Payments by results	2,632	2,351	2,382	2,647	2,387
Building grants	1,238	508	430	...	983
Furniture, library and other special grants	747	698	739	878	1,124
Total ...	32,971	31,146	33,607	34,019	35,592

II.—GRANTS-IN-AID FROM LOCAL FUNDS.

Particulars of grants paid from local funds to institutions under private management for the past five years are given below :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary and rent grants	2,697	2,549	2,616	2,885	2,280
Results grants	2,24,901	2,31,868	2,21,581	2,26,512	2,24,315
Other grants	4,862	4,868	4,574	2,845	* 6,970
Total ...	2,32,460	2,39,285	2,28,771	2,32,242	2,33,565

There was a slight increase in the total expenditure. The expenditure under results grants fell by over Rs. 2,000.

III.—GRANTS-IN-AID FROM MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

The amount of grants paid from municipal funds to institutions under private management was Rs. 1,16,772 as will be seen from the following statement :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary grants	24,553	24,558	25,504	27,164	21,851
Results grants	70,887	76,610	76,541	80,502	86,743
Other grants	3,684	6,112	5,233	4,574	8,178
Total ...	99,124	1,07,280	1,07,278	1,12,240	1,16,772

The decrease under salary grants as well as the corresponding increase under results grants is due to the transfer of the lower secondary schools aided on the salary system to the fixed grant list.

Working of the fixed grant system.

24. Reference has already been made to the introduction, with effect from 1st March 1899, of the fixed grant system, under which a certain amount of aid is fixed for a period of three years to all primary and lower secondary schools which are in the permanent section of the general school list, and to lower class technical, industrial and art schools.

* Includes Rs. 478, contribution to the American Mission Training Institution, Pasumalai.

During the year under report 1,598 boys' schools and 225 girls' schools were admitted to aid on this system. Of the boys' schools, 189 were of the lower secondary, 1,186 of the upper primary and 223 of the lower primary grade, the corresponding figures for the girls' schools being 68, 112 and 45. The following statement gives particulars as to the number of schools in each district which were admitted to the fixed grant list and the amounts of grants assigned to them from public funds :—

	Number of schools admitted to the fixed grant list.		Fixed grants from		
	Boys'.	Girls'.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjám	42	...	1,760	390	340
Vizagapatam	85	4	5,480	1,450	840
Gódávari	122	6	6,400	50	210
Kistna	163	19	7,380	1,100	4,040
Bellary	8	4	1,220	...	150
Anantapur	4	1	1,180	...	...
Kurnool	9	1	870	...	150
Cuddapah	20	5	2,480	360	130
Nellore	36	5	2,610	150	1,390
Madras	41	36	17,280	...	2,980
Chingleput	24	17	7,570	1,130	1,020
North Arcot	12	7	4,220	...	...
South Arcot	41	5	4,630	210	2,640
Tanjore	212	19	12,180	4,090	13,060
Trichinopoly	80	10	5,680	720	5,120
Madura	78	13	5,940	2,990	2,920
Tinnevelly	140	45	13,050	4,110	4,500
Salem	52	4	6,100	140	710
Coimbatore	65	5	5,530	1,030	360
Nilgiris	26	6	2,670	544	1,880
Malabar	197	7	16,790	2,950	5,690
South Canara	141	6	4,120	1,110	1,700
Total ...	1,598	225	1,35,140	22,524	49,830

Working of the results grant system.

25. For the results grant examination 15,239 boys' and 621 girls' schools were registered against 16,330 boys' and 772 girls' schools in the previous year, the decrease being due to the introduction of the fixed grant system into lower secondary and primary schools in the permanent section of the general school list. Of the registered schools 13,120 boys' and 561 girls' schools only were examined, the rest having been either closed before the date of examination or found ineligible for aid for want of attendance or for other reasons. The earnings of boys' schools amounted to Rs. 5,07,713, and the average earnings of each school fell from Rs. 40–11–0 to Rs. 38–11–0. The girls' schools earned Rs. 54,229, or an average of Rs. 96–15–0 against Rs. 131–12–0 in the previous year. The system of not assigning grants prior to examination does not appear to have effected any improvement in the average earnings. The fall in the case of both boys' and girls' schools would seem to imply that the best schools have passed under the fixed grant system.

The following table shows approximately the results grants earned by boys and girls under each standard from provincial, local and municipal funds :—

Standard.		Provincial funds.	Municipal funds.	Local funds.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Infant	Boys ...	1,336	2,215	14,884	18,435
	Girls ...	9,111	...	...	9,111
First	Boys ...	6,794	10,817	86,312	1,03,923
	Girls ...	34,255	...	...	34,255
Second	Boys ...	6,564	13,169	1,05,623	1,25,356
	Girls ...	37,417	...	...	37,417
Third	Boys ...	5,965	14,028	1,04,003	1,23,996
	Girls ...	27,230	...	...	27,230
Fourth	Boys ...	60,400	5,955	...	66,355
	Girls ...	10,901	...	...	10,901
Fifth	Boys ...	6,433	979	...	7,412
	Girls ...	3,280	...	...	3,280
Sixth	Boys ...	5,956	780	...	6,736
	Girls ...	1,467	...	...	1,467
Seventh	Boys ...	3,389	495	...	3,884
	Girls ...	326	...	...	326
Total ...	Boys ...	96,837	48,438	3,10,822	4,56,097
	Girls ...	1,23,987	...	...	1,23,987

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Compared with the previous year the amount earned from provincial funds was less under every standard except the first three, owing to the transfer of some of the schools from the results grants to the fixed grants system. The percentages of results earnings of male pupils from provincial funds under each standard to the total earnings are noted in the margin. The figures compared with those of the previous year show an improvement under the infant and the first three standards, while the fourth and the next three higher standards show a decrease. The earnings of boys from municipal funds declined under every standard, and those from local funds in all the standards above the third.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Infant ...	1·4	Fourth ...	62·4
First ...	7·0	Fifth ...	6·6
Second ...	6·8	Sixth ...	6·2
Third ...	6·2	Seventh ...	3·4

The following statement shows the rates at which results grants were paid to boys' schools from the respective funds for every rupee of grant earned during 1899–00 :—

Districts.	Rate paid for every rupee earned.			Remarks.
	Provincial funds.	Local funds.		
		Minimum.	Maximum.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Ganjám ...	0 11 0	0 9 0	1 0 0	The several taluk boards in each district pay results grants at different rates according to the amount of funds at their disposal: only the maximum and minimum rates in each district are here shown.
Vizagapatam ...	0 8 0	0 9 7	1 0 0	
Gódávari ...	0 3 2	0 12 0	1 0 0	
Kistna ...	0 9 2	0 8 0	1 0 0	
Kurnool ...	0 8 9	0 5 4	0 11 0	
Bellary ...	0 10 6	0 7 6	0 9 0	
Anantapur ...	0 14 2	0 8 10	0 9 7	
Cuddapah ...	0 7 3	0 6 2	0 11 3	
Nellore ...	0 9 6	0 4 6	0 11 7	
Madras ...	0 3 10	...	...	
Chingleput ...	0 10 11	0 8 2	1 0 0	
North Arcot ...	0 12 2	0 9 0	1 0 0	
South Arcot ...	0 6 10	0 8 0	1 0 0	
Tanjore ...	0 2 2	0 7 2	0 12 4	
Trichinopoly ...	0 3 9	0 10 0	0 13 7	
Madura ...	0 3 10	0 8 4	1 0 0	
Tinnevelly ...	0 3 6	0 7 0	0 9 5	
Coimbatore ...	0 8 0	0 11 0	1 0 0	
Salem ...	0 9 4	0 11 4	0 13 6	
Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	
Malabar ...	0 5 7	0 4 0	0 8 9	
South Canara ...	0 3 6	0 8 0	1 0 0	

Distribution of provincial grants-in-aid by districts.

26. The distribution of provincial grants-in-aid by districts was nearly the same as it was in the previous year. The following statement shows the proportion of the grants allotted to each district to the total grants :—

Districts.	1898–99.	1899–00.	Districts.	1898–99.	1899–00.
Ganjám ...	1·37	1·31	South Arcot ...	2·22	2·74
Vizagapatam ...	3·85	3·27	Tanjore ...	6·29	5·90
Gódávari ...	2·87	2·98	Trichinopoly ...	5·92	6·12
Kistna ...	5·19	4·70	Madura ...	4·83	5·23
Kurnool ...	·84	·89	Tinnevelly ...	7·99	8·37
Bellary ...	1·77	1·68	Coimbatore ...	4·15	5·30
Anantapur ...	1·09	1·44	Salem ...	2·51	2·31
Cuddapah ...	1·21	1·01	Nilgiris ...	2·19	2·35
Nellore ...	2·37	1·86	Malabar ...	8·02	7·57
Madras ...	24·37	23·93	South Canara ...	3·42	3·15
Chingleput ...	3·90	4·00			
North Arcot ...	3·63	3·89	Total ...	100·00	100·00

Madras continued to absorb more than 20 per cent. of the total grants.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Direction.

27. At the commencement of the year under report, I was in charge of the department, having been appointed to act for Dr. Duncan during his absence on privilege leave for one month and 18 days from 9th March 1899. Dr. Duncan returned from leave on the 26th April and continued in charge till the 23rd November 1899, when he retired from the public service and I succeeded him. He spent two months, as usual, on the hills, and during that time he visited the Lawrence Asylum, the Breeks Memorial school and the C.E.Z.M. girls' school at Ootacamund as well as St. Antony's Lower Secondary school and Stanes' Day school at Coonoor. In July he inspected the Government Training school and the Hindu College at Coimbatore. He then proceeded to Palghat and presided at the anniversary of the Victoria College. He afterwards went to Erode and visited the London Mission school and the Hindu High school and also received a deputation of the leading townsmen interested in the latter institution. In August he proceeded to Bangalore and conferred with the Resident, and Chief Commissioner of Coorg on matters connected with the schools in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and in the province of Coorg which had been placed under the control of this department. About the end of October, he went to Simla in response to an invitation from the Government of India to attend the educational conference held there to discuss the Tata post-collegiate scheme. On his way back from Simla he visited the Rajahmundry College, and shortly after his return to Madras handed over charge of the office. In February I visited Coimbatore and inspected the Coimbatore College and St. Michael's College. I also visited the two training schools in the town and three primary schools in the neighbourhood. I then proceeded to Palghat and laid the foundation stone of the new block of buildings intended to provide additional accommodation for the Victoria College. In Palghat I visited the German Mission schools and the Native High school. After leaving Palghat I went to Calicut where I visited the Kerala Vidyasala, the Native High school, the two training schools, the School of Commerce and three Mappilla schools. I was on tour for ten days and inspected 21 institutions.

Inspection.

28. Owing to the addition of Coorg to the charge of the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, the territorial jurisdiction of the Inspectors was changed during the year. Trichinopoly was transferred from the Western circle to the Southern circle, North Arcot from the Southern to the Central circle, and Nellore from the Central to the Northern circle. There was no change in the number of Assistant or Sub-Assistant Inspectors. The appointment of a third Inspectress which was proposed by my predecessor is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Inspectors.

29. The Western circle alone changed hands during the year, Mr. Stone having acted during the absence of Mr. Logan on furlough from the 17th June 1899. The following summary shows the inspection work done by the Inspectors :—

Circles.	Inspecting officers.	Number of institutions examined.						Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent		
		Arts colleges.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Total.		in examining schools.	in other work.	on circuit.
Northern ...	M.R.Ry. N. Raghunathachariyar ...	8	18	17	108	12	163	14,547	107	205	209
Central ...	Mr. E. Marsden	9	37	35	182	6	269	13,541	100	210	153
Southern ...	Rao Bahadur C. Nagoji Rau	8	27	17	39	11	102	14,226	82	229	171
Western.	Mr. T. T. Logan (1st April to 16th June 1899).	...	4	1	1	1	7	941	8	58	38
	Mr. J. H. Stone (17th June 1899 to 31st March 1900).	8	22	13	53	11	107	8,605	82	181	161

Mr. Marsden examined the largest number of colleges and high schools, and M.R.Ry. N. Raghunathachariyar spent the largest number of days in camp.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Inspectresses.

30. Miss Carr was in charge of the Southern and Western circles till 23rd April 1899 when she took furlough and proceeded to England. Miss Arnold, who acted for her, did all the inspection work, having examined 130 schools and 8,202 pupils in 121 days. Mrs. Brander was in charge of the Northern and Central circles throughout the year. She examined 156 schools and 10,059 pupils in 117 days.

Assistant Inspectors.

31. All the Assistant Inspectors' divisions, except the Tanjore-Trichinopoly and West Coast divisions, changed hands during the year. The following statement gives particulars of the work done by the permanent and acting Assistant Inspectors :—

Division.	Inspecting officers.	Number of days in charge.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Number of days spent		
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	in examining schools.	in other work.	on circuit.
Ganjám-Vizagapatam.	M.R.Ry. G. V. Subbarayudu Sastri, B.A.	273	105	3,150	15	1,100	65	173	54
	M.R.Ry. M. Kameswara Rau Pantulu, B.A.	92	138	3,217	37	2,190	60	19	64
Gódávari-Kistna ...	M.R.Ry. M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar, B.A.	221	151	6,218	30	1,556	111	101	137
	M.R.Ry. S. Swami Aiyar, B.A.	71	88	2,732	8	678	40	14	53
	Moulvi Muhammad Azam Sahib, B.A.	73	11	273	4	378	14	55	39
Ceded Districts ...	M.R.Ry. A. Subba Rau, B.A.	88	71	2,897	22	695	33	42	76
	M.R.Ry. S. Swami Aiyar, B.A.	214	115	4,357	80	2,730	95	95	136
	M.R.Ry. M. Kameswara Rau Pantulu, B.A.	63	2	140	27	769	12	51	4
Presidency	M.R.Ry. L. C. Williams Pillai, B.A.	335	77	2,251	35	3,895	65	202	78
	M.R.Ry. M. Venkayya Pantulu.	30	25	490	11	759	22	8	28
	M.R.Ry. M. Venkayya Pantulu.	116	81	2,834	49	857	51	57	68
Arcot	M.R.Ry. D. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A.	154	47	1,797	14	720	42	108	90
	M.R.Ry. M. Singaravelu Mudaliyar, B.A.	82	41	1,393	3	110	21	49	13
Tanjore-Trichinopoly ...	M.R.Ry. C. N. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A.	365	190	9,534	20	1,675	145	171	170
Madura-Tinnevelly ...	M.R.Ry. N. Daivasikhamani Mudaliyar.	303	241	10,361	26	1,673	110	157	137
	M.R.Ry. S. Swami Aiyar, B.A.	62	14	1,168	12	995	17	39	25
Coimbatore	M.R.Ry. A. C. Pranatharthihara Aiyar, B.A.	304	150	8,081	40	2,306	94	197	148
	Mr. P. E. Messinier ...	61	9	715	30	2,477	20	36	33
West Coast	M.R.Ry. T. Somasundara Rau Pantulu.	365	196	10,272	45	2,674	169	171	225
	Total ...	1,752	72,380		508	28,237	1,186	1,745	1,578
	Average ...	195	8,042		56	3,137	132	194	175

A comparison with the figures of 1898–99 will show an increase in the number of schools and of pupils examined and in the number of days spent in examining schools. In each of the three divisions, viz., Ganjám-Vizagapatam, Gódávari-Kistna and Madura-Tinnevelly divisions, over 240 schools were examined for grant, while in three divisions the Assistant Inspectors spent over 190 days on circuit.

Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools.

32. As in the previous year there were 56 Sub-Assistant Inspectors of boys' schools, including five Sub-Assistants in charge of Muhammadan and Mappilla schools. Two of the Sub-Assistants, M.R.Ry. K. Sankarayya Pantulu and M.R.Ry. T. Amaldas Pillai, died in the year. In appendix A will be found a statement of work done by each of the permanent and acting Sub-Assistants. The following summary compares the averages for the several divisions :—

Division.	Examined for grant.		Examined for improvement.		Days spent on circuit.	Days spent in examining schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Ganjám-Vizagapatam	387	5,565	36	1,807	236	144
Gódávari-Kistna	283	5,330	50	3,089	215	145
Ceded Districts	225	3,610	74	2,987	211	141
Presidency	224	4,111	49	4,214	167	150
Arcot	251	4,965	47	2,776	182	121
Tanjore-Trichinopoly	245	5,049	23	2,621	197	136
Madura-Tinnevelly	290	6,422	36	2,346	187	149
Coimbatore	204	3,856	44	2,800	201	138
West Coast	217	7,397	45	2,687	208	136
Average for the Presidency ...	257	5,010	46	2,822	201	140

A larger number of schools and pupils were examined for grant and improvement, and a longer time was spent on circuit than in the previous year. The average number of schools examined for grant increased from 249 to 257 and the number of days spent on circuit from 195 to 201. It will be observed that the number of schools which had to be examined by the Sub-Assistants in the Ganjám-Vizagapatam division was 50 per cent. more than the average for the Presidency, and it is therefore much to be regretted that the provision made in the current year's budget estimate for two additional Sub-Assistants in this division had to be struck out on account of financial exigencies.

Sub-Assistants of girls' schools.

33. As in the previous year two of the six girls' ranges were under female and four under male Sub-Assistants. All the ranges except the Coimbatore girls' range changed hands during the year. The number of schools examined rose from 922 to 997, and that of pupils from 43,193 to 49,499. On an average each Sub-Assistant was on circuit for 189 days against 201 spent in camp by each Sub-Assistant Inspector of boys' schools. Appendix A gives details of the work done by each of the Sub-Assistants.

Inspecting schoolmasters.

34. The number of inspecting schoolmasters remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 261. Three of these officers were paid from provincial, 59 from municipal and 199 from local funds. Twenty-seven of them were employed for schools intended for Muhammadans or Mappillas. Of the total number, 164 were trained men; one was a graduate, 22 had passed the First examination in Arts, 155 the Matriculation, 33 the Lower Secondary, and 45 the Primary examination, while five (all Muhammadans) were unpassed men. The inspecting schoolmasters are reported to have visited 3,995 villages which had no schools, started 2,284 new schools and brought 2,424 unaided schools to the aided list. These figures show some improvement on those of the previous year. Dr. Duncan's proposal to place these officers under the direct control of the department was not approved by Government on financial grounds.

Superintendents of Hill schools.

35. As in previous years there were six superintendents of hill schools, whose duty it is to supervise the schools in the agency tracts of the Northern Circars. They visited in all 250 villages which had no schools, started 35 schools and brought 36 unaided schools to the aided list. The work of these officers was pretty fair.

Sub-Assistants' Test.

36. The Sub-Assistants' test was held for the first time in April last under the revised notification. Twenty-four candidates were examined and 17 passed, all in the second class.

Cost of direction and inspection.

37. The total expenditure from public funds on direction and inspection and the proportion of this expenditure to the total expenditure from public funds on public instruction for the past five years are shown below, surplus fee receipts in institutions under public management having been deducted from the total expenditure:—

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Year.	On direction and inspection.				Total expenditure from public funds on public instruction.	Percentage ratio of column 5 to column 6.
	From provincial funds.	From municipal funds.	From local funds.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1895-96	3,50,169	12,985	97,822	4,60,976	31,16,838	14·8
1896-97	3,41,086	14,488	99,592	4,55,166	29,57,156	15·4
1897-98	3,49,377	14,296	1,01,630	4,65,303	30,02,920	15·5
1898-99	3,51,769	15,026	1,02,511	4,69,306	29,74,274	15·8
1899-00	3,54,661	14,968	1,00,843	4,70,472	29,74,136	15·8

The expenditure on direction and inspection rose from Rs. 4,69,306 to Rs. 4,70,472; provincial funds contributing Rs. 2,892 more, municipal and local funds Rs 58 and Rs. 1,668 less, respectively, than in the previous year. The proportion of expenditure on direction and inspection to the total expenditure from public funds on public instruction remained the same as in 1898-99, viz., 15·8 per cent.

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

38. The recommendations of the Education Commission relating to controlling agencies are not embodied in a separate chapter in its report, but are covered by numbers 9 to 17 under those dealing with the internal administration of the department. Due attention has been paid to all of these within practicable limits. The inspecting staff was reorganised a few years ago with a view to strengthen it and improve the position of the subordinate inspecting officers. Details under this head have been furnished in my last letter on this subject (No. 6091, dated 25th June 1900), and it will be seen that the prescribed requirements have been fulfilled except in one or two respects. It cannot be said, in the first place, that the strength of the staff is adequate to the needs of the department. More Sub-Assistants are required and an additional Inspectress of schools. Proposals for the appointment of the latter are under the consideration of the Government of India, while the appointment of two additional Sub-Assistants, to relieve those who are at present over-burdened with work, has not, for want of funds, received the sanction of Government (*vide* paragraphs 29 and 33). In regard to other controlling agencies, I may state that it is a part of the duty of inspecting officers "to endeavour to enlist the sympathy of members of local boards and panchayats, civil officers, managers of schools and other persons of light and leading in the cause of education, by conferring with them generally or by inviting them to be present at the inspections, when convenient, especially when such examinations are held in durbar." Some collectors as presidents of local boards visit and inspect the schools within their jurisdiction, while all reviews and reports that issue from this office are communicated to them.

III.—COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

University degrees.

39. At the convocation held in March 1900 for conferring degrees, 511 candidates were admitted to degrees. This figure was the lowest during the past six years. A special convocation was held in May 1899 to confer medical degrees. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on the Honourable the Reverend Dr. Miller in recognition of his services in the cause of higher education in this Presidency.

University by-laws.

40. Some changes in the by-laws relating to the Matriculation examination and the First examination in Arts, involving the abolition of the translation test and the reintroduction of an English text-book for the Matriculation examination, were proposed and carried in the Senate, and submitted for the approval of Government. The consideration of these proposals has, however, been postponed by Government, pending the receipt of

he report from a special committee appointed by the Senate to revise the whole syllabus of the Matriculation examination.

University affiliation.

41. There was one addition to the list of institutions affiliated up to the First Arts standard, viz., the Presentation Convent college, Vepery, Madras. This has raised the number of colleges for women from three to four.

University examinations.

42. The following summary gives the results of the various university examinations for the past five years, those of the Matriculation examination excepted :—

Examination.	Number examined.					Number passed.				
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
Arts.										
Master of Arts ...	27	24	29	26	27	12	5	11	9	9
Bachelor of Arts. English language division.	926	888	936	700	779	593	333	590	368	341
Bachelor of Arts. Second language division.	727	720	626	516	623	587	617	505	428	480
Bachelor of Arts. Science division.	1,010	853	801	734	807	625	567	439	397	457
First examination in Arts.	1,897	1,628	1,858	1,965	2,045	640	481	659	739	674
Law.										
Master of Laws ...	6	3	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
Bachelor of Laws ...	130	203	232	317	320	28	52	58	94	100
First examination in Law.	420	484	491	518	458	186	92	129	203	116
Medicine.										
M.D.	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Second M.B. & C.M. ...	1	3	4	3	6 5	...	3	3	2	6 3
First M.B. & C.M. ...	7	5	10	15	21 17	5	2	4	8	15 12
Preliminary Scientific.	10	17	16	12	..	7	11	11	7	...
Second L.M.S. ...	24	29	27	22	11	15	19	11	7	5
First L.M.S.	29	11	6	5	6	21	7	3	2	3
L.S.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.										
Bachelor of Engineering.	6	7	5	5	3 3	4	3	5	3	1 2
First Examination in Engineering.	8	8	10	11	13	6	3	6	5	4
Teaching.										
Licentiate in Teaching. Written ...	59	75	68	85	79	35	54	33	47	39
Licentiate in Teaching. Practical.	62	68	69	72	91	37	36	32	23	39
Total ...	5,349	5,027	5,192	5,007	5,316	2,801	2,286	2,501	2,343	2,307

The total number of candidates examined rose by 309 or 6·2 per cent., but the number passed fell slightly, *i.e.*, by 36 or 1·5 per cent., owing to fewer candidates having passed the First examinations in Arts and in Law. The percentage of passed to examined also fell from 46·8 to 43·2 for the same reason. The results of the science division of the B.A. degree examination compared favourably with those of 1898-99.

Cost of the University.

43. The receipts from examination fees, interest on Government securities and miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 1,94,748, Rs. 10,156, and Rs. 7,570, or Rs. 2,12,474 in all; and the expenditure on account of remuneration to examiners, repairs and municipal taxes and on miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 1,06,656, Rs. 13,443, and Rs. 41,283, or Rs. 1,61,382 in all. Government securities were purchased for the nominal value of Rs. 42,100. The total amount in Government securities on 1st April 1900 was Rs. 3,33,000 and the cash balance in favour of the university was Rs. 63,338.

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(*a*) ARTS COLLEGES.

M.A. degree examination.

44. For the M.A. degree examination 27 candidates—twenty-three Brahman and four non-Brahman caste Hindus—presented themselves, and nine—seven Brahmans and two non-Brahman caste Hindus—passed. The branches brought up are shown in the margin. The results in mathematics and in mental and moral science were a decided improvement on those of the previous year in which there were no passes at all in these branches. Of the candidates in languages three brought up English and one passed in the third class. The other two successful candidates appeared in Canarese and Telugu, and in Tamil and Malayalam. Three others brought up Sanskrit and all failed, as also did the two candidates who brought up Tamil and Canarese, and Malayalam and Tamil, respectively.

	Examined.	Passed.
Mathematics	2	1
Physics	3	1
Chemistry	2	1
Zoology	2	...
Mental and moral science ...	2	2
History	6	1
Languages	10	3

B.A. degree examination.

45. The results of the B.A. degree examination for the past five years are shown in the following statement :—

	Year.	English language division.	Second language division.	Science division. Mathematics.	Physics.	Chemistry.	Biology and botany.	Biology and animal physiology.	Biology and zoology.	Biology and geology.	Mental and moral science.	History.
Examined ...	1895-96	926	727	121	219	41	...	1	44	11	275	298
	1896-97	888	720	135	141	43	..	...	35	6	269	224
	1897-98	936	626	120	156	34	1	3	29	5	223	230
	1898-99	700	516	130	153	20	1	1	22	7	178	222
	1899-00	779	623	140	184	27	6	1	27	22	167	233
	Total ...	4,229	3,212	646	853	165	8	6	157	51	1,112	1,207
Passed	1895-96	593	587	63	136	16	...	...	33	10	171	196
	1896-97	333	617	76	87	28	...	...	32	5	173	166
	1897-98	590	505	52	74	17	1	3	22	3	138	129
	1898-99	368	428	65	67	12	1	1	17	1	112	121
	1899-00	341	480	71	108	15	6	...	13	16	96	132
	Total ...	2,225	2,617	327	472	88	8	4	117	35	690	744
Percentage passed.	1895-96	64·0	80·7	52·1	62·1	39·0	...	...	75·0	90·9	62·2	65·8
	1896-97	37·5	85·7	56·3	61·7	65·1	...	...	91·4	83·3	64·3	74·1
	1897-98	63·0	80·7	43·3	47·4	50·0	100·0	100·0	75·9	60·0	61·9	56·1
	1898-99	52·6	82·9	50·0	43·8	60·0	100·0	100·0	77·3	14·3	62·9	54·5
	1899-00	43·8	77·0	50·7	58·6	55·5	100·0	...	48·1	72·7	57·4	56·6
	Average.	52·1	81·4	50·5	54·7	53·9	100·0	50·0	73·5	64·2	61·7	61·4

In the English language division the percentage of passed to examined was 43·8 only, which is far below the percentage for the previous four years, except 1896–97. If private candidates, of whom only 7·7 per cent. passed against 23·4 per cent. in 1898–99, are left out of account, the percentage of success will be found to be 50 per cent. against 63·6 in the previous year. The percentage ranged from 30·4 in Saint Peter's College, Tanjore, to 100·0 in the Maharajah's College, Vizianagram, and the Nizam's College, Hyderabad.

In the Second Language division the percentage of passed to examined in every language compared unfavourably with the previous year's figure, as will be seen from the statement given in the margin.

	1898-99.	1899-00.
Sanskrit	74·4	70·1
Tamil	76·5	71·5
Telugu	97·1	87·8
Malayalam	90·7	89·9
Canarese	95·4	78·8

In the Science division the results showed some improvement in physics, geology and history. In zoology and in mental and moral science, the proportion was the lowest during the past five years. Out of 2,485 candidates who passed in the different science divisions during the past five years, 1,051 passed in mathematics or in physical or natural science, and 1,434 in mental and moral

science or history. The steady advance, noted in last year's report, of the former group of subjects over the latter still continues.

Of 422 candidates that appeared for all three divisions of the B.A. degree examination, 167 passed completely; the rest either passing in one or two divisions or failing altogether. Of 536 candidates who had previously passed a portion of the examination and now appeared for a part or the whole of the remaining portion, 208 completed the test. And of the whole 958 candidates that appeared for a part or the whole of the examination, 367 passed in one or two divisions only and have yet to complete the test.

The relative success of Government, aided and unaided colleges borne on the departmental returns may be judged from the following figures :—

	English Language division.			Second Language division.			Science division.		
	Exd.	Passed.	Percentage.	Exd.	Passed.	Percentage.	Exd.	Passed.	Percentage.
Government colleges (3).	165	89	53·9	148	112	75·6	180	117	65·0
Aided colleges (7) ...	402	195	48·5	310	245	79·0	395	231	58·5
Unaided college (1) ...	5	5	100·0	7	6	85·7	9	6	66·6
Average for the whole Presidency			43·7			77·0			56·6

In the English and Science divisions Government colleges did better than aided colleges. The only unaided college (Vizianagram) did better than both Government and aided colleges in all the divisions, but the number of candidates sent up was very small.

The distribution of successful candidates according to the classes of the community to which they belonged is given in the margin. In the English Language division, Native Christians came next to Europeans but at a great distance, non-Brahman Hindus and Brahmans following them closely. Non-Brahman Hindus who fared the worst last year, went ahead both of Brahmans and Muhammadans during the year under report. Muhammadans came last passing only 30 per cent. of the number sent up. In the Second Language division, Europeans and Native Christians did better than in the previous year. In the Science division, Muhammadans, who headed the percentages last year, fell to the bottom of the list, the other classes maintaining their relative positions with Brahmans at the top.

Class.	English Language division.		Second Language division.		Science division.	
	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.	Number passed.	Percentage of passed to examined.
Europeans	6	85·7	9	81·8	6	46·6
Native Christians ...	31	49·2	46	80·7	33	46·5
Muhammadans ...	3	30·0	6	100·0	2	22·2
Brahmans	236	42·6	334	75·7	340	60·7
Non-Brahman Hindus ...	65	44·8	84	78·5	75	48·7
Others	...	..	1	100·0	1	100·0

46. Reference has already been made to the results of the First examination in Arts. From the percentages of passed to examined which are given in the margin, it will be seen that in only two of the subjects, viz., English and the second language, has there been any improvement; and that the percentages in the remaining subjects, especially in physiology or physiography, fell considerably. The wide disparity between the percentages of success

First examination in Arts.

Subjects.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
English	67	49	60	62	69
Second language	80	83	80	78	80
Mathematics	50	46	54	63	53
Physiology or physiography ...	62	59	64	68	49
History	63	72	65	70	66

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in physiology in the past two years, 48 against 70, indicates a want of uniformity in the standard of the examination.

Government, Board and aided colleges presented 172, 76 and 921 candidates, respectively, for this examination, and passed 73, 24 and 375 or 42·4, 31·6 and 40·7 per cent. Government colleges produced the best results, though the percentage of success was not as high as that of last year, while Board colleges, which stood highest in 1898–99, showed the lowest percentage in the year under report. Of the passed candidates, 14 were Europeans, 54 Native Christians, 17 Muhammadans, 488 Brahmans, 97 non-Brahman Hindus and four were Parsis. Parsis secured the highest percentage and Europeans came next, followed, but far behind, by Brahmans. Brahmans formed 72 per cent. of the total number against 69 per cent. in the previous year.

Number and strength of Arts colleges.

47. The eleven first-grade colleges (three Government, seven aided and one unaided), which furnished returns, had 18 M.A., 1,006 B.A., and 884 F.A., students on the rolls on the 31st March 1900 against 15 M.A., 1,063 B.A., and 1,252 F.A., students on the corresponding date in 1899. The decrease was chiefly in the junior F.A. class which was formed late in the year owing to the late publication of the results of the Matriculation examination. The strength of the junior F.A. class fell in consequence from 1,190 to 402. In fact two of the first-grade colleges and eight of the second-grade had no Junior F.A. class at all on the 31st March 1900. The number of second-grade colleges connected with the department remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 29, of which one was under Government, three were under municipalities, sixteen were under mission or European management and nine under native management. The F.A. classes had only 909 students on the rolls against 1,196 in the previous year, the decrease being due to causes already explained. The Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut, and the Rajah's College, Parlákimedi, excepted, all the second-grade colleges were in receipt of Government grants. Particulars for each college will be found in subsidiary table 1. The following summary gives the strength of the several college classes for the past five years :—

Classes.	31st March 1896.	31st March 1897.	31st March 1898.	31st March 1899.	31st March 1900.
M.A. class	25	18	25	15	18
Senior B.A. class	865	759	556	545	557
Junior B.A. class	467	348	447	518	449
Senior F.A. class	928	1,259	1,351	1,258	1,391
Junior F.A. class	1,115	1,156	985	1,190	402
Total ...	3,400	3,540	3,364	3,526	2,817
Number matriculated ...	1,690	1,642	1,515	1,911	1,362

The number in the Junior F.A. class was the lowest on record for the past five years for the reason already mentioned.

Of the 18 M.A. students eight were attached to the Presidency College and ten to the Madras Christian College.

Comparative popularity of the several branches of the science division of the B.A. course.

48. The distribution of the B.A. students according to the different branches of the science division is given below :—

Branch.	1895–96.		1896–97.		1897–98.		1898–99.		1899–00.	
	Senior B.A. class.	Junior B.A. class.	Senior B.A. class.	Junior B.A. class.	Senior B.A. class.	Junior B.A. class.	Senior B.A. class.	Junior B.A. class.	Senior B.A. class.	Junior B.A. class.
Mathematics	97	62	75	66	81	74	81	96	89	86
Physical science ..	108	115	128	81	110	122	125	126	113	109
Natural science ...	40	26	35	25	26	37	40	27	28	36
Mental and moral science	213	131	179	81	109	94	100	126	126	105
History	228	145	202	104	150	124	145	142	141	129
Total ...	686	479	619	357	476	451	491	517	497	465

Taking the Senior B.A. class, the ratio of the number of students in the first three branches forming the scientific side to that of the number in the last two branches or the literary side fell from $\frac{246}{245}$ to $\frac{230}{267}$, but in the junior B.A. class the percentage of students in the scientific branches to the total number rose from 48 to 50.

Extension of collegiate education.

49. As stated in the last report, five districts, viz., three of the ceded districts and the Nilgiris and Chingleput, have no college, nor have they the materials for one. Of the 1,006 B.A. students in colleges furnishing returns, 93 belonged to native states. Tanjore contributed, as usual, the largest number, viz., 190, Malabar being second with 73 students.

At the last Matriculation and First examination in Arts, 978 and 582 candidates passed from institutions connected with the department, and of these numbers 368 and 431 or 38 and 74 per cent., respectively, prosecuted their studies for the higher university examinations. In the case of matriculates a considerable fall is shown from the previous year's figure which was 80 per cent. This can only be explained by the late formation of the Junior F.A. class due to the late publication of the Matriculation results.

Scholarships in arts colleges.

50. The scholarship notification was revised during the year, and the number of scholarships awarded on the results of the First examination in Arts and the Matriculation examination, respectively, was reduced from 10 and 30 to 8 and 25. Four out of six scholarships of the value of Rs. 20, offered on the results of the B.A. degree examination, were applied for, but only three were awarded, all tenable in the Presidency College, one in mathematics, another in physics, and the third in chemistry. The three recipients were Brahmans. There were no applicants for the scholarships in branch III (natural science). For the eight scholarships of Rs. 10 awarded on the results of the First examination in Arts, 13 applications were received. Scholarships were awarded to six male students, of whom one was a Pattunulgar, four were Muhammadans, and one was an Uriya. Of the 25 scholarships of Rs. 7 offered to matriculates only 21 were awarded, four to female students and 17 to male students. One of the female students was a non-Brahman Hindu, and the remaining three were Europeans. Of the 17 male students seven were Muhammadans, three Brahmans, one an Uriya, one a Kaikolan, and the remaining five were non-Brahman Hindus not belonging to the backward classes. There were no Mappilla applicants for the two scholarships reserved for that class of the community. Under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid code, scholarship grants to the extent of Rs. 1,999 were paid from provincial funds to B.A. and F.A. students. The total expenditure on scholarships in arts colleges amounted to Rs. 24,734, of which provincial funds met Rs. 12,420.

Expenditure in arts colleges.

51. The following summary gives the expenditure in arts colleges during the past five years :—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From provincial funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	3,109	2,53,128	3,241	1,74,948	1,84,520	6,15,837
1896-97	3,371	2,43,807	3,430	1,87,453	1,87,191	6,21,881
1897-98	3,362	2,60,593	891	1,89,471	1,86,528	6,37,483
1898-99	3,244	2,60,011	468	1,78,599	1,94,490	6,33,568
1899-00	3,334	2,61,882	1,095	1,89,229	1,82,910	6,35,116

The average number on the rolls in Government, Board, aided and unaided colleges was 670, 128, 2,381 and 155, respectively, against 632, 136, 2,338 and 138 in the previous year, and the fee income in the four classes of institutions

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amounted to Rs. 53,348, Rs. 9,461, Rs. 1,19,449 and Rs. 6,971 against Rs. 52,007 Rs. 9,571, Rs. 1,11,328 and Rs. 5,693 in 1898–99. Government, aided and unaided colleges returned a larger fee income, while board colleges showed a slight fall. The fee income of aided colleges rose by Rs. 8,121 or by 7·3 per cent., while the average number on the rolls rose by 43 or 1·8 per cent. only.

The average fee collected from each student in each class of colleges for the past four years is given in the margin. The average fee of a college depends a good deal on the distribution of students in the different classes of the college, and it is further affected by the fact that the average relates to the official year, which comprises portions of two scholastic years. There was no real change in the rates of fees charged in either Government or board colleges. The figures, however, serve fairly well to compare the rates in different classes of institutions. It will be noticed that the average fee in Government colleges was 59 per cent. above that in aided colleges. Aided and unaided colleges show some improvement, and it is hoped that managers will make further endeavours to increase their fee income, and that the practice which is said to exist in some colleges of granting free scholarships and lowering the fee rates without regard to the circumstances of the students, will gradually be discontinued.

	1896–97.		1897–98.		1898–99.		1899–00.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Government colleges ...	78	1	79	3	82	5	79	10
Board colleges.	72	12	65	8	70	6	73	14
Aided „ ...	49	10	51	4	47	10	50	3
Unaided „ ...	33	15	32	0	41	4	45	0

In Government, board and aided colleges the total cost per scholar was Rs. 324, Rs. 122 and Rs. 158, and the cost to Government Rs. 242, Rs. 39 and Rs. 40, respectively, against Rs. 253, Rs. 35 and Rs. 41 in 1898–99. The net expenditure on Government colleges rose from Rs. 1,60,035 to Rs. 1,62,054, and the grants-in-aid to colleges under private management fell by Rs. 380. Taking first-grade colleges alone into account, the total cost and cost to Government per scholar in Government colleges were Rs. 352 and Rs. 269 against Rs. 367 and Rs. 282, respectively, in 1898–99, and in aided colleges Rs. 169 and Rs. 42 against Rs. 167 and Rs. 45 in the previous year.

Oriental colleges.

52. Proposals were made by my predecessor, Dr. Duncan, for the institution of honours and proficiency examinations in the oriental, classical and vernacular languages, but they did not meet with the approval of Government.

(*b*) COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

Law.

University examinations in Law.

53. One European candidate appeared for the M.L. degree examination of 1900 out of three who registered their names, and he failed to pass. For the B.L. degree examination one European, seven Native Christian, one Muhammadan, 250 Brahman and 61 non-Brahman Hindu candidates, or 320 in all, presented themselves; and one Native Christian, 81 Brahman and 18 non-Brahman candidates, or 100 in all, *i.e.*, 30 per cent., passed. For the First examination in Law of May 1899, 492 registered their names, and 458 (one European, 20 Native Christians, three Muhammadans, one Parsi, 328 Brahmans and 105 non-Brahman Hindus) were examined. Of these, only 116 (four Native Christians, 88 Brahmans and 24 non-Brahman Hindus) passed. These results compare very unfavourably with those of the previous year. The Trivandrum Law College sent up 20 candidates for the B.L. degree and 32 for the First examination in Law and passed seven and ten, respectively.

Law College, Madras.

54. On the 31st March last there were only 267 students in the Law college, 233 in the law classes proper, and 34 in the pleadership classes against 399 and 18 on the 31st March 1899. This decrease was chiefly due to the recent rule prohibiting students who fail in the First examination in Law from joining the B.L. classes until they pass that examination, and partly also to the change made in the hours of instruction after the college moved into the new building. Eight of the students were Native Christians, one was a Muhammadan, 207 were Brahmans, and 51 were non-Brahman caste Hindus. The

average number on the rolls was 331 and the average daily attendance 265. As many as 252 out of 267 students belonged to the richer and middle classes and 249 to the official, trading and land-holding classes. For the First examination in Law and the B.L. examination 407 and 293 appeared direct from the Law College, and of these 99 and 93 passed. In consequence of the fall in the strength of the institution the receipts fell from Rs. 50,628 to Rs. 28,391. The expenditure, excluding the outlay on furniture, was Rs. 43,627. The college was thus worked at a loss of Rs. 15,236. Proposals have been submitted for the future working of the institution as a full-time day college.

Medicine.

55. The results of the university examinations in medicine are shown in the margin. There was a satisfactory increase both in the number examined and in the number passed. Of the former, nine were Europeans, 19 Native Christians, three Muhammadans, 17 Brahmans and 18 were non-Brahman Hindus; and of the latter six were Europeans, 13 Native Christians, one was a Muhammadan, 12 were Brahmans, and 12 non-Brahman caste Hindus.

University examinations in medicine.

Examinations.	1898-99.		1899-00.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Second M.B. and C.M. examination	3	2	* 5 † 6	* 3 † 6
First M.B. and C.M. examination	15	8	17	12
Preliminary scientific (first M.B. and C.M. examination under the new regulations) ..	12	7	21	15
Second L.M.S. examination	22	7	11	5
First L.M.S. examination	5	2	6	3
Total ...	57	26	66	44

* According to the old regulations. † According to the new regulations.

Madras Medical College.

56. The college staff was strengthened by the appointment of an additional assistant, and the services of Civil Assistant Surgeon C. B. Rama Rau were placed entirely at the disposal of the Professor of physiology, with a view to give him the assistance he required under the recent extension of the course of physiology, especially in connection with practical work. The strength of the college rose from 79 to 93, both the M.B. and C.M. section and the L.M. & S. section contributing towards the increase. There were 14 casual students, and 10 Europeans including one female, 27 Native Christians, one Muhammadan, 26 Brahmans, and 29 non-Brahman Hindus on the rolls. The average number on the rolls and the average daily attendance were, respectively, 93 and 89 against 79 and 77 in the previous year. It is gratifying to note that several old students of the college proceeded to England and succeeded in obtaining higher medical diplomas, that one of them Mr. Spitteler competed for the Indian Medical Service and gained the sixth place, and that M.R.Ry. P. S. Chandrasekhar, another old student, obtained the M.D. degree of the Madras University. The total expenditure, including the school department and excluding stipends, amounted to Rs. 1,84,964, and fees, local and municipal receipts, and miscellaneous receipts amounted, respectively, to Rs. 17,815, Rs. 33,426, and Rs. 1,341.

Engineering.

University examinations in Engineering.

57. Six candidates—five Brahmans and one non-Brahman Hindu—appeared for the B.E. degree examination and three (all Brahmans) passed, one in the civil and the other two in the mechanical branch. For the First examination in Engineering 12 Brahmans and one non-Brahman Hindu appeared, and four (all Brahmans) passed.

Madras College of Engineering.

58. Proposals for strengthening the college staff by the appointment of a professor of civil engineering and an instructor in mechanical engineering have been sanctioned by Government. The engineer and the engineer subordinate classes contained,

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respectively, 37 and 60 students. Seven of the students were Europeans, three were Native Christians, 81 Brahmans, and six non-Brahman caste Hindus. The attendance continued to be good, the average number on the rolls and the average daily attendance being 120 and 116, respectively. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 61,218, of which fees and miscellaneous receipts covered Rs. 11,926.

Teaching.

Teachers' certificate examinations of the collegiate grades.

59. For the theoretical and practical portion of the L.T. degree examination 79 and 91 candidates appeared, respectively, and of these 39 passed in each against 47 and 23 out of 85 and 72, respectively, in the previous year. Of those who passed the practical test one was a Eurasian, five were Native Christians, 28 Brahmans, and five non-Brahman caste Hindus. At the written and practical tests for second-grade collegiate teachers' certificates conducted by the board of examiners for teachers' certificates 28 and 17 candidates passed, respectively, out of 74 and 21 examined, against 18 and 20 out of 58 and 27 in the previous year.

Training college, Rajahmundry.

60. Six graduates and nine First Arts undergraduates, of whom 14 were Brahmans and one was a Native Christian, were under training in the Training College, Rajahmundry, against five graduates and five undergraduates in the previous year. All the students were in receipt of stipends. The average attendance was 11 only. Three passed out of seven at the theoretical portion of the L.T. degree examination, and one out of three at the practical. At the written test for second-grade collegiate teachers' certificates, two passed out of four, and both the students that appeared for the practical test were successful. The college moved into the new buildings during the year. The total expenditure on the college was Rs. 4,494.

Teachers' college, Saidapet.

61. Thirty-four graduates and 22 F.A. undergraduates were under training in the Teachers' College on the 31st March 1900, against 43 and 18, respectively, on the corresponding date in 1899. Four of the students were Europeans, nine Native Christians, 40 Brahmans, and three were non-Brahman Hindus. Fifty-two of them were stipendiaries. There were four female students,—one a graduate, and three undergraduates, the latter including a Native Christian. At the theoretical and practical portion of the L.T. degree examination 21 and 12 passed out of 40 and 21 that appeared. At the written and practical tests for second-grade collegiate teachers' certificates, 12 and six passed out of 19 and eight. The Smartha Hostel continued to work with success. Two new hostels were opened during the year, one for Vaishnavas and the other for Christians. The total expenditure of the college amounted to Rs. 33,111, of which Rs. 1,192 was covered by fees and sundry receipts.

Agriculture.

College of Agriculture, Saidapet.

62. The new Vice-Principal appointed by the Secretary of State entered on his duties during the year. The Agricultural Chemist delivered a course of lectures for two months in the year. There were 47 students on the rolls on the 31st March 1900 against 46 in the previous year. One of these was a Native Christian, one a Muhammadan, 28 were Brahmans, and 17 were non-Brahman Hindus. As many as 40 belonged to the richer and middle classes, and 44 to the official and land-holding classes, while 27 were stipendiaries. Five students belonged to Bombay and five to Mysore and Coorg. Eleven were First Arts undergraduates, 19 were matriculates and one had passed the Upper Secondary examination. All the seven district scholarships were filled by collectors' nominees. The results obtained by the college at the several technical examinations of April 1899 did not compare favourably with those of the previous year, 76 having passed out of 134 sent up against 77 out of 123. It is, however, satisfactory to note that four students obtained the diploma in agriculture. The senior class made only one excursion, and the Coimbatore district was visited in October instead of in January. There was a further increase

n the number of patients treated in the veterinary hospital. The college farm was worked at a great loss, the net cost to Government having risen from Rs. 480 to Rs. 1,508 in consequence of all the farm crops having been seriously affected by the heavy rains of October and the breach in the Mailapur tank, coupled with the subsequent failure of rains. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 36,221 on the college, fees and other receipts met Rs. 5,235.

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

63. The various recommendations of the Education Commission on collegiate education have been kept in view so far as they received the approval of Government and the policy therein enunciated in regard to aid to be given to colleges under private management, the employment of Indian graduates, especially those who have also graduated in European Universities, the levy of higher rates of fees in Government colleges than in neighbouring aided institutions of the same grade, and the establishment of a system of scholarships has strictly been followed by this department. In regard to scholarships I may mention that not only are Government scholarships awarded on the results of the university examinations, but liberal grants are given to supplement scholarships established by private institutions, while no such aid is given to a Government or Board institution unless the scholarships are established by some person or body not connected with it. It will thus be seen that as required by the Government of India efforts have been made to call forth private liberality in the way of endowments for scholarships; and these efforts, I may add, have been attended with some success.

The recommendations of the Commission relating to the levying of fees have now to be considered. It has been asserted that the principles laid down in these recommendations have, to some extent, been neglected by this department, and, more especially, that the instruction "to aim at raising fees gradually, cautiously, and with due regard to necessary exemptions up to the highest amount that will not check the spread of education . . . . . in towns where the value of education is understood" has not received due attention. This instruction is taken by some to mean that fees should be levied at a compulsory rate prescribed by Government, as was the case prior to 1892, and it is held, therefore, that the present voluntary system is a violation of the principle above formulated. It is further stated that since the abolition of the compulsory system certain well-regulated aided colleges have suffered largely in their attendance and consequently in their fee income, through the lowering of fees in neighbouring institutions. I have promised to deal with this matter and other questions connected with it in a separate report, but I may here state that, in my opinion, there is nothing in the recommendation in question to indicate that a particular rate of fee should be compulsorily prescribed, and that though there may be difficulties connected with the voluntary system even with the restrictions imposed upon it in the present notification, still, on the whole, that system is to be preferred. Again it is urged that Government has not "co-operated with aided institutions in the gradual raising of fees, so that less and less aid may be required." This question also will be dealt with separately in connection with that above mentioned. I should like, however, to say here that the requisite co-operation can, under the present notification, be effected only by raising the standard rates, and that these rates have been raised more than once.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation Examinations.*

Upper Secondary Examination Notification.

64. The Upper Secondary examination was, under G.O., No. 570, Educational, dated 20th June 1899, thrown open to male candidates who might be desirous of bringing up a vernacular as their first language—a concession which was till then enjoyed by female candidates only. Also European candidates were allowed, under G.O., No. 204,

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Educational, dated 30th March 1899, to bring up a third optional subject instead of a second language. No candidates availed themselves of the above concessions during the year under report.

Upper Secondary examination.

65. For the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary examination of December last, only 72 male and two female candidates appeared, and nine passed. Twenty-three of the candidates were pupils belonging to 15 institutions, and the remaining 51 were private candidates. Of those who passed, one was a pupil and eight were private candidates. Brahmans and non-Brahman caste Hindus passed six and two out of 52 and 16, respectively, while the two Europeans and the three Muhammadans who appeared, failed. Only one Native Christian entered for the examination and he passed. Since the institution of the examination in 1889, only 39 candidates have passed in full.

Matriculation Examination.

Year.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
1895-96 ...	4,613	1,690	37
1896-97 ...	5,329	1,642	31
1897-98 ...	5,512	1,515	27
1898-99 ...	5,962	1,911	32
1899-00 ...	6,494	1,362	21

66. The marginal statement shows the general results of the Matriculation examination for the past five years. The percentage of passed to examined fell from 32 to 21, which was probably due to the higher standard adopted by the examiners more especially in science, and to further elimination caused by the holding of a second examination, to which only candidates who passed the first examination were admitted.

Out of the 5,287 pupils who were in the sixth form on the 31st March 1899, 1,089 or one-fifth were kept back from the Matriculation examination, as against a third of the number in the previous year. This slight improvement is probably due to the intimation given to managers by this office that the privilege of recognition would be withdrawn if the practice of promoting pupils to classes and forms for which they were unfit were not discontinued.

In paragraph 11 (v) of the Government order on the last report on Public Instruction, Government suggested the fixing of a minimum proportion of a class to be sent up for the examination. Such a requisition, however, would hardly be consistent with the university by-law, requiring headmasters to certify that the candidates they present for the examination are qualified to enter on a university course.

Subject.	Percentage passed.				
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
English	79	53	40	46	59
Second language ...	84	88	84	82	84
Mathematics ...	61	70	60	68	60
Physics and chemistry ...	56	58	71	...	39
History and geography ...	66	61	70	81	66

From the figures given in the marginal statement, it will be seen that in English and the second language, a larger proportion of candidates were successful than in the previous year, and that in mathematics and history and geography the proportion fell from 68 and 81 per cent. to 60 and 66 per cent. Of the candidates, 6,345 were boys and 149 were girls, and 1,322 boys and 40 girls were successful, the percentage being 20·8 and 26·8, respectively.

Of the passed candidates, 45 were Europeans, 119 Native Christians, 22 Muhammadans, 893 Brahmans, and 283 non-Brahman caste Hindus. Brahmans passed the highest percentage (22·8) and Muhammadans the lowest (13·9). As in 1898–99, Brahmans formed 65 per cent. of the total number of successful candidates.

(b) *Public upper secondary or high schools for boys.*

Number and strength of upper secondary or high schools for boys.

67. The following summary gives the number of upper secondary schools for boys and the strength of the schools by departments at the close of each of the past five years :—

Year.	Number of schools.	Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Total.
1895-96	133	12,616	15,578	6,056	34,250
1896-97	133	13,194	16,217	6,255	35,666
1897-98	140	14,079	17,342	7,127	38,548
1898-99	144	14,303	17,616	7,457	39,376
1899-00	145	15,955	18,223	7,491	41,669

A further improvement is noticeable all round, the number of schools having increased by one and their strength by 2,293 or 5·8 per cent. The number of pupils in all the three departments, viz., upper secondary, lower secondary and primary, advanced, especially in the upper secondary. Four of the schools had the fifth, and six had the fourth as the highest form; 15 had no lower secondary and primary departments, and 64 no primary department.

Particulars of the number and strength of upper secondary schools in each district group at the close of the past two years are given hereunder :—

District groups.	Number of schools.	Strength on the 31st March 1899.								
		Upper secondary department.			Lower secondary department.			Upper primary department.	Lower primary department.	Total.
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.			
Northern Circars ...	23	800	630	942	1,186	1,118	1,184	402	595	6,857
Ceded districts ...	9	171	124	176	262	268	249	41	93	1,384
Central do. ...	40	1,573	1,091	1,364	1,603	1,571	1,646	1,012	2,296	12,156
Southern do. ...	37	1,667	1,317	1,686	1,596	1,525	1,831	588	993	11,203
Inland do. ...	18	392	288	398	594	596	672	221	699	3,860
West Coast do. ...	17	684	466	534	502	556	657	179	338	3,916
Total ...	144	5,287	3,916	5,100	5,743	5,634	6,239	2,443	5,014	39,376
		14,303			17,616					

District groups.	Number of schools.	Strength on the 31st March 1900.								
		Upper secondary department.			Lower secondary department.			Upper primary department.	Lower primary department.	Total.
		Sixth form.	Fifth form.	Fourth form.	Third form.	Second form.	First form.			
Northern Circars ...	23	925	733	1,133	1,158	1,168	1,162	391	538	7,208
Ceded districts ...	9	204	155	193	251	246	280	58	90	1,477
Central do. ...	40	1,726	1,153	1,583	1,717	1,680	1,917	1,044	2,379	13,199
Southern do. ...	39	1,853	1,292	1,902	1,571	1,629	1,759	542	959	11,507
Inland do. ...	17	448	349	443	648	676	755	241	674	4,234
West Coast do. ...	17	705	492	666	435	581	590	215	360	4,044
Total ...	145	5,861	4,174	5,920	5,780	5,980	6,463	2,491	5,000	41,669
		15,955			18,223					

The lower primary department alone fell in strength and that very slightly. All the secondary forms were stronger on the 31st March 1900 than on the corresponding date in 1899. The disparity in the strength of the sixth and fifth forms, which was noticed in the last report, continued, and it will continue so long as heads of schools are lax in the matter of promotion.

Of the 145 schools, 140 were recognized, 76 being entered in the permanent section and 64 in the temporary section of the general school list.

Upper secondary schools according to management.

68. The classification of upper secondary schools for boys according to managing agencies is shown below :—

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District groups.	1898-99.				1899-00.			
	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.	Government schools.	Board schools.	Aided schools.	Unaided schools.
Northern Circars ...	1	3	15	4	1	3	14	5
Ceded districts ...	...	5	4	...	...	5	4	...
Central do. ...	2	2	31	5	2	2	30	6
Southern do. ...	...	4	27	6	...	4	27	8
Inland do. ...	1	7	8	2	1	6	8	2
West Coast do. ...	1	4	9	3	1	4	9	3
Total ...	5	25	94	20	5	24	92	24

The number of Government upper secondary schools remained the same as in the previous year. The number of board upper secondary schools fell by one owing to the reduction of the Breeks Memorial school, Ootacamund, to the lower secondary grade. One school passed from the unaided to the aided list, while four aided schools of 1898–99 passed to the unaided list. These transfers and the opening of upper secondary forms in one of the aided schools in Trichinopoly account for the decrease of two in the number of aided schools.

The increase of four unaided schools was due to the transfer of four aided schools to the unaided list, and of one unaided school to the aided list, and to the opening of a new school.

Of the 92 aided and 24 unaided schools, 59 and three, respectively, were under mission management. The average strength of the upper secondary departments of Government, board, aided and unaided schools was 90, 86, 118 and 109, respectively, against 76, 75, 105 and 110 in the previous year.

Upper secondary schools and upper secondary pupils according to districts.

69. Particulars relating to each upper secondary school are given in subsidiary table No. 2. The number of upper secondary schools and that of upper secondary pupils in each district are given below for the past two years:—

	Schools.		Pupils.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Ganjám ...	4	4	273	340
Vizagapatam ...	7	7	731	776
Gódávari ...	6	6	739	974
Kistna ...	6	6	629	701
Kurnool ...	2	2	92	91
Bellary ...	3	3	221	230
Anantapur ...	2	2	47	91
Cuddapah ...	2	2	111	140
Nellore ...	4	4	333	340
Madras ...	18	18	2,374	2,533
Chingleput ...	8	8	416	452
North Arcot ...	7	7	372	601
South Arcot ...	3	3	533	536
Tanjore ...	13	14	1,770	1,946
Trichinopoly ...	5	6	1,139	1,144
Madura ...	7	7	735	869
Tinnevelly ...	12	12	1,026	1,088
Coimbatore ...	9	9	720	860
Salem ...	4	4	282	321
Nilgiris ...	5	4	76	59
Malabar ...	11	11	1,163	1,351
South Canara ...	6	6	521	512
Total ...	144	145	14,303	15,955

In 19 out of 22 districts, the number of upper secondary schools remained the same. As in the previous year, Madras headed the list with one-eighth of the schools and nearly one-sixth of the pupils. Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Malabar had over ten schools, and these districts and Trichinopoly had over 1,000 pupils each.

Scholarships in upper secondary schools and departments.

70. Eighty-two applications were received for the 45 scholarships offered on the results of the Lower Secondary examination—six for Uriyas, five for Mappillas, seven for Muhammadans, five for backward classes, and 22 open to all classes. The 45 scholarships were all awarded, two having been given to Uriyas, one to a Mappilla,

ne to Muhammadans, six to members of backward classes, and 27 to other Hindus. The total expenditure on scholarships in upper secondary schools, including the lower secondary departments, was Rs. 14,586, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 10,321.

Expenditure in upper secondary schools.

71. In the following table will be found the expenditure in upper secondary schools for boys during the past five years :—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96 ...	31,090	1,14,338	576	19,386	5,83,753	2,04,083	9,22,136
1896-97 ...	33,466	1,17,565	359	18,145	6,07,658	2,05,497	9,49,224
1897-98 ...	36,366	1,30,150	192	18,386	6,46,933	2,07,459	10,03,120
1898-99 ...	37,724	1,59,937	507	21,176	6,54,605	3,06,708	11,42,933
1899-00 ...	39,202	1,52,073	332	22,385	6,95,802	3,24,944	11,95,536

The average number on the rolls increased by 3·9 per cent. and the total expenditure by 4·6 per cent. Of the additional expenditure of Rs. 52,603, fees contributed as much as Rs. 41,197. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 30–8–0 against Rs. 30–5–0 in 1898–99.

Particulars are given below for Government, Board, aided and unaided upper secondary schools for the year under report :—

Schools.	Average number on the rolls.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government schools.	1,326	44,088	...	...	17,098	68,201	1,29,387
Board schools ...	5,000	24,992	...	...	1,13,831	519	1,39,342
Aided do. ...	27,440	82,993	332	22,385	4,78,607	2,30,177	8,14,494
Unaided do. ...	5,436	...	...	...	86,266	26,047	1,12,313

Government and Board schools cost Rs. 3,475 and Rs. 1,208 respectively less than in the previous year, the decrease being almost confined to public funds. Aided schools cost Rs. 46,931 more, the whole of which was more than met from additional fee receipts and private funds, which amounted to Rs. 32,702 and Rs. 14,427 respectively, public funds contributing Rs. 198 less than in the previous year. The average fee paid by each pupil in an aided school rose from Rs. 16–12–0 to Rs. 17–7–0. Unaided schools also showed a substantial increase in fee receipts.

The figures relating to the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments of upper secondary schools have been separately worked out and are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Departments.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper secondary department ...	93,788	— 405	— 6,025	3,96,244	1,29,180	6,12,732
Lower secondary do. ...	28,737	— 1,689	19,171	2,60,267	98,620	4,05,106
Primary department	29,598	483	4,957	45,516	97,144	1,77,698

Of the total expenditure on upper secondary schools, 51, 34, and 15 per cent. related to the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments, while the fee collections from these departments amounted to 56, 37, and 7 per cent. of the total fees. Of the expenditure on the upper secondary department alone, provincial funds met 15 per cent., fees 65 per cent., and private funds 20 per cent., the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 16, 62 and 22. Municipal and local bodies made a profit in the upper secondary departments maintained by them.

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The average number on the rolls and the cost of the upper secondary departments of Government, Board, aided and unaided upper secondary schools are given below :—

Schools.	Average number on the rolls.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government schools ...	400	10,160	...	...	11,810	4,439	26,409
Board schools ...	1,866	20,334	— 405	— 6,025	67,215	302	81,421
Aided do. ...	9,570	63,244	...	...	2,67,364	1,06,773	4,37,381
Unaided do. ...	2,538	...	...	...	49,855	17,666	67,521
Total ...	14,374	93,738	— 405	— 6,025	3,96,244	1,29,180	6,12,732

The cost of educating each pupil and the cost to Government were Rs. 43 and Rs. 6-8-0 respectively, and the average fee paid by each pupil was Rs. 28. The average cost of educating each pupil in board schools was Rs. 44, of which fees met Rs. 36, while in aided schools it was Rs. 46, of which fees met Rs. 28. The cost to Government per pupil in board schools was Rs. 11, and in aided schools Rs. 6-8-0. This difference is due to the fact that Government bears the net cost of three of the board high schools—Kurnool, Cuddapah and Chittoor.

(c) *Lower Secondary examination and lower secondary standard examinations.*

Lower secondary examination notification.

72. There was no change in the notification relating to the Lower Secondary examination, but the course of study prescribed in arithmetic was slightly modified.

Lower secondary examination.

73. In consequence of the concession allowing pupils of the fourth and higher forms of recognized schools to appear for this examination as private candidates, the number of private male candidates examined rose again from 2,734 to 2,832. The number of male pupil candidates examined fell from 7,774 to 7,003, chiefly in consequence of a special notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* with the object of impressing on headmasters the fact that the examination was not obligatory on pupils. The results of the examination for the past five years are given below :—

Year.	No. of male candidates examined.	Passed for complete certificates.	Passed in a portion of the examination.
1895-96	6,549	1,600	2,516
1896-97	8,430	1,600	2,287
1897-98	8,538	1,832	2,316
1898-99	10,508	2,397	2,125
1899-00	9,835	3,028	2,172

It is satisfactory to note that though the number of male candidates fell by 673, the number that passed for complete certificates rose by 631.

	Examined.	Passed.
Europeans	288	66
Native Christians	1,228	413
Muhammadans	381	74
Brahmans	5,069	1,726
Non-Brahman Hindus	2,862	748
Panchamas	2	1
Others	5	...

The classes of the community to which the successful male candidates belonged are shown in the margin. Every class of the community except Muhammadans presented a smaller number than in 1898-99, but all except Europeans passed a larger number. Brahmans formed 57 per cent. of the total number of passed candidates.

Tamil was brought up as first language by 195 candidates, Telugu by 98, and Malayalam by 27, the corresponding figures for 1898-99 being 166 for Tamil, 139 for Telugu and 28 for Malayalam. No candidate has as yet appeared for the higher public test in which a vernacular can be brought up as first language, instituted in connection with the Upper Secondary examination, and referred to in paragraph 65 of this report.

The fees realized from candidates amounted to Rs. 49,090, and the charges, aking the expenditure on temporary establishment and contingencies at Rs. 10,142, o Rs. 40,827. The examination was thus conducted at a profit of over Rs. 8,000.

74. The marginal statement gives the number of schools that presented pupils for the lower secondary standards for the past two years. There was a heavy fall under every standard; this was due to the transfer of some of the schools to the fixed grant list. In the following summary are furnished particulars as to the number of male pupils presented and passed under each of the three standards during the past two years:—

Lower secondary results standard examinations.

Standard and year.		Schools that presented pupils.	Schools that passed pupils.
Fifth ...	1898-99	178	174
	1899-00	92	91
Sixth ...	1898-99	138	134
	1899-00	69	68
Seventh.	1898-99	112	99
	1899-00	53	53

Classes of schools.	Presented.						Passed.					
	Fifth standard.		Sixth standard.		Seventh standard.		Fifth standard.		Sixth standard.		Seventh standard.	
	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.
Board schools	374	286	219	173	156	144	242	190	146	114	42	62
Mission results schools ...	708	373	433	199	311	142	448	225	277	127	118	44
Non-mission results schools ...	1,068	449	831	323	685	223	580	271	498	217	196	93
Total ...	2,150	1,108	1,483	695	1,152	509	1,270	686	921	458	356	199

A smaller number of pupils were presented and passed under each standard, but the percentage of passed to examined was higher than in the previous year, 62, 66 and 39 per cent. having passed the fifth, sixth and seventh standard against 59, 62 and 31 per cent., respectively, in 1898-99. In the fifth and seventh standards, board schools passed the highest percentage, viz., 66 and 43. Non-mission results schools came next with 60 and 42 per cent., being closely followed by mission results schools which passed 60 and 31 per cent., respectively. In the sixth standard non-mission results schools passed the highest percentage, viz., 67, and were followed closely by mission results and board schools. Taking all three standards together, Board schools passed 61 per cent., mission results schools 55, and non-mission results schools 58 per cent., the corresponding figures for the previous year being 59, 58 and 49.

No male pupils were examined by the inspecting officers under the seventh standard, all of them having appeared for the Lower Secondary examination. It has already been observed that there was a reduction in the number of male candidates that appeared for the Lower Secondary examination, due to the fact that the optional character of the examination was better known. It would appear that it was mainly in colleges and high schools with lower secondary departments and institutions not aided on the results grant system that pupils were withheld from appearing for this examination.

(d) *Public lower secondary or middle schools for boys.*

Number and strength of lower secondary or middle schools for boys.

75. Taking English and vernacular schools together, there were on the 31st March 1900, 383 lower secondary schools for boys with 36,018 pupils, of whom 16,796 were in the lower secondary and 19,222 in the primary department. The statistics given below indicate quite a contrast between these two classes of schools. It will be observed that, while under English schools, there was an increase in the number and strength of the schools, and in the number of pupils in each form and in each department, there was a fall under each corresponding head in vernacular schools. The net decrease in schools was 3, and the net increase in pupils 1,931. The following statement gives particulars for each district group:—

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District groups.	1898-99.					1899-00.				
	Number of schools.	Pupils in lower secondary department.			Pupils in primary department.	Number of schools.	Pupils in lower secondary department.			Pupils in primary department.
		Third form.	Second form.	First form.			Third form.	Second form.	First form.	
English.										
Northern Circars ...	47	710	755	1,000	1,505	48	800	796	1,071	1,692
Ceded districts ...	16	84	94	144	488	12	83	95	128	456
Central do. ...	58	888	902	1,251	3,380	58	866	917	1,144	3,624
Southern do. ...	88	1,654	1,557	1,839	2,629	96	1,800	1,668	1,999	3,247
Inland do. ...	18	149	164	235	1,260	25	184	230	322	1,694
West Coast do. ...	45	616	640	995	2,672	49	633	715	1,113	2,895
Total ...	272	4,101	4,112	5,464	11,934	288	4,366	4,421	5,777	13,608
Vernacular.										
Northern Circars ...	34	31	58	412	2,314	33	13	54	462	2,193
Ceded districts ...	15	102	135	210	403	13	149	145	229	512
Central do. ...	20	72	89	269	1,271	20	89	105	230	1,582
Southern do. ...	27	158	238	403	820	20	105	193	293	786
Inland do. ...	18	89	104	208	1,090	9	15	44	106	541
West Coast do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	114	452	624	1,502	5,898	95	371	541	1,320	5,614
Grand total ...	386	4,553	4,736	6,966	17,832	383	4,737	4,962	7,097	19,222

English schools increased by 16, while vernacular schools decreased by 19, owing mainly to the conversion of some of the latter into English schools. The average strength of the lower secondary department of each English school was the same as in the previous year, viz., 50, but that of the corresponding department in each vernacular school rose from 22 to 23. Of the English schools, 269 were recognized, 166 being placed in the permanent and 103 in the temporary section of the general school list against 42 and 211 in the previous year. The increase in the number of schools in the permanent section is due to the introduction of the fixed grant system. Of the vernacular schools, 58 were recognized, 21 being entered in the permanent and 37 in the temporary section.

Lower secondary schools according to management.

76. Particulars are given in the subjoined statement for the past two years regarding lower secondary schools according to managing agencies :—

Classes of institutions.	Schools.		Pupils in lower secondary department.	
	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.
English.				
Managed by Government	7	8	249	323
Managed by municipal or local boards	83	85	4,227	4,347
Managed by native states	1	1	23	23
Aided from public funds	150	* 159	7,693	7,957
Unaided	31	† 35	1,485	1,914
Total ...	272	288	13,677	14,564
Vernacular.				
Managed by Government	4	4	43	48
Managed by municipal or local boards	28	23	502	490
Aided from public funds	49	‡ 47	1,219	1,261
Unaided	33	§ 21	814	433
Total ...	114	95	2,578	2,232
Grand total ...	386	383	16,255	16,796

* 75 were under mission management.
† 12 were under mission management.
‡ 31 were under mission management.
§ Seven were under mission management.

The transfer of the practising section of the training school, Madura, to departmental management accounts for the increase of one Government school: of board

chools there were two more than in the previous year. There was a net increase of seven in the number of aided schools. This was satisfactory. The average trength of the lower secondary department in Government, Board, aided and naided schools was 40, 51, 50 and 55, respectively, as against 36, 51, 51 and 48 in the previous year. The average strength of the corresponding department of ernacular schools ranged from 12 in Government to 27 in aided schools.

Four of the vernacular schools with 78 pupils were night schools; and of these four two were aided.

77. Particulars regarding lower secondary schools are given in subsidiary table No. 2. The following statement gives the number of lower secondary schools in each district as well as the number of lower secondary pupils in all secondary schools for boys for the past two years :—

Lower secondary schools and pupils according to districts.

	1898-99.		1899-00.	
	Lower secondary schools.	Lower secondary pupils in all secondary schools for boys.	Lower secondary schools.	Lower secondary pupils in all secondary schools for boys.
Ganjám	8	826	9	892
Vizagapatam	14	1,496	17	1,560
Gódávari	39	2,459	33	2,525
Kistna	20	1,673	22	1,707
Kurnool	3	363	5	419
Bellary	8	502	6	532
Anantapur	12	313	5	314
Cuddapah	8	370	9	341
Nellore	9	723	7	700
Madras	25	4,155	27	4,249
Chingleput	13	1,096	12	1,163
North Arcot	16	1,189	18	1,467
South Arcot	15	1,128	14	1,086
Tanjore	49	4,366	45	4,283
Trichinopoly	15	2,013	15	2,031
Madura	15	1,769	17	1,978
Tinnevelly	36	2,653	39	2,725
Coimbatore	17	1,568	13	1,721
Salem	13	828	14	850
Nilgiris	6	415	7	409
Malabar	37	2,893	40	3,010
South Canara	8	1,073	9	1,057
Total ...	386	33,871	383	35,019

Eight districts had fewer schools and six had fewer lower secondary pupils than in the previous year. The four Ceded districts and Nellore were the most backward in lower secondary education.

78. For the 80 scholarships—six for Uriyas, ten for Mappillas, ten for Muhammadans, ten for pupils belonging to the backward classes, and 44 open to all classes—offered on the results of the primary examination, 102 applications were received. Scholarships were awarded to 89 boys—three being Uriyas, five Mappillas, 24 Muhammadans, and 20 of the backward classes, while 37 belonged to the other classes of the community—nine of the scholarships reserved for females being appropriated for boys for want of female applicants. Few managers availed themselves of the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code relating to scholarship grants. The total expenditure on scholarships amounted to Rs. 1,824, of which Rs. 1,688 were met from provincial funds.

Scholarships in lower secondary schools and departments.

79. The expenditure in lower secondary schools for boys for the past five years is shown below, the school in the native state of Sandúr being excluded :—

Expenditure in lower secondary schools for boys.

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96 ...	32,537	1,11,015	51,832	17,647	2,08,743	2,01,138	5,90,375
1896-97 ...	34,154	1,07,514	42,162	23,392	2,29,148	1,92,450	5,94,666
1897-98 ...	32,434	1,04,535	33,454	21,554	2,26,218	2,09,842	5,95,603
1898-99 ...	32,539	75,421	28,324	20,126	2,39,485	1,37,738	5,01,094
1899-00 ...	34,548	81,456	23,100	21,520	2,48,614	1,54,826	5,29,516

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The total expenditure on lower secondary schools increased by 5·6 per cent the increase being shared by all funds except local funds, and as the average numbe on the rolls increased from 32,539 to 34,548, or by 6 per cent., the average cos per pupil remained the same as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 15. Public funds contributed only Rs. 2,205, and fees and private funds, Rs. 9,129, and Rs. 17,08 more towards the total expenditure than in 1898–99, the increase under fees bein due to the improvement in the average number on the rolls.

Particulars relating to Government, board, aided and unaided lower secondary schools are given below :—

Schools.	Average number on the rolls.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government schools ...	1,321	12,166	...	...	1,904	55	14,125
Board schools	10,289	31,310	18,412	3,903	1,00,394	1,932	1,55,951
Aided schools	19,629	37,980	4,688	17,617	1,26,437	1,29,556	3,16,278
Unaided schools ...	3,309	...	...	...	19,879	23,283	43,162

Under Government schools are included the practising sections of training schools and the Agency schools, in which very low rates of fees are levied. Government grants met 20 and 12 per cent. and fees 64 and 40 per cent. of the total expenditure on board schools and aided schools, respectively. Each pupil in a board school paid Rs. 9–12–0, while each pupil in an aided school paid Rs. 6–6–0. The aggregate expenditure on the lower secondary departments of all secondary schools for boys is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Schools.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government schools	18,667	...	...	5,736	22,708	47,111
Board schools	27,762	9,269	2,034	1,25,371	1,223	1,65,659
Aided schools	36,848	...	27,918	2,66,476	1,49,042	4,80,284
Unaided schools	...	...	...	49,490	23,504	72,994
Total ...	83,277	9,269	29,952	4,47,073	1,96,477	7,66,048

Public funds, fees and private funds met 16, 58 and 26 per cent., respectively, against 17, 60 and 23 per cent. in 1898–99. The average number on the rolls being 33,243, the total cost and the cost to Government per pupil were Rs. 23–1–0 and Rs. 2–8–0 against Rs. 22–4–0 and Rs. 2–10–0 in the previous year.

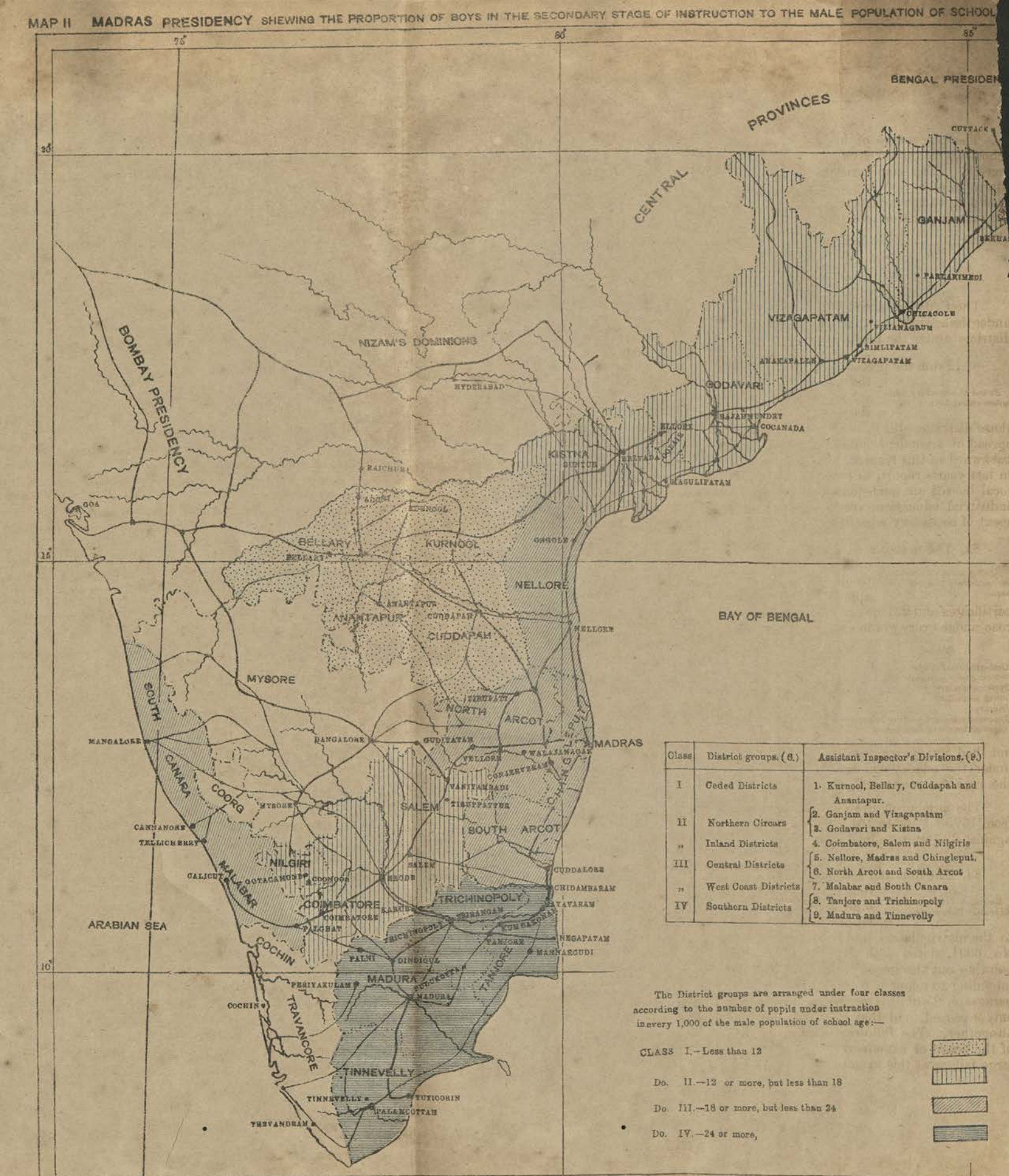
(e) *General.*

80. Excluding girls in secondary schools for boys and including boys in secondary schools for girls, there were 50,871 boys in the secondary stage of instruction against 48,082 in the previous year. They were distributed over the several district groups as shown below :—

Male pupils in the secondary stage of instruction.

District groups.	Male population of school age.	Boys in the secondary stage on the 31st March		Percentage of boys to population of school age.	
		1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Northern Circars	643,399	8,826	9,471	1·37	1·47
Ceded districts	282,266	1,972	2,119	0·69	0·75
Central do.	556,332	12,285	13,085	2·21	2·35
Southern do.	587,197	15,517	16,100	2·64	2·74
Inland do.	299,921	3,898	4,242	1·30	1·41
West Coast do.	273,794	5,584	5,854	2·04	2·14
Total ...	2,642,909	48,082	50,871	1·82	1·92

MAP II MADRAS PRESIDENCY SHEWING THE PROPORTION OF BOYS IN THE SECONDARY STAGE OF INSTRUCTION TO THE MALE POPULATION OF SCHOOL



Class	District groups. (6.)	Assistant Inspector's Divisions. (9.)
I	Ceded Districts	1. Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah and Anantapur.
II	Northern Circars	2. Ganjam and Vizagapatam 3. Godavari and Kistna
„	Inland Districts	4. Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris
III	Central Districts	5. Nellore, Madras and Chingleput. 6. North Arcot and South Arcot
„	West Coast Districts	7. Malabar and South Canara
IV	Southern Districts	8. Tanjore and Trichinopoly 9. Madura and Tinnevelly

The District groups are arranged under four classes according to the number of pupils under instruction in every 1,000 of the male population of school age:—

CLASS I.—Less than 12

Do. II.—12 or more, but less than 18

Do. III.—18 or more, but less than 24

Do. IV.—24 or more,

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1900

The percentage of boys in the secondary stage to the male population of school-age advanced from 1·82 to 1·92, all the district groups contributing to the increase. The map hereto attached shows the relative progress of the secondary education of boys in the several district groups, which are arranged in four classes according to the proportion of boys in the secondary stage to every thousand of the male population of school-age :—

First class—less than 12 per thousand.
Second class—12 and less than 18.
Third class—18 and less than 24.
Fourth class—24 and over.

The Ceded districts come under the first, the northern and inland districts under the second, the central and western districts under the third, and the southern districts under the fourth class.

Extent of secondary education among boys.

81. From the preceding paragraph it will be seen that the proportion of boys in the secondary stage to every thousand of male population of school age was, as it was last year, less than 20 in three of the district groups. Though there was a slight advance in these districts, still it is manifest that there is yet a great deal to be done for the spread of secondary education, more especially in the Ceded districts, the most backward in this respect. But this means increased expenditure, and, as observed in last year's report, as long as the funds at the disposal of the department and of local boards are inadequate to meet even the more urgent demands of primary and industrial education, very little can be accomplished towards a further development of secondary education.

Qualification of teachers in secondary schools for boys.

82. The number of teachers in secondary schools for boys rose from 3,323 to 3,438, of whom 16 held non-Indian diplomas, 1,244 trained teachers' certificates, 794 untrained teachers' certificates, 255 approved service teachers' certificates, 908 general education certificates and 221 no certificates whatsoever. The number of certificated teachers rose under every grade except primary, as will be seen from the figures given in the margin. Of the 2,612 general teachers, excluding headmasters, pandits, and special teachers, 994 held trained and 614 untrained teachers' certificates, 265 general education certificates with five years' service on the 1st April 1895, 42 held no general education certificates, but had five years' service on the 1st April 1895, and 697 were not qualified under the educational rules. 73 per cent. of the general teachers against 77 in the previous year were qualified.

Grade.	1898-99.	1899-00.
First-grade collegiate	388	431
Second-grade collegiate	384	401
Upper secondary	1,116	1,154
Lower secondary	567	583
Primary	609	583
Unpassed teachers holding approved service teachers' certificates ...	...	49

The number of drawing masters and drill and gymnastic instructors also rose from 137 and 368 to 164 and 398, respectively. Of the gymnastic instructors, 353 against 326 were trained men.

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

83. The first and second of the recommendations of the Education Commission relating to the bifurcation of studies in the upper classes of high schools were carried out so long ago as 1889 when the Upper Secondary examination was instituted as an alternative to the matriculation, and a test of fitness for the public service. In my letter, No. 6091, dated 25th June 1900, I have given the details of this examination, pointing out the ample provision it makes for testing the qualifications of youths intending to adopt a commercial or non-literary profession. It will be seen from paragraph 65 of this report that at the last examination out of 74 that appeared only 9 passed, and that since the institution of the examination only 39 have passed altogether. The following extract from the report submitted by the Chairman of the board of examiners that conducted the examination last year, explains the large failure at this examination :—

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"It is plain that the examination has a distinct function to perform in its insistence on handwriting, dictation and map-drawing. While the number of those who pass is small compared with those who enter for the examinations, the results of the examination make it clear that about half of the candidates should never have been allowed to appear for the examination. The large failure points not to any special severity in the examination, but rather to the two following facts:—

"(1) That writing and spelling are regarded as of minor importance by the candidates —a matter which only a proper feeling at school can rectify, and (2) that many of the candidates are in a class at school for which they are absolutely unfitted and to which they should never have been promoted."

These remarks, while they explain the large failure at the examination, throw little light on the causes of its unpopularity. Whether the test is a severe one, or whether the candidates that appear for it are usually of an inferior type, the fact remains that year after year the proportion of successes has been very small; and this is of itself sufficient to render the examination unpopular. Candidates are naturally discouraged from appearing for a test at which the chances of passing are so small. Such an examination to be attractive would require very great compensating advantages, and these can hardly be said to exist in the case of the upper secondary. Again, there are certain features in the nature of the examination itself that do not make for popularity, and among these may be mentioned (i) the fact that failure in handwriting and dictation nullifies success in all the other subjects and means complete failure in the examination, (ii) the division of the examination into two parts, the compulsory and the optional, which are not held at the same time, but at an interval of some months, candidates who have passed the compulsory portion having to wait for the technical examinations about six months later to pass in the optional subjects.

Finally, the Matriculation examination equally with the Upper Secondary is recognised as a qualifying entrance into Government service, while it possesses the additional advantage of opening up a university career which most young men naturally prefer, because all the higher appointments in the various services are connected, directly or indirectly, with the condition of passing one or other of the higher university examinations. As long as these conditions exist it is hopeless to expect that the Upper Secondary examination will attract many candidates. As a matter of fact, the more intelligent students enter for the Matriculation in preference, and only those who feel themselves unequal to it, or have given it up in despair resort to the Upper Secondary as the alternative avenue to the public service. This explains the large proportion of failures in the latter examination, and justifies the remarks made by the chairman of the Board of Examiners in the extract quoted above, respecting the inferior type of candidates that enter for the examination.

More direct attempts towards bifurcation have also been made by this department, by opening special classes in high schools to prepare candidates for the Upper Secondary examination, but good pupils in sufficient numbers have never been attracted to these classes, which consequently have had to be closed.

The bifurcation of studies in the upper secondary department is to some extent anticipated at an earlier stage in the Lower Secondary examination, which prescribes a variety of practical and industrial subjects to be taken up as optional, but it is found that those who pass in these subjects at this examination very rarely continue their studies into the higher stage.

It will thus be seen that due attention has been paid by this department to the recommendation of the Education Commission relating to the bifurcation of studies in the high school, though it cannot be said that much success has as yet attended its efforts. It is obvious that important changes must take place in existing conditions before an advance can be made in this direction. It is hoped that the scheme now being elaborated for the development of technical and industrial education throughout the Presidency will when carried out help also in opening out and developing a commercial or non-literary side to upper secondary education.

It is unnecessary for me to enter into details in regard to the recommendations relating to the classification of students in secondary schools, payments of grants, the training of teachers, conduct of departmental examinations, the period of

ontinuous instruction in schools, all of which, as pointed out in previous communications on this subject, are being strictly followed. Recommendation 8 requires that he claims of efficient and successful teachers in aided institutions be considered n making appointments to posts in Government service. I may observe that, in everal instances, this department has made appointments of the kind contemplated n the above rule, and will continue to do so whenever it is possible to make such ppointments without ignoring the claims of teachers who are already in Government service.

Recommendations 9 and 10 referring to the levy of school fees have lready been touched upon in my letter No. 6091, dated 25th June 1900, but they vill, with other questions relating to the subject, be more fully dealt with in a eparate report.

Recommendations 11—16 lay down the principles on which scholarships are o be established. The scholarship notification now in force provides for a large umber of scholarships being awarded on the results of the Primary and Lower econdary examinations. Details of these scholarships are given in paragraphs 70 nd 78 of this report, and it will be seen that, while the claims of all classes of tudents have been kept in view, those of backward classes have also received due ttention. The principle by which scholarships should be so arranged as to form onnecting links between the various grades of institutions forms the basis of the ystem adopted in this Presidency. Government scholarships are tenable in aided nstitutions. Grants also are given towards scholarships established in private nstitutions, but not much advantage has yet been taken of this provision. The mount spent on secondary scholarships during the year under report was 19·3 er cent. of the total expenditure on scholarships from provincial funds, while in olleges it was 19·6 per cent.

Recommendation 21 requires that promotion in schools should be left entirely o the discretion of the school authorities. This rule is strictly observed in this Presidency. In all schools for general education headmasters are at liberty to make heir promotions on the results of their own examinations or in any manner they hink best. The Primary and Lower Secondary examinations are intended to be eaving certificate examinations for primary and lower secondary education. They lso serve as admission examinations for training schools and as grant examinations n all results system schools. In no case are they compulsory as promotion xaminations.

Recommendation 23 alone now remains to be considered. It lays down that he means of secondary education should be provided only where adequate local o-operation is forthcoming. This matter has been dealt with in some detail in my ast communication on the subject of the recommendations of the Education Commission, and I have there pointed out that secondary education is only extended o places where there is local demand or local co-operation. It will be seen from aragraph 68 of this report that out of 145 upper secondary schools only five were nder departmental management, and that as many as 116 were under private nanagement, 92 of these being aided from provincial funds. Of the 383 lower econdary schools, English and vernacular, only 12 were Government institutions, 08 were board schools, 206 aided and 56 unaided, and the one remaining was nder the management of the native state of Sandúr. The 17 Government econdary schools were thus distributed:—

Practising sections of Government training schools or colleges	7
The high school department of the Mangalore College	1
High school for Muhammadans—the Madrasa-i-Azam	1
High school (European) Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund	1
Lower secondary schools in Agency Tracts	6
General education class attached to the School of Arts, Madras	1
Total ...	17

Most of the board secondary schools were self-supporting. Care is taken hat expensive board secondary schools are reduced to the primary grade. The all in aided upper secondary schools during the year was due to the transfer of ome of these schools to the unaided list. Schools cannot expect continuance of id unless they continue to satisfy the conditions of recognition.

Primary Education.

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(a) *Primary examination and primary standard examinations.*

Primary examination.

84. The Primary examination notification was again revised during the year, with a view to afford further facilities to the managers of industrial schools in preparing pupils for the examination. The industrial subjects laid down in chapter V (iii) of the Madras Educational Rules were added to the list of optional subjects, and though it is only *private* candidates that may bring up these industrial subjects, yet pupils of industrial schools are included in that category, and candidates bringing up these practical subjects are allowed certain special concessions, viz., they may appear for the optional subjects without having previously passed in the compulsory, and they are allowed credit for success in either class of subjects irrespective of failure in the other. Under the revised notification there are only two classes of candidates, viz., *pupil* and *private*, pupils in the fourth standard or class of schools registered for aid on the results grant system being reckoned as *pupil* candidates and all others as *private* candidates. The certificate fee has been raised from Rs. 1–8–0 to Rs. 2–8–0.

During the year the Primary examination was conducted at 281 centres by 29 boards consisting of 574 members in all; 24,949 candidates were examined, and of these 12,677 passed for complete certificates. Pupil candidates came up from 2,305 boys' and 126 girls' schools as against 4,039 boys' and 368 girls' schools in the previous year, the heavy fall being due to the restriction made in the revised notification that only pupils of results schools may appear as pupil candidates. The marginal summary shows the number of candidates examined, the number of candidates who passed in all the subjects, and the number of those who passed only in a portion of the examination during the past two years.

Year.	Number examined.	Number passed for complete certificate.	Number passed in a portion only of the examination.
1898–99	34,049	15,991	9,952
1899–00	24,949	12,677	4,387

Of the male pupils examined for the fourth results standard, 68 were examined by the inspecting officers against 29 in the previous year, and of these 37 passed as against 21. The rest were examined by the Primary examination boards.

Classes of the community.	Examined.	Passed for certificates.	Percentage.
Europeans	96	60	62
Native Christians	1,172	645	55
Muhammadans	1,605	720	45
Brahmans	6,664	3,407	51
Non-Brahman Hindus ...	13,371	6,617	50
Panchamas	473	178	37
Others	12	3	25
Total ...	23,393	11,630	50

In the marginal statement the male candidates who passed for complete certificates are distributed according to the classes of the community to which they belonged. A comparison with the figures of the previous year shows that all classes of the community sent up a smaller number of candidates and also passed a smaller number, but the percentage of passed to examined was higher in all cases except under Brahmans.

Of the 129 candidates who brought up English as their first language 98 or 76 per cent. passed, and of those male candidates who brought up a language other than English as their first language, 79 per cent. passed in Malayalam, 77 per cent. in Canarese, 74 per cent. in Telugu, 73 per cent. in Uriya, 72 per cent. in Tamil, and 69 per cent. in Hindustani. These results, except in the case of Uriya, do not compare favourably with those of the previous year.

Of the optional subjects, geography and hygiene continued to be most popular, and the percentages of passed to examined in these subjects were 83 and 84 against 75 and 72 in the previous year. The number of candidates examined in the

several optional subjects fell considerably owing to the heavy fall in the number of candidates for the examination, consequent on the restriction imposed by the revised notification. Forty-four male candidates availed themselves of the concession granted to the pupils of industrial schools and brought up industrial subjects, such as carpentry, blacksmith's work, metal work, rattan work, weaving and tailoring, and 41 passed.

The receipts from entrance fees, together with fees for certificates paid by pupil candidates, amounted to Rs. 38,663, or Rs. 13,247 more than in the previous year. This increase is due mainly to the fact that, under the revised notification, a large number of candidates, who might otherwise have come up as pupil candidates free of fee, had to come up as private candidates paying a fee of Rs. 2-8-0 and also to the fact that teacher candidates, who would have had to pay a fee of Rs. 1-8-0 under the old notification, had to pay a fee of Rs. 2-8-0. The charges amounted to Rs. 28,822, or Rs. 9,841 less than the receipts. The Primary examination has thus come to be, like the lower secondary, more than self-supporting.

The primary school curriculum was revised during the year by a special committee appointed at the educational conference convened by me in December last; and the revised curriculum was submitted to Government for approval with my letter No. 4602, dated 8th May 1900, and was approved in G.O., No. 389, Educational, dated 24th August 1900.

Primary results standard examinations.

85. Particulars are given below regarding schools that presented and passed pupils under one or more of the primary standard examinations for results grants. Both boys' and girls' schools are shown in the statement, because boys are presented from girls' schools and girls from boys' schools for examination for grants :—

Classes of schools.	Number of schools that presented pupils.				Number of schools that passed pupils.			
	Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.		Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.	
	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.
Municipal schools	78	56	12	7	77	52	12	7
Local fund schools	2,134	1,349	13	16	2,018	1,246	13	16
Mission results schools	2,300	2,078	419	268	2,253	2,026	418	266
Non-mission results schools	9,763	9,639	260	295	9,683	9,590	257	293
Total ...	14,275	13,122	704	586	14,031	12,914	700	582

The number of results schools for boys under private management that presented pupils fell from 12,063 to 11,717, and the number that passed pupils from 11,936 to 11,616. This decrease was due to the introduction of the fixed grant system, under which a considerable number of schools passed from the results grant list to the fixed grant list. Four municipal schools and 103 local fund schools failed to pass any pupils. The number of schools that presented and passed pupils for results grants under each of the primary standards is shown in the margin. There was a decrease under every standard, which is explained by the transfer mentioned above of some schools to the fixed grant list.

Standard.	Number of schools that presented pupils.		Number of schools that passed pupils.	
	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.
Infant ...	11,169	10,481	10,129	9,734
First ...	12,241	11,474	11,380	10,818
Second ...	11,505	10,762	10,713	10,160
Third ...	9,484	8,719	8,143	7,744
Fourth ...	3,218	2,049	2,966	1,864

Particulars are given in appendix B of the results of the grant examinations for each district.

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In the margin will be found the number of boys who were presented and the number that passed under each primary standard. Of the boys presented for the infant, first, second, third and fourth standards, 76·2, 79·4, 78·7, 70·4 and 70·8 per cent., respectively, passed as against 74·4, 78·0, 77·4, 68·0 and 73·8 per cent. in the previous year. The total number presented under all the primary standards was 201,243, or 17,476 less than in the previous year, the fall being due to the change in the grant system already mentioned. The percentage of success was 76·4 against 74·9 in 1898–99. It will be observed that, under all the standards except the fourth, and in all taken together, the examination results, as compared by percentages, were better than in the previous year.

Standard.	Number of boys presented.		Number of boys passed.	
	1898–99.	1899–00.	1898–99.	1899–00.
Infant ...	49,822	49,519	37,054	37,734
First	59,404	57,815	46,366	45,848
Second ...	51,613	47,930	39,972	37,727
Third ...	38,524	35,590	26,211	25,068
Fourth ...	19,356	10,389	14,280	7,360

Boys who were presented and who passed in the several primary standards for results grants are classified in the subjoined statement according to the agencies by which the schools to which they belonged were managed :—

Classes of schools.	Presented.					Passed.				
	Infant standard.	First standard.	Second standard.	Third standard.	Fourth standard.	Infant standard.	First standard.	Second standard.	Third standard.	Fourth standard.
Municipal schools ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	5
Local fund schools ...	1,110	805	602	529	4,023	790	584	508	406	2,792
Mission results schools.	8,573	8,109	6,082	4,614	1,264	6,754	6,412	4,806	3,201	905
Non-mission results schools.	39,836	48,901	41,246	30,447	5,095	30,190	38,852	32,413	21,461	3,658
Total ...	49,519	57,815	47,930	35,590	10,389	37,734	45,848	37,727	25,068	7,360

As usual, non-mission results schools presented the largest number of candidates for every standard. Local fund schools passed 69 per cent. of the candidates, mission results 73 per cent., and non-mission results schools 71 per cent., the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 72, 76 and 74.

The following summary gives the number of boys who passed the examination for results grants under the primary standards in the compulsory and optional subjects, the figures relating to salary-results schools which presented pupils for results stipends being excluded as in the previous year's statement :—

Subjects.	Infant standard.	First standard.	Second standard.	Third standard.	Fourth standard.
Compulsory subjects.					
Reading	40,387	50,664	41,275	28,179	9,031
Writing	40,169	48,951	41,043	30,564	9,305
Arithmetic	40,114	49,419	41,016	27,624	7,877
Optional subjects.					
Kindergarten occupations	967	831	395	...	...
Object lessons or elementary science	966	1,191	926	373	26
Singing	...	6	...	4	...
Second language	114	1,832	2,174	1,892	1,769
Drawing	...	232	326	295	133
Geography	...	...	2,065	5,829	6,739
Hygiene	...	...	...	4,372	5,650
Indian history	...	...	...	...	642
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	447
Mensuration	...	...	...	...	13
Drill and gymnastics	3,723	5,388	4,553	2,715	244

The number of pupils that passed in the compulsory subjects and in the optional subjects fell considerably under every standard, because the pupils attending the 1,409 primary schools for boys admitted to the fixed grant list were not presented for the standard examinations.

(b) *Public primary schools for boys.*

Primary schools for boys.

86. The following statement shows the number and strength of upper primary and lower primary day and night schools at the close of each of the past five years:—

Year.	Number of schools.			Number of pupils in		
	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.	Upper primary schools.	Lower primary schools.	Total.
1895-96	4,633	14,636	19,269	206,928	352,437	559,365
1896-97	4,977	15,015	19,992	222,284	361,680	583,964
1897-98	4,951	14,875	19,826	221,574	359,797	581,371
1898-99	5,026	14,963	19,989	226,329	360,922	587,251
1899-00	4,995	15,080	20,075	227,311	371,393	598,704

A slight decrease will be noticed in the number of upper primary schools, but this was more than made good by the increase in the number of lower primary schools. The strength of both classes of schools advanced considerably.

Public night schools fell by 77 and their strength by 1,935, as will be seen from the figures given in the margin. Of these schools, four with 59 pupils were maintained by Government, 57 with 1,850 pupils were managed by local boards, 750 with 12,921 pupils were aided from public funds, and the remaining 540 with 8,785 pupils were unaided. A comparison with the figures of the previous year shows that all classes of night schools except Government schools declined both in number and in strength.

Year.	Number.	Strength.
1898-99	1,428	25,550
1899-00	1,351	23,615

Of the upper primary and lower primary schools, 4,883 and 12,416, respectively, were recognized, 1,435 and 415 being in the permanent and the rest in the temporary section of the general school list; the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,481 and 400. The introduction of the fixed grant system has not led to any increase in the number of primary schools in the permanent section.

Primary schools for boys according to management.

87. Particulars are furnished below for the past two years as to the number and strength of primary schools for boys classified according to the managing agencies:—

Schools according to agency.	Standard of schools.	31st March 1899.		31st March 1900.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Under public management.					
Government schools	Upper primary ...	154	5,920	163	7,074
	Lower do. ...	37	981	34	1,031
Board schools	Upper primary ...	2,057	102,431	1,945	98,419
	Lower do. ...	758	27,018	665	24,877
Under private management.					
Aided schools	Upper primary ...	2,483	107,953	* 2,488	109,675
	Lower do. ...	8,449	218,519	† 8,744	228,845
Unaided schools	Upper primary ...	332	10,025	‡ 399	12,143
	Lower do. ...	5,719	114,404	§ 5,637	116,640
Total ...	Upper primary ...	5,026	226,329	4,995	227,311
	Lower do. ...	14,963	360,922	15,080	371,393
	Grand total ...	19,989	587,251	20,075	598,704

* 582 schools with 31,160 pupils were under mission management.
† 1,771 schools with 47,170 do. do.
‡ 52 schools with 1,691 do. do.
§ 846 schools with 15,965 do. do.

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The number of Government schools increased by six owing to the openi of seven new schools in the Ganjám agency, and the abolition of the practisi section of t Training school f Mappillas, Mal puram, Malaba the local boar school being use for the purpose The number and strength of the different classes of Government schools are compared in the margin. All classes of schools improved in strength, the increase in Ganjám being most marked. Of the pupils 1,228 or 15 per cent. were in the upper primary stage against 17 per cent. in 1898-99. Of the 5,189 pupils in the agency schools, 1,228 belonged to the aboriginal tribes.

Schools.	1898-99.		1899-00.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Reformatory school, Chingleput ...	1	149	1	156
Practising sections of training schools for masters	24	1,874	23	2,172
Hill schools, Ganjám agency	54	1,807	61	2,472
Do. Vizagapatam agency ...	49	1,406	49	1,546
Do. Gódávari agency ...	48	1,090	48	1,171
Muhammadan salary-results schools, Madras	15	575	15	588
Total ...	191	6,901	197	8,105

Of the 1,945 upper primary board schools, 1,781 schools with 11,170 and 75,047 pupils in the upper primary and lower primary stages, respectively, were under local fund boards, and 164 schools with 2,085 and 10,117 pupils in the upper primary and lower primary stages, were under municipal boards. Of the 665 lower primary board schools, 554 schools with 20,287 pupils were under local fund boards and 111 schools with 4,590 pupils under municipal boards. The decrease shown in the table under local fund board schools and pupils is due to the abolition of several schools by certain boards in order to set free more funds for communications or for precautionary measures against plague. Of the total number of pupils in local fund and municipal primary schools, 10 and 12 per cent., respectively, were in the upper primary stage.

Aided primary schools increased in number by 300 and in strength by 12,048, the increase in both respects being most marked in lower primary schools. Unaided upper primary schools also increased in number and strength, but lower primary schools of this class, while they fell in number, advanced in strength. The large increase under aided schools is accounted for partly by the transfer to this category of certain schools hitherto unaided, and of some board schools that had been handed over to private management, and partly by the establishment of aided schools in localities where board schools had ceased to exist.

Of the total number of pupils in aided and unaided primary schools, 6·2 and 1·7 per cent., respectively, were in the upper primary stage against 10 and 12 per cent. in local fund board and municipal primary schools.

88. The distribution of primary schools for boys by districts will be found in the subsidiary tables appended to the report. The summary given in the margin compares the number of upper primary and lower primary schools in the several district groups for the past two years. Only two district groups, viz., the Ceded districts and the Inland districts, had an increase in the number of upper primary schools, the remaining four groups showing more or less decrease. As regards lower primary schools, four district groups showed an increase, while two, viz., the Northern Circars and the Southern districts, sustained a loss.

Primary schools for boys according to districts and district groups.

District groups.	1898-99.		1899-00.	
	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
Northern Circars ...	1,488	3,878	1,471	3,871
Ceded Districts ...	656	2,191	685	2,271
Central do. ...	921	3,216	895	3,228
Southern do. ...	977	3,285	970	3,254
Inland do. ...	459	1,425	464	1,471
West Coast do. ...	525	968	510	985
Total ...	5,026	14,963	4,995	15,080

Scholarships in primary schools and departments.

89. Sixteen scholarships were awarded to Savaras under G.O., No. 402, Educational, dated 7th July 1896, three in the fourth standard, two in the third, three in each of the second and the first standards and five in the infant standard; the value of the scholarships being As. 8 in the infant and first standards, Re. 1 in the second and third

tandards, and Rs. 2 in the fourth standard. Of the 220 Mappilla scholarships anctioned in G.O., No. 363, Educational, dated 20th June 1898, 128 were awarded. hildren of the backward classes are, for the most part, educated free of charge, hile those of the poorer classes pay only nominal fees. Grants are given for them t specially high rates and books and slates are provided *gratis*. The expenditure n scholarships in primary schools during the year amounted to Rs. 1,061.

Expenditure in primary schools.

90. The following summary compares the expenditure in primary schools from all sources for the past five years :—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895–96	542,185	1,68,146	6,34,922	1,32,117	5,39,674	3,22,099	17,96,958
1896–97	567,601	1,62,873	6,24,697	1,37,896	5,35,145	3,55,564	18,16,175
1897–98	562,352	1,67,440	6,01,526	1,38,447	5,33,001	3,97,951	18,38,365
1898–99	568,359	1,78,856	5,81,940	1,43,003	5,44,884	4,03,953	18,52,636
1899–00	581,921	1,60,827	5,51,246	1,41,264	5,50,114	4,45,012	18,48,463

The average number on the rolls rose while the total expenditure fell slightly, public funds contributing Rs. 50,462 less, and fees and private funds Rs. 46,289 more than in the previous year. There was a further fall of Rs. 30,694 in the expenditure from local funds which was due to the closing of several board schools. The total average cost and the cost to public funds per pupil were Rs. 3–3–0 and Re. 1–7–0, respectively, against Rs. 3–4–0 and Re. 1–9–0, respectively, that is, about 45 per cent. of the cost per pupil was borne from public funds. The average fee per pupil remained the same, viz., As 15 as in 1898–99. The fee income was the largest during the past five years, while the local fund contribution was the smallest, showing a decrease since 1895–96 of over Rs. 80,000.

Particulars of expenditure on Government, board, aided and unaided primary schools are given below :—

Classes of schools.	Average number on the rolls.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government schools	7,548	55,279	...	...	2,232	467	57,978
Board schools	123,321	48,151	3,30,469	72,192	1,16,526	1,033	5,68,371
Aided schools	327,880	57,397	2,20,777	69,072	3,01,016	3,51,531	9,09,793
Unaided schools	123,172	...	...	...	1,30,340	91,981	2,22,321

The fee income in Government institutions continued to be small, because it was derived chiefly from schools in the Agency tracts of the Northern Circars where pupils pay little or no fees, and from the practising sections of training schools in which small fees are levied. Fees met 20 per cent. of the expenditure in board schools and 30 per cent. in aided schools, the corresponding percentages for lower secondary schools being 64 and 40. Each pupil in a board school cost Rs. 4–10–0 and each pupil in an aided school Rs. 3–1–0, the difference being due to the fact that in board schools the teachers are generally more numerous and better paid than in aided schools.

The subjoined statement gives the statistics of primary departments of secondary schools and primary schools for boys :—

——	Average number on the rolls.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Primary departments	27,260	56,514	12,625	15,696	1,07,324	1,54,113	3,46,272
Primary schools	581,921	1,60,827	5,51,246	1,41,264	5,50,114	4,45,012	18,48,463
Total ...	609,181	2,17,341	5,63,871	1,56,960	6,57,438	5,99,125	21,94,735

As in the previous year the cost of educating each pupil of the primary departments of secondary schools was four times as great as the cost per pupil in

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primary schools. This must be mainly due to the employment of a superior staff and to a portion of the salaries of headmasters of secondary schools being debited to the primary department as cost of supervision.

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

91. In the first recommendation on primary education made by the Education Commission stress is laid on two points, viz., (1) that the medium of instruction be the vernacular, and (2) that the instruction given be not necessarily such as will lead up to the university, but such as will best fit the masses for their position in life.

It is unnecessary for me to consider the first point. In paragraph 79 of last year's report, my predecessor in dealing with certain misconceptions on the subject conclusively proved that throughout the presidency the medium of instruction for pupils of native primary schools was the vernacular. In regard to the second point, I may observe that the Primary examination, which is the final test for the primary course, includes in its syllabus such optional subjects as agriculture, mensuration, hygiene, drawing, and certain subjects connected with the industrial arts, and that these subjects are included in the curricula of primary and industrial schools. There is no doubt that a great deal yet remains to be done in the direction of industrial education, but some progress has been made, and more, it is hoped, will be achieved when the scheme for the development of technical and industrial education now under consideration is sanctioned and carried out.

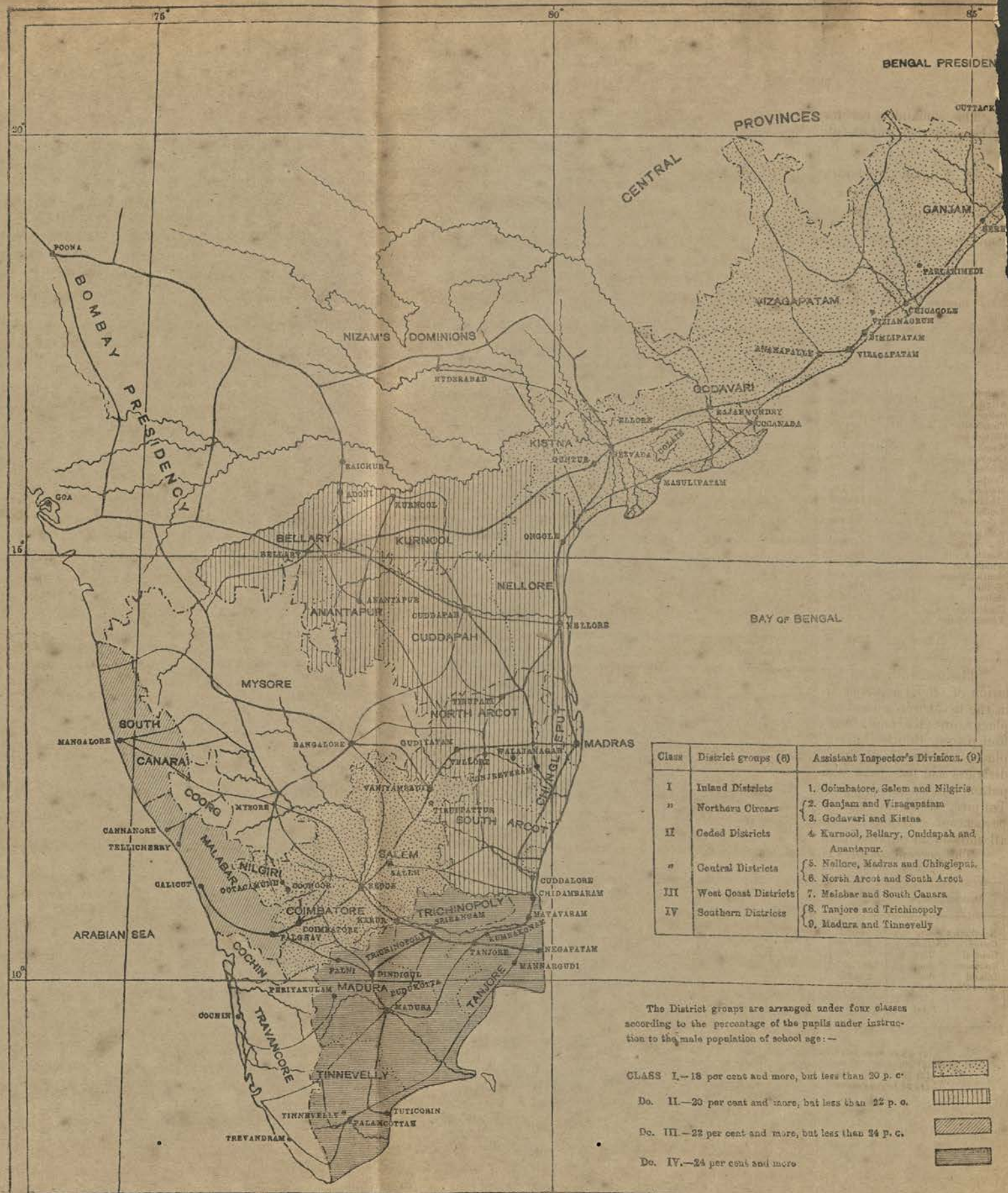
The second recommendation is that the Primary examination should not be compulsory. The notification relating to this examination was recently revised, and the effect of the revision has been to make it largely optional. While it serves as a test of fitness for candidates for the lower grades of the public service and for teachers seeking admission into primary training schools, it is, so far as schools and pupils are concerned, only compulsory on pupils of the fourth standard of schools registered for aid on the results grant system, if such schools desire to earn grants for that standard. For all other schools and pupils the examination is optional. It will be seen also from the modifications in the rules already noticed in paragraph 84 of this report that, with a view to encourage primary education of the industrial type, special concessions are made in favour of candidates bringing up industrial subjects. Thus recommendations 1, 2 and 9 have received the attention of this department, and are being carried out as far as they are practicable.

The next recommendation (No. 3) is that the elementary education of the masses should be extended and improved as much as possible. I have already had occasion to submit my views on this point to Government, and I have shown that, during the ten years ending with 1897, taking institutions of all grades, the total increase in schools for boys and 92 per cent. of the increase in pupils belonged to *primary* schools, but that viewed without reference to collegiate and secondary education the progress was slow. The cost of primary education has, for many years past, fallen on municipal and local funds, except for the fourth standard in non-municipal areas and Agency tracts, where it is met from provincial funds. The contributions made from municipal funds have been fairly liberal, but in the case of local boards the allotment for educational purposes is generally too small a proportion of their resources, and is always very much less than what is needed. It does not seem possible to bring about any further marked advance in primary education until larger funds can be set apart for the purpose. The grants that are given to schools are usually below the sums earned. The suggestions I have submitted to Government may, if carried out, remedy this state of things to some extent at least. One of the first things to be done is to arrange matters so that grants earned by schools will be fully paid, and the hopes held out by this department be realised. But such an arrangement necessarily postulates a more liberal allotment.

Every effort is made to improve indigenous education. A special Sub-Assistant Inspector of schools has recently been appointed to examine indigenous Sanskrit schools.

Primary schools are aided mostly on the results system, and thus aid is regulated to a large extent, as recommended by the Education Commission, by the results of examinations. In the case of schools established in backward localities and for backward classes, special rates of grant varying from 150 to 200 per cent. of the standard rates of the code are given.

MAP III MADRAS PRESIDENCY SHEWING THE PERCENTAGE OF BOYS IN THE PRIMARY STAGE OF INSTRUCTION TO THE MALE POPULATION OF SCHOOL



Class	District groups (8)	Assistant Inspector's Divisions. (9)
I	Inland Districts	1. Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris
II	Northern Circars	2. Ganjam and Vizagapatam 3. Godavari and Kistna
II	Ceded Districts	4. Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah and Anantapur.
II	Central Districts	5. Nellore, Madras and Chingleput. 6. North Arcot and South Arcot
III	West Coast Districts	7. Malabar and South Canara
IV	Southern Districts	8. Tanjore and Trichinopoly 9. Madura and Tinnevelly

The District groups are arranged under four classes according to the percentage of the pupils under instruction to the male population of school age:—

CLASS I.—18 per cent and more, but less than 20 p. c.

Do. II.—20 per cent and more, but less than 22 p. c.

Do. III.—22 per cent and more, but less than 24 p. c.

Do. IV.—24 per cent and more

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1900

The remaining recommendations do not call for special notice, as they have been carried out as fully as circumstances have permitted.

(c) *General.*

92. Taking all classes and grades of public schools, there were 569,479 boys in the primary stage of instruction on the 31st March last against 557,238 on the corresponding date in 1899. In the subjoined table districts are arranged in the order of proportion of boys to the male population of school age:—

Male pupils in the primary stage of instruction.

Districts.	Boys of school age.	Number of boys on the 31st March 1900 in primary schools.	Number of boys on the 31st March 1900 in primary classes of secondary schools.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.	Number of boys on the 31st March 1899 in primary schools and departments.	Percentage of column 7 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	33,873	10,875	4,964	15,839	46·8	14,483	42·8
Nilgiris	8,423	2,151	976	3,127	37·1	3,285	39·0
Bellary	68,850	22,213	364	22,577	32·8	22,298	32·4
Tinnevelly	140,020	39,934	2,056	41,990	30·0	42,573	30·4
Chingleput	85,917	20,232	1,091	21,323	24·8	20,137	23·4
Malabar	197,154	46,363	2,510	48,873	24·8	47,544	24·1
Ganjám	138,488	33,101	452	33,553	24·2	32,650	23·6
Kistna	140,753	32,279	1,300	33,579	23·9	32,334	23·0
Tanjore	159,907	36,379	1,428	37,807	23·6	40,226	25·2
Madura	187,735	42,491	1,361	43,852	23·4	43,118	23·0
Gódávari	154,071	33,494	2,034	35,528	23·0	35,570	23·1
Trichinopoly	99,535	20,318	709	21,027	21·1	20,226	20·3
Kurnool	62,120	12,084	215	12,299	19·8	11,186	18·0
South Arcot	161,870	30,878	473	31,351	19·4	29,697	18·3
Coimbatore	147,255	26,978	1,371	28,349	19·3	27,070	18·4
North Arcot	164,181	29,629	1,627	31,256	19·0	29,789	18·1
Anantapur	54,345	10,224	85	10,309	19·0	9,534	17·5
South Canara	76,640	13,676	800	14,476	18·9	14,926	19·4
Nellore	110,491	18,026	663	18,689	16·9	18,239	16·5
Salem	144,243	22,350	734	23,084	16·0	22,636	15·7
Cuddapah	96,951	14,589	387	14,976	15·5	14,020	14·5
Vizagapatam	210,087	24,756	859	25,615	12·2	25,697	12·2
Total ...	2,642,909	543,020	26,459	569,479	21·5	557,238	21·1

The percentage of boys in the primary stage of instruction to the male population of school age rose from 21·1 to 21·5. Twelve districts retained their position in the list, three gained one place, one (Kistna) two places, one (Chingleput) three places, one (Kurnool) four places, while of the remaining four districts, Tanjore lost four places, South Canara five places, Gódávari two places, and Coimbatore one place. As usual, Madras headed the list with an increased attendance, and ten districts had less than one-fifth of the population of school age at school. Vizagapatam was, as usual, at the bottom of the list. In the districts of Tinnevelly, Tanjore, Gódávari, South Canara and the Nilgiris there was a slight fall in the percentage. Excepting these districts, and Vizagapatam, which was stationary, all showed an improvement.

The percentage of primary male pupils to the male population of school age in each district group is shown in the margin. As in the previous year the percentage was below 20 in two district groups, viz., the Northern Circars and the Inland districts, and in one district group alone, viz., the Southern districts, it was slightly below the previous year's figure. In the map attached hereto, the district groups are divided into four classes according as they contained—

District groups.	Population.	Pupi	Percentage.
Northern Circars ...	643,399	128,275	19·9
Ceded districts ...	282,266	60,161	21·2
Central do. ...	556,332	118,458	21·3
Southern do. ...	587,197	144,676	24·6
Inland do. ...	299,921	54,560	18·2
West Coast do. ...	273,794	63,349	23·1
Total ...	2,642,909	569,479	21·5

(1) 18 or more boys, but less than 20 for every 100 of the male population of school age.
(2) 20 do. 22 for do. do. do.
(3) 22 do. 24 for do. do. do.
(4) 24 boys or more for do. do. do.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

It is satisfactory to note that the Inland districts, which had in the previ year less than 18 for every 100 of the male population of school age, had more th this proportion in the year under report. This district group and the Northe Circars come in the first class, the Ceded and the Central districts in the secon the West Coast districts in the third, and the Southern in the fourth class.

Extension of primary education.

93. The figures given in the last paragraph excluded 100,230 boys atten ing indigenous and private primary schools. If this numb be included, the total number of boys receiving primar education on the 31st March last was 669,709 against 653,86 on the corresponding date of the previous year; the percentage of pupils to th population of school age rose from 24·7 to 25·3. The number of villages having population of 200 and more, which are provided with one or more public or private schools, fell from 15,087 to 14,761, and that of villages or groups of hamlets with a population of less than 200, which are provided with some means of education, from 1,388 to 1,361. This means that 54 per cent. of the villages of the former class and 94 per cent. of those of the latter have no schools, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 53 and 94.

Qualifications of teachers in primary schools for boys.

94. The total number of teachers in public primary schools for boys fell from 25,009 to 24,004, of whom 4,966 held trained, 1,239 untrained teachers' certificates, 5,206 approved service certificates, and 7,878 general education certificates, while 4,715 had passed no examination. The percentage of unpassed teachers fell from 33·5 to 20 in consequence of 2,471 of the teachers formerly classed as unqualified having been found to be eligible for approved service certificates. Of the 16,818 teachers holding teachers' or general education certificates, or approved service certificates with general education qualification, seven held second-grade collegiate, 139 upper secondary, 1,628 lower secondary, and 15,044 primary grade teachers' or general education certificates. The number of lower secondary teachers is still very small compared with the number of upper primary schools.

Of the 21,939 general teachers excluding headmasters, pandits and drawing and other special teachers, 3,535 held trained teachers' certificates, 822 held untrained teachers' certificates with at least two years' service, 2,731 held general education certificates with at least five years' service on the 1st April 1895, and 2,665 held no certificates, but had approved service of at least five years in recognized schools on the 1st April 1895, while 12,186 or 55 per cent. of the total number were unqualified under the Educational rules against 49 per cent. in the previous year. The increase in the number of unqualified teachers is due to more correct classification which is the result of the systematic registration of teachers introduced in the year 1897–98. Every effort is being made to reduce this number, but, as remarked by my predecessor in the last report, improvement will be slow, so long as the income of schoolmasters in primary schools in rural tracts is so low and precarious.

The condition and prospects of primary education.

95. The particulars given in this chapter furnish the necessary numerical data from which the present condition of primary education may be judged. In the margin will be found a comparative statement indicating the advance made in fourteen years in the number and strength of public primary schools for boys and girls. The figures speak for themselves and furnish clear evidence of progress. There have been fluctuations due to exceptional circumstances such as famine and the outbreak of epidemics in particular years, but, on the whole, an absolute increase both in the number and in the strength of schools is indicated. It cannot be said, however, that there has been rapid progress, and the fact that, taking public and private schools together, the percentage of male pupils receiving primary education to the population of school age is barely above 25 shows that there is ample room for further extension. But

Year.	Public primary schools for boys.		Public primary schools for girls.	
	Number of schools.	Strength.	Number of schools.	Strength.
1886-87 ...	13,358	358,641	707	26,247
1896-97 ...	19,992	583,964	800	33,922
1897-98 ...	19,826	581,371	851	36,230
1898-99 ...	19,989	587,251	850	36,166
1899-00 ...	20,075	598,704	914	39,203

or such extension more funds must be made available, either from public sources or from private endowments. The proposals submitted in my letter No. 6091, dated 25th June 1900, and sanctioned in G.O., No. 425, dated 6th September 1900, will, it is hoped, have the effect of removing discontent among managers by making the rate of grant more uniform, and enabling this department to fulfil the promises made in the code, but they are hardly calculated to give an impetus to primary education and bring about a substantial advance. It is not, however, merely extension in quantity that is needed. It is necessary also that efforts should be made to improve the quality of the instruction that is imparted in the primary school. Two conditions are indispensable for this, viz., (1) a suitable curriculum, (2) properly qualified teachers. Steps have been taken to improve the curriculum in primary schools, and the changes recently sanctioned (*i.e.*, since the close of the year) will, it is hoped, effect the desired improvement so far as this can be brought about by a simpler and more suitable course of studies. In regard to primary teachers, however, there is much that needs to be done. Their general education qualifications should, in my opinion, be much higher than those now demanded by the educational rules. It is a mistake to suppose that a teacher of low qualifications is good enough for a primary school. The primary teacher has a responsible office to perform, for it is in this early stage that those tendencies of thought and feeling are initiated that form the basis of character, and if they are started in wrong grooves the result will be disastrous. It may be, perhaps, too soon to insist on every teacher having some knowledge of child-psychology, but it is high time that a higher standard of general attainments should be demanded. It is not possible for a teacher to achieve success in the kindergarten school or to teach an object lesson successfully without a higher and broader mental training than primary teachers are now supposed to have had. The cry has frequently been raised in the educational journals of this presidency, in papers read before teachers' associations, in the resolutions of the Teachers' Guild, that the status of the primary teacher is scandalously low, and should be immediately improved. It is perfectly true that, even for the attainments now required from this class of teachers the salaries (ranging from Rs. 5 to 8) are exceedingly low. But it is equally true that the teacher himself needs to be improved. And it follows as a matter of course that there should be a corresponding increase in the emoluments offered. But if this is to be done, managers must be prepared to spend more money on their primary departments. Further, this department itself must be prepared to give higher grants to primary schools. But for this more funds should be placed at its disposal, and until this can be done it will be futile to expect any substantial improvement in the condition and prospects of primary education.

VI.—SPECIAL EDUCATION.

(a) *Public examinations in connection with special education.*

Teachers' certificate examinations.

96. The results of the L.T. degree examination and of the examination for teachers' certificates of the second-grade collegiate have been noticed in Chapter III; those of the written examinations of the secondary and primary grades conducted by the Board of Examiners for teachers' certificates are summarized below for the past three years :—

Grade.		Examined.			Passed.		
		1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
Upper secondary	Trained candidates.	204	225	215	91	112	52
	Untrained do.	41	44	33	19	23	7
Lower secondary	Trained candidates.	514	616	757	253	263	327
	Untrained do.	60	64	63	32	28	26
Primary	Trained candidates.	1,235	1,432	1,369	717	810	752
	Untrained do.	120	153	111	58	67	49
Total ...	Trained candidates.	1,953	2,273	2,341	1,061	1,185	1,131
	Untrained do.	221	261	207	109	118	82

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

The number of trained candidates that appeared increased by 68, while th of untrained candidates decreased by 54, and the number that passed fell in bot cases. The proportion of passed to examined fell from 52 and 45 per cent. t 48 and 40 per cent., the decline being probably due to greater severity in th examinations.

Grade.	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-00.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Upper secondary.	156	133	139	102	109	87
Lower do.	366	298	338	277	334	293
Primary	873	632	866	616	1,000	717
Total ...	1,395	1,063	1,343	995	1,443	1,097

The results of the practical tes for the past three years are show in the margin. The figures for th year under review show an increas over those of the previous year, bot in the number examined and in tha passed, the percentage of passed to examined rising from 74 to 76.

Examinations in medicine.

97. The results of the university examinations in medicine have been noticed in paragraph 55. For the final examination for the apothecary grade held in March last, 15 candidates appeared and 11 passed, all in the second class, against 18 out of 22 in the previous year. Four of the candidates were women, of whom two were successful. For the first examination for the apothecary grade 21 appeared (including eight women) and 13 passed (including four women). For the second examination for the apothecary grade there were seven candidates (including three women) and six passed (including three women). For the final examination for the hospital assistant grade 85 candidates appeared and 60 passed, seven being placed in the first class. No candidate appeared for the chemists' and druggists' diploma.

Government technical examinations.

98. Provision was made during the year under report for an intermediate examination in six new subjects grouped under the head of pharmacy, and a chemists' and druggists' diploma was instituted. The six new subjects are—botany (special), inorganic chemistry (special), materia medica, practical pharmacy, special laboratory course, and practical dispensing. The first five of these are prescribed for the chemists' and druggists' diploma, a pass in the sixth being required as a qualification for the office of compounder. The Matriculation examination was prescribed as one of the general educational tests qualifying for admission to the intermediate and advanced examinations. The syllabuses in practical telegraphy were also revised during the year. The results of the various technical examinations held during the past five years are summarized below, the candidates being subject-candidates * :—

Grade of candidates.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-00.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Advanced	54	15	52	18	59	28	64	28	96	48
Intermediate	682	384	945	457	936	453	1,058	510	1,106	528
Elementary	1,751	982	2,238	1,002	2,502	1,224	2,858	1,143	3,105	1,212
Total ...	2,487	1,381	3,235	1,477	3,497	1,705	3,980	1,681	4,307	1,788

The steady increase noticed in last year's report in the number of candidates during the previous quinquennium still continues, indicating, as far as it goes, that technical education is making further progress. During the year under report, however, while the number examined rose by over 8 per cent. against 11 per cent.

* That is, each examinee counts for as many candidates as the number of subjects he brings up.

the previous year, the percentage of success fell from 42·2 to 41·5—a decline so slight to need explanation.

In the following table the results of the technical examinations of the different grades are compared for the past two years, the subjects in which no syllabus is provided being indicated by an asterisk :—

Subjects.	1898–99.						1899–00.					
	Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.		Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Civil Engineering—												
Building Materials and Construction.	...	...	7	3	65	15	1	...	9	4	67	24
Building Drawing and Estimating.	...	...	28	4	108	32	3	2	33	7	94	21
Hydraulics and Irrigation works.	...	...	8	4	34	14	...	...	6	4	21	10
Earth-work and Road-making	...	...	8	3	83	35	*	...	6	3	102	34
Bridge-work	...	...	...	...	3	...	*	...	1	1	8	7
Surveying and Levelling	...	...	105	25	63	15	4	3	93	61	65	23
Applied Mechanics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Mensuration	...	...	9	4	118	23	*	...	9	4	115	41
Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.	...	...	...	...	26	6	...	...	...	...	30	18
Carpentry	...	...	6	5	31	18	*	...	5	3	28	7
Mechanical Engineering—												
Machine Construction	...	...	...	...	2	2	*	...	...	...	...	...
Machine Drawing	...	...	6	4	12	11	...	...	7	2	6	1
Steam and Steam-engine	...	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	1	...	9	3
Fitters' work	...	...	1	1	14	8	*	...	1	1	30	14
Electrical Engineering—												
Practical Telegraphy	...	...	3	2	29	9	...	...	2	1	56	21
Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...
Electro-Metallurgy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...
Physical Science—												
Heat	...	...	1	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Light	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Electricity and Magnetism	...	...	3	1	16	4	...	...	1	...	15	6
Inorganic Chemistry	...	...	18	5	25	...	...	...	15	3	11	...
Organic Chemistry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...
Metallurgy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	*	...
Physiography	...	...	27	10	5	1	*	...	18	5	2	...
Photography	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Geology—												
Geology	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Mineralogy	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Biology—												
General Biology	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Animal Physiology	...	...	9	4	8	4	*	...	3	3	5	2
Botany	...	...	...	...	2	1	*	...	...	...	1	1
Sanitary Science—												
Hygiene	...	...	122	88	156	58	*	...	150	51	236	90
General Biology (special)	...	...	3	1	...	...	*	...	5	2	*	...
Agriculture—												
Agriculture	8	4	...	...	9	4	15	7	...	...	11	7
Surveying and Levelling (special).	...	...	15	9	...	...	*	...	20	10	*	...
Agricultural Engineering	...	...	11	11	...	...	*	...	10	7	*	...
Botany (special)	...	...	24	18	...	...	*	...	15	12	*	...
Horticulture	...	...	1	1	...	...	*	...	1	1	*	...
Forestry	...	...	16	10	...	...	...	...	36	13	*	...
Economic Entomology	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Organic Chemistry (special)	...	...	15	10	...	...	...	...	17	10	...	...
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Veterinary Science—												
Veterinary Science { First stage	...	1	...	21	16	...	...	...	...	17	11	...	...
Veterinary Science { Second stage	...	1	...	12	8	...	...	...	...	18	14	...	...
Commerce—												
Book-keeping	...	14	6	73	45	200	109	15	4	80	39	232	118
Commercial Correspondence	...	9	3	71	31	231	149	11	4	78	23	281	20
Banking	...	...	...	25	7	68	26	*	...	29	7	49	10
Commercial Geography	...	...	...	19	13	17	9	5	3	7	3	9	...
Short-hand	...	5	2	39	10	132	62	4	...	49	11	114	62
Typewriting	...	...	...	7	...	59	18	*	...	21	5	119	6
Annuities and Life Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Music—												
Music	...	1	1	11	11	40	25	...	...	8	6	40	28

* No syllabus is provided for this grade.

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

Subjects.	1898–99.						1899–00.					
	Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementary.		Advanced.		Intermediate.		Elementa	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Drawing, &c.—												
Free-hand Outline Drawing ...	8	2	194	67	659	152	7	3	161	73	642	18
Design	1	...	10	8	90	73	...	...	15	11	81	6
Geometrical Drawing	5	3	53	24	249	102	5	3	60	49	256	15
Painting	...	...	10	4	75	25	1	...	9	6	86	3
Modelling	...	...	4	2	7	5	...	...	4	4	9	
Wood Engraving	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	*	...
Copper-plate Engraving	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...
Jewellers' work—												
Jewellers' work	...	...	1	1	6	4	*	...	1	...	3	3
Silversmiths' work	...	...	2	...	4	2	*	...	1	1	6	4
Watch and Clock repairing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Printing, Book-binding, &c.—												
Letter-press Printing—												
Compositors' work	...	...	6	2	21	3	*	...	4	1	21	8
Proof-readers' work	...	...	3	1	12	3	*	...	...	...	9	3
Press work	...	...	...	...	4	1	*	...	...	...	11	3
Machine work	...	...	...	...	4	2	*	...	1	...	2	2
Printers' Warehouse work ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Book-binding	...	...	...	...	15	10	*	...	2	1	15	8
Type-casting	...	...	...	...	3	2	*	...	1	1	5	2
Stereotyping	...	...	...	...	4	1	*	...	...	...	3	2
Electrotyping	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Wood-work and Metal-work—												
Cabinet-making	7	4	9	6	37	25	16	11	21	9	79	66
Blacksmiths' work	...	...	5	3	18	7	*	...	1	1	11	4
Carriage Building	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Metal work	2	2	6	6	29	26	4	4	11	10	42	35
Leather-work—												
Boot and shoe-making	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	...
Tanning Leather	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Saddlery and Harness-making ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Textile Fabrics—												
Cotton-spinning	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Cotton-weaving	...	...	2	2	12	12	*	...	7	6	15	14
Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Cotton.	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Silk-dyeing	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Silk Manufacture	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Carpet-weaving	...	...	1	...	4	2	*	...	1	1	3	1
Lace-making	...	...	3	3	5	5	*	...	4	3	12	12
Glass and Pottery—												
Pottery and Porcelain Manufacture.	...	...	1	1	7	5	*	...	2	2	6	5
Glass-making	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Tailoring and Dress-making—												
Tailoring	...	...	1	1	5	4	*	...	...	...	6	4
Needlework and Dress-making ...	1	1	18	14	28	10	4	4	25	19	25	20
Cookery—												
Cookery	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Bread-making	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	*	...
Total ...	64	28	1,058	510	2,858	1,143	96	48	1,106	528	3,105	1,212

* No syllabus is provided for this grade.

Under the technical examination scheme, examinations of the advanced grade are provided in 39 subjects, of the intermediate grade in 95 subjects, and of the elementary grade in 59 subjects. Candidates appeared during the year under review for the advanced grade in 15 subjects against 14 in 1898–99, for the intermediate in 53 subjects, the same as in the previous year, and for the elementary grade in 51 subjects as in 1898–99. For the advanced examinations, candidates appeared in six subjects not brought up in the previous year, viz., building materials and construction, building drawing and estimating, surveying and levelling, commercial geography, painting, and wood-engraving, but there were no entries for veterinary science, music, design and copper-plate engraving. Four of the candidates were female candidates who all came up in needle-work and dress-making, and passed. The new subjects brought up for the intermediate grade were bridge-work, machine work, book-binding and type-casting, but no candidates appeared in electric lighting, heat, proof-readers' work and tailoring, which were taken up last year. Of the subject-candidates examined and passed, 56 and 39, respectively,

ere female candidates, the subjects they brought up being shorthand, typewriting, usic, free-hand outline drawing, geometrical drawing, lace-making, and needle-ork and dress-making. For the elementary examinations only one new subject as brought up, viz., applied mechanics, but no candidate appeared in machine onstruction, which was one of the subjects taken up last year. Of the subject-andidates examined and passed 173 and 80, respectively, were female candidates; he subjects in which they appeared being the same as those taken up by the ame class of candidates for the intermediate examinations, with the addition of design and painting.

Eight diplomas (four in agriculture, two in drawing and two in commerce) and 42 group certificates (one in mechanical drawing, 16 in surveying, one in hydraulic engineering, 20 in drawing, one in shorthand, and three in book-keeping) were awarded during the year.

Classes.	Advanced examinations.	Intermediate examinations.	Elementary examinations.
Europeans	6	45	109
Native Christians ...	7	54	169
Muhammadans ...	1	14	50
Brahmans	9	229	351
Other Hindus ...	25	186	532
Others	...	...	1
Total ...	48	528	1,212

The different classes of the community were represented at these examinations as shown in the margin. As in the previous year, Brahmans passed the largest number at the intermediate, and other Hindus at the elementary examinations. It is gratifying to note that two Panchamas passed the elementary examination, and non-Brahman caste Hindus passed the largest number at the advanced examinations.

(b) *Schools and classes for special education.*

Number and strength of schools and classes for special education.

99. In the annexed table will be found the number and strength of schools and classes for special education for the past five years. Schools for both boys and girls are included in the table:—

Classes of institutions.	Institutions.					Individual students.				
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.
(A) Training schools—										
(i) Training schools for masters ...	41	42	42	42	41	1,171	1,131	1,200	1,144	1,209
(ii) Training schools for mistresses ...	19	19	19	19	20	315	317	307	326	346
(iii) Training schools for gymnastic instructors	2	2	2	2	2	15	41	53	55	40
(iv) Sessional schools	20	20	16	17	15	215	247	187	219	191
(B) Schools of medicine	3	3	2	2	2	399	423	432	410	368
(C) Technical, industrial or art schools—										
(i) Higher-class technical, industrial or art schools, teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the Technical examination scheme	13	15	14	14	19	2,140	1,948	2,006	1,668	1,833
(ii) Higher-class technical, industrial or art schools, teaching subjects coming under only one group of the Technical examination scheme	18	17	24	24	25	1,147	1,142	1,283	1,386	1,380
(iii) Lower-class industrial or art schools, teaching standards A to D according to the curriculum laid down in the Madras Educational Rules	5	4	9	8	8	143	137	213	253	171
Total ...	121	122	128	128	132	5,545	5,386	5,681	5,461	5,538

The total number of special schools increased by four and their strength by 77, the increase being almost confined to the higher technical and industrial schools. These variations will be explained later on under the several classes of special schools.

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

(A) TRAINING SCHOOLS.

(i) *Training schools for masters.*

Number and strength of training schools for masters.

100. The number of training schools for masters decreased from 42 to 41, but their strength increased from 1,144 to 1,209, the highest number reached during the quinquennium ending with the year under report. The number of Government training schools rose from 31 to 32, owing to the transfer of the training section of the Madura Technical Institute to the department. Of Government training schools two at Madras are intended for backward classes, viz., one for Muhammadans, and one for Panchamas; one at Malappuram (Malabar) is for Mappillas, while two are maintained at Russellkonda and Gunupur for teachers in the hill tracts of Ganjám and Vizagapatam, respectively. Besides the 32 Government training schools, there were nine under mission management, against ten in the previous year, the decrease being due to the transfer and amalgamation of the S.P.G. training school, Tuticorin, with that at Nazareth. Eight of the training schools were of the upper secondary grade, 17 of the lower secondary and 16 of the primary grade. In all 82 students were under training for the upper secondary grade, 238 for the lower secondary and 889 for the primary grade, against 71,240 and 833, respectively, on the 31st March 1899. The strength of the practising sections of these schools increased from 4,179 to 4,738.

Classes.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Europeans	...	...	...	...	...
Native Christians.	264	288	314	321	335
Muhammadans ...	85	86	88	66	72
Brahmans	426	407	450	387	402
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	346	314	305	317	343
Panchamas ...	47	28	34	53	54
Aborigines ...	2	8	4	...	3
Others	1	...	5	...	...
Total ...	1,171	1,131	1,200	1,144	1,209

The number of students classified according to the classes of the community to which they belonged is shown in the margin. All classes of the community were better represented than in the previous year.

Appendix C gives particulars for each school. The 1,209 students who were under training were distributed over the different districts as shown below:—

Ganjám	66	Nellore	65	Tinnevelly	120
Vizagapatam	49	Madras	64	Coimbatore	46
Gódávari	82	Chingleput	56	Salem	33
Kistna	87	North Arcot	66	Nilgiris	8
Kurnool	23	South Arcot	49	Malabar	97
Bellary	23	Tanjore	75	South Canara	40
Anantapur	25	Trichinopoly	40		
Cuddapah	25	Madura	70	Total ...	1,209

Work done by training schools for masters.

101. The following statement shows the number of students who passed the written examination for teachers' certificates from training schools for masters as well as the number of trained men who obtained employment as teachers or who set up schools of their own:—

Year.	Upper secondary grade.		Lower secondary grade.		Primary grade.		Number who obtained employment or who set up schools.
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	
1895-96	89	17	258	31	819	256	1,060
1896-97	131	46	319	118	1,039	464	1,239
1897-98	148	60	330	181	1,006	579	1,048
1898-99	174	78	386	177	1,208	672	1,001
1899-00	150	30	437	203	1,169	635	1,005
Total ...	692	231	1,730	710	5,241	2,606	5,353

A smaller number of students appeared for the written examination for teachers' certificates of the upper secondary and primary grades and a larger number for that of the lower secondary than in 1898-99. The percentages of

assed to examined were respectively 20, 46 and 54 against 45, 46 and 56 in the revious year. One thousand and five trained students or 4 more than in 1898–99 re reported to have entered the teaching profession. Care is taken to see that no tudent violates the terms of the agreement under which he is trained. Of he students trained in 1896–97 and the two succeeding years 191 remained nemployed.

Qualifications of teachers in training schools for masters.

102. One hundred and three teachers were employed in training schools for masters on the 31st March last. Of these 87 held trained, and 12 untrained, teachers' certificates, while four had general education certificates only. Of the 87 trained teachers, nine were of the first-grade collegiate, 20 of the second-grade collegiate, 50 upper secondary, six lower secondary and two of the primary grade.

Stipends in training schools.

103. The scale of stipends and stipendiary grants laid down in the Educational Rules and in the Grant-in-Aid Code remained unchanged. Of the 1,011 and 191 students in Government and aided training schools on the 31st March last, 1,001 and 162, respectively, were stipendiaries. The expenditure on stipends in Government, board and aided schools amounted to Rs. 46,870, Rs. 1,543, and Rs. 11,534, and of the total outlay provincial funds met Rs. 56,088.

Expenditure in training schools for masters.

104. The expenditure in training schools for masters during each of the past five years is given below. It includes the outlay on stipends, but not grants for furniture, apparatus, and buildings :—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895–96 ...	1,107	1,19,643	4,181	1,102	186	20,592	1,45,704
1896–97 ...	1,038	1,18,183	4,515	499	155	17,708	1,41,060
1897–98 ...	1,096	1,18,033	4,514	634	434	11,667	1,35,282
1898–99 ...	1,147	1,18,592	3,779	823	256	10,814	1,34,264
1899–00 ...	1,087	1,12,429	1,731	825	245	15,537	1,30,767

The total cost fell by Rs. 3,497, on account of smaller expenditure from provincial and local funds. Public funds met 88 per cent. of the entire cost against 92 per cent. in 1898–99, but the cost to Government per student remained the same, viz., Rs. 103.

(ii) *Training schools for mistresses.*

Number and strength of training schools for mistresses.

105. The number of training schools for mistresses increased from 19 to 20, and their strength from 326 to 346, owing to the opening of a training section in the Government girls' school, Gunairbeed, in the Vizagapatam district. Five of the schools with 108 students were under departmental management; and the remaining fifteen with 238 students were under that of missions, and were in receipt of grants-in-aid. Four schools were of the upper secondary grade, 13 of the lower secondary, and three of the primary grade, and in these schools 25, 166 and 155 students were being prepared for upper secondary, lower secondary, and primary grade teachers' certificates, respectively, against 21, 147 and 158 on the 31st March 1899. All the schools were recognized and the total strength of their practising sections was 2,394.

Classes.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Europeans	42	29	32	40	49
Native Christians	245	259	238	241	255
Muhammadans	7	14	18	19	22
Brahmans	1	1	2	3	1
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	20	13	14	21	17
Panchamas	...	1	3	2	2
Total ...	315	317	307	326	346

The figures given in the margin show that the number of Brahman and non-Brahman caste Hindu students fell by two and four, respectively, while that of Panchama students remained the same as in 1898–99. It is to be regretted that the hope of advance expressed in last year's report was not realised, and that there was retrogression instead. Appendix D furnishes particulars

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regarding each school. The 346 students who were under training were distributed over the several districts as follows :—

Vizagapatam ...	5	Madras ...	102	Trichinopoly ...	28	Coimbatore ...	1
Kistna ...	21	North Arcot ...	19	Madura ...	43	Malabar ...	1
Nellore ...	23	South Arcot ...	12	Tinnevelly ...	53	South Canara ...	1
						Total ...	346

Ten districts had no provision for the training of school mistresses. Madras and Tinnevelly had, as usual, the largest number of students.

Work done by training schools for mistresses.

106. The work done by the training schools for mistresses may be judged from the following statement :—

Year.	Upper secondary grade.		Lower secondary grade.		Primary grade.		Number who obtained employment or who set up schools.
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	
1895–96	49	14	110	14	159	60	218
1896–97	68	36	207	69	181	85	267
1897–98	47	24	176	67	203	128	223
1898–99	46	31	215	80	197	119	247
1899–00	34	12	249	90	160	92	224
Total ...	244	117	957	320	900	484	1,179

As in the case of training schools for masters, there was a decrease in the number of entrants for the written examinations for teachers' certificates of the upper secondary and primary grades, and an increase in the number that appeared for the lower secondary grade. The percentages of passed to examined were 35, 36 and 57 in the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary grade, respectively, against 67, 37 and 60 in 1898–99. 224 students are reported to have entered the profession of teaching. Of the students trained in 1896–97 and the two succeeding years, 77 remained unemployed on the 31st March 1900.

Qualifications of the teachers employed in training schools for mistresses.

107. Of the 31 teachers employed in training schools for mistresses on the 31st March 1900, two held non-Indian diplomas, 28 trained teachers' certificates, and one a general education certificate only. Of the 28 trained teachers, three held second-grade collegiate, 20 upper secondary, and five lower secondary grade certificates.

Stipends in training schools for mistresses.

108. No change was made during the year in the scale of stipends or stipendiary grants from provincial funds. Of the 108 and 238 students who were under training in Government and aided training schools for mistresses, 89 and 134 were stipendiaries. The total expenditure on stipends in these schools was Rs. 19,468, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 18,711.

Expenditure in training schools for mistresses.

109. The expenditure in training schools for mistresses during the past five years including stipends and stipendiary grants but excluding special grants for buildings, furniture, and appliances is shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895–96	296	33,144	...	...	319	25,026	58,489
1896–97	311	33,638	...	...	75	21,992	55,705
1897–98	275	32,630	...	...	140	19,703	52,473
1898–99	304	34,750	...	...	460	15,864	51,074
1899–00	308	33,687	...	...	3,044	21,197	57,928

A larger contribution from private funds accounts for the increased expenditure. Provincial funds met 58 per cent. of the total cost against 68 per cent. in 1898–99 and the cost to Government per student fell from Rs. 114 to Rs. 109. The large increase in fees is due to the fact that the boarding fees amounting to Rs. 2,939

id by certain students in the training schools for mistresses at Cassimode, lamcottah and in the American Mission school, Madura, which were hitherto nitted from the accounts are now included.

(iii) *Training schools for gymnastic instructors.*

Training schools for gymnastic instructors.

110. The special classes attached to the Teachers' college and the Rajahmundry college for the training of gymnastic instructors contained 29 and 11 students, respectively, against 45 and 10 in the previous year. Of the students in the Teachers' college, 15 were Government stipendiaries, five were free students, eight were paying students, and one was a student from the Cochin State. For the two certificate examinations held during the year 36 students were sent up and 31 passed, 15 being placed in the first class. The expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 1,958.

(iv) *Sessional schools.*

Sessional schools.

111. Seventy-one sessional schools were worked during the year on the same lines as in the past years, and they were attended by 841 teachers. Fifteen schools with 191 teachers were in existence on the 31st March last. For the Primary examination 799 teachers appeared from the sessional schools, 793 for the complete test, four for the compulsory subjects only, and two for optional subjects only. Of these, 640 passed the complete test, 15 in the compulsory subjects, and one optional subject, eight in the compulsory only, and two in optional subjects only. The expenditure on the schools amounted to Rs. 20,296.

(v) *General.*

Number of teachers' certificates issued during 1899-00.

112. The following statement gives the number of teachers' certificates and of approved service certificates issued during the year under report:—

—	Trained.	Untrained.	Approved service.
Collegiate grade	1	1	6
Second collegiate grade	10	9	14
Upper secondary ,, ...	71	17	83
Lower secondary ,, ...	182	25	71
Primary ,, ...	477	58	2,110
Unpassed	...	...	2,418
Total ...	741	110	4,702

(B) SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

Medical schools.

113. Final orders of the Government of India on the reorganization and establishment of medical schools had not been received when the year closed. As in the previous year two medical schools were at work, viz., the school department of the Madras Medical College and the Prince of Wales' Medical school, Tanjore, and they contained 332 and 36 pupils, respectively, against 360 and 50 on the 31st March 1899. Of the pupils attending the Madras institution, 77 (including 30 women) were qualifying for the apothecary diploma, 180 for the hospital assistant certificate, and 88 for certificates as sanitary inspectors. All the pupils of the Tanjore school were preparing for the hospital assistant certificate. Seventy of the pupils were Europeans, 50 Native Christians, 35 Muhammadans, 76 Brahmans, 124 non-Brahman caste Hindus, and 13 'others.' Non-Brahman caste Hindus alone contributed a larger number than in the previous year. Only 76 of the students belonged to the poorer classes. Two hundred and forty-three were in receipt of stipends. For the final examination for the hospital assistant grade held in March 1900, the Madras and Tanjore schools

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presented, respectively, 70 and 14 pupils, of whom 50 and nine passed. T expenditure on medical schools amounted to Rs. 1,07,465, of which local funds m Rs. 20,628, municipal funds Rs. 13,818, and fees and other receipts Rs. 11,856.

(C) TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL OR ART SCHOOLS.

Number and strength of higher class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the technical examination scheme.

114. The number of technical, industrial or art schools in which instructio was being given in subjects coming under two or more group of the technical examination scheme rose from 14 to 19 an their strength from 1,668 to 1,833, the increase being due t the transfer to the list of these schools of the technical classe attached to St. Aloysius' High school and London Missio school, Vizagapatam, St. Philomena's school, Bellary, Nativ college, Madura, and the Technical institute, Tinnevelly, to the opening of a new technical school at Mannárgudi and the transfer of the art industrial school for girls at Nazareth to the list of schools teaching subjects coming under one group of the technical examination scheme. The number of subject-students rose from 2,832 to 3,088, but fewer students were learning physical science, printing, textile industries, tailoring and dress-making, and glass and pottery. The following statement gives particulars regarding each of the schools:—

Schools.	Individual students.		Subject-students.											
	31st March 1899.	31st March 1900.	Engineering.	Physical science.	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Music.	Drawing.	Jewellers' work.	Printing, book-binding, &c.	Woodwork and metal work.	Textile industries.	Tailoring and dress-making.	Glass and pottery.
Government.														
School of Arts, Madras	525	568	...	..	..	...	..	598	87	...	83	13	...	16
Board.														
Industrial School, Bezwada ...	37	37	28		...	..	...	35	..	...	9	...	...	...
Technical Institute, Madura ...	263	160	8		..	...	...	160	...	...	101	...	...	...
Do. Tinnevelly.	...	60	35	....	...	...	...	60	...	...	25	...	...	...
Aided.														
St. Aloysius' Technical class, Vizagapatam	...	98	8	...	...	11	..	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
London Mission special class, Vizagapatam ..	...	55	159	...	..	9	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School, Madras ...	100	90	25	..	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Afa-i-islam, Madras	117	100	142	...	...	...	.	53	...	...	...	16	...	...
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar.	62	59	20	...	...	5	17	64	..	...	...	...	32	...
St. Philomena's Technical class, Bellary	...	55	..	...	...	...	12	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
H.L.G. Mission School, Tirupati.	19	13	4	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Industrial School, Arni	74	86	54	...	...	..	...	...	...	9	8	7	8	...
Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly	73	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's College special classes, Trichinopoly	80	80	35	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S.P.G. Boys' School, Puttúr ...	40	42	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Native College Technical class, Madura	...	41	...	...	...	28	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Art Industrial School for Boys, Nazareth	160	143	61	...	...	12	...	143	...	...	30	79	8	...
Art Industrial School for Girls, Nazareth	28	Transferred to lower class.												
Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karúr	90	75	56	...	...	...	17	29	...	...	9	10	...	..
Unaided.														
Technical Institute, Mannárgudi.		19	10	...	...	9	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	...
Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly	...	52	130	28	...	14	...	17	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,668	1,833	799	28	...	260	46	1,387	87	9	265	125	66	16

Particulars for each school are given in Appendix E. The working of ch institution during the year is briefly noticed below:—

School of Arts, Madras.—The number of students in the school rose from 525 568, but the number of subject-students who were learning drawing, fell slightly om 606 to 598. At the technical examinations in drawing 162 passed for the lementary, 83 for the intermediate, and five for the advanced grade, out of 254, 111 nd nine examined, respectively. At the examination in industrial subjects 163 andidates appeared and 95 passed. At the technical teachers' certificate examina- ion, 13 secured certificates out of 21 examined.

Industrial School, Bezwada.—The strength of the school remained the same s in the previous year, viz., 37. Thirty-five pupils were learning drawing, 28 vere learning carpentry, and nine blacksmiths' work. Five appeared for the inter- nediate technical examination in drawing, and two passed. For the elementary xaminations 36 appeared, but only eight passed.

Technical Institute, Madura.—The strength of the institute fell from 263 o 160. All the pupils were learning drawing, and eight carpentry. Fifty-five eceived instruction in cabinet-making, 26 in blacksmiths' work, and 20 in rattan vork. Of the 20 and 55 pupils that appeared for the intermediate and elementary xaminations 11 and 35, respectively, passed. Two students appeared for the dvanced grade and both were successful.

Board Technical Institute, Tinnevelly.—This school had 60 pupils on the olls on the 31st March 1900. All were learning drawing, 35 carpentry, 15 lacksmith's work, and ten rattan work. Twenty-three pupils appeared for the lementary grade and 12 passed. The institution was a lower class technical chool in the previous year, and passed to the list of higher class technical schools eaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the technical examination cheme.

St. Aloysius' Technical class, Vizagapatam.—This class which is attached to St. Aloysius' High School, Vizagapatam, was like the Board Institute at Tinnevelly ransferred from the lower to the higher class of technical schools. Eight pupils vere receiving instruction in electrical engineering and practical telegraphy, six in horthand, five in type-writing, 36 in free-hand outline drawing, 62 in geometrical lrawing, and the same number in modelling. Eleven pupils appeared for the lementary technical examinations and seven passed.

London Mission special class, Vizagapatam.—This class which in the previous ear was in the list of technical schools teaching subjects coming under only one roup of the technical examination scheme, passed during the year under report o the list of schools teaching subjects coming under two or more groups. There vere 55 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last. Forty-six pupils were receiving nstruction in building drawing and estimating, 20 in earth-work and road-making, 6 in surveying and levelling, and an equal number in mensuration. One pupil vas learning bridge-work and nine type-writing. Twenty-five candidates were sent or the intermediate technical examinations and 12 passed. For the elementary xaminations 61 appeared and 25 passed.

Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School.—The number of pupils attending his school fell from 100 to 90. Ten pupils were receiving instruction in earth- vork and road-making, 15 in surveying and levelling, 32 in book-keeping, 29 in ommercial correspondence, 14 in banking, five in commercial geography, 14 in horthand, and 24 in type-writing. For the elementary, intermediate and advanced xaminations 79, 37 and eight pupils, respectively, appeared, and of these only 1, 14, and one passed.

Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-islam.—There was a further decline in the strength of this institution, which fell from 117 to 100. Seventy-one pupils were learning carpentry, an equal number wood-turning, 53 free-hand outline drawing, and 16 embroidery. Only 21 pupils appeared for the elementary examinations and ten passed—two in carpentry, three in drawing, and five in wood work and metal work. This can hardly be considered a satisfactory outturn.

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St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar.—The strength of this institution showe slight decline from 62 to 59. Six pupils were receiving instruction in mensurati 14 in carpentry, five in book-keeping, 17 in music, 64 in free-hand outline drawi and 32 in tailoring. Only four pupils appeared for the elementary technical exa inations and two passed.

St. Philomena's Technical class, Bellary.—There were 55 pupils in this instit tion on the 31st March last. Twelve were learning music and 55 free-hand outli drawing. Seven appeared for the elementary examination, and all of them passe This institution was a lower class technical school in the previous year.

H.L.G. Mission School, Tirupati.—The strength of this institution fell fro 19 to 13. Four pupils were learning mensuration, five book-keeping, and fo commercial correspondence. Four pupils were sent up for the intermedia examination and three passed. For the elementary examination in book-keepi nine appeared and five passed.

American Mission Industrial School, Arni.—There were on the 31st Mar last 86 pupils on the rolls against 74 on the corresponding date in the previous year. Fifty-four pupils were receiving instruction in carpentry, nine in compositors' work, eight in blacksmiths' work, seven in cotton weaving, and eight in tailoring. Six pupils appeared for the elementary examinations and all of them passed, four in cotton-weaving and two in tailoring.

Albert Victor Technical Institute, Trichinopoly.—This institution passed from the aided to the unaided list, the grant from public funds having been withdrawn on account of certain irregularities noticed by the Inspector in the accounts. At the close of the year 1899-00, there were 189 subject-students learning between them 11 subjects against 167 students learning 12 subjects at the close of the previous year. For the intermediate and elementary examinations four and 102 were presented, respectively, but only two and 20 passed. The school has been deteriorating in efficiency during the past three years.

St. Joseph's College Special Classes, Trichinopoly.—The strength of these classes remained the same as in the previous year, and instruction was being given in four subjects, viz., electrical engineering, book-keeping, commercial correspondence and short-hand. At the elementary and intermediate examinations held during the year, 16 and six students passed, respectively, out of 52 and nine examined.

S.P.G. Industrial School, Puthúr, Trichinopoly.—Carpentry and tailoring were being taught as in the previous year to 24 and 18 pupils. No pupils were presented for the technical examinations.

Madura Native College Technical Class.—This class was returned in the previous year as teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme. There were 41 pupils attending it on the 31st March last, and instruction was being given in short-hand, typewriting and freehand outline drawing. One student appeared for the advanced grade in short-hand, but failed. Five went up for the intermediate and twenty for the elementary grade, and of these three and 14 passed, respectively. Only one out of two was successful in drawing, intermediate grade, while none of the five that appeared for the elementary grade passed.

Industrial School for Boys, Nazareth.—The strength of this institution fell slightly from 160 to 143. Instruction was being given in nine subjects or one more than in the previous year; viz., carpentry, fitters' work, typewriting, freehand drawing, cabinet-making, blacksmiths' work, cotton-weaving, embroidery and tailoring, the new subject introduced being typewriting. At the elementary and intermediate examinations 24 and nine students passed out of 39 and 11 examined. These results show that the institution is under efficient management.

The Industrial School for Girls, Nazareth.—This school passed during the year from the list of schools teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the technical examination scheme to the list of schools teaching subjects coming under one group only, and will be dealt with under this head.

Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Karúr.—There was a further fall in the strength of this institution, viz., from 90 to 75. Instruction was being given as in previous years in six subjects; viz., carpentry, music, freehand drawing, blacksmiths' work, rattan work and cotton-weaving. At the elementary, intermediate and advanced examinations 13, five and four passed out of 17, 11 and seven examined. The work of this school continued to be satisfactory.

Mannárgudi Technical Institute.—This institution was opened during the year under report and had 19 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last. The subjects taught were electrical engineering and typewriting. No pupils were presented for the Government technical examinations.

Number and strength of higher class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme.

115. The number of higher class technical, industrial or art schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme increased from 24 to 25, the increment of one being the net result of the transfer, from the list, of four schools, three to the higher class and one to the lower, and the addition of five schools, one being taken from the higher class, another from the list of lower class industrial schools, and the remaining three being new schools. The total strength fell slightly, viz., from 1,386 to 1,380, as will be seen from the following summary. Particulars for individual schools will be found in Appendix E:—

	1898-99.		1899-00.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Schools of art (music)	6	296	6	289
Do. (drawing)	5	373	5	309
Schools of civil and mechanical engineering.	2	204	1	183
Schools of electrical engineering	...	...	1	84
Schools of commerce	7	315	7	253
Schools of printing	2	135	2	153
Schools of textile industries	2	63	3	109
Total ...	24	1,386	25	1,380

Schools of art—Music.—As in the previous year, there were six schools of music at work during the year. The Madras School of Music improved in strength. It passed four out of nine at the elementary examination, and all the four that it presented for the intermediate. No pupils were sent up for the advanced grade. The Presentation Convent music class, Black Town, also had an accession to its strength, but only one pupil appeared for the technical examination (elementary), and she failed to pass. The singing class attached to the school declined in strength, and there were no entries for the examinations. The music class of the Presentation Convent, Vepery, was stronger than in the previous year and passed eight out of nine at the elementary examination, as well as the one pupil presented for the intermediate. The S.P.G. music class, Tuticorin, had only 13 pupils, and presented only one for the technical examination (elementary), and he passed. The native music class for boys at Masulipatam contained 40 pupils against 32 in the previous year.

Schools of art—Drawing.—The number of these schools remained the same as in the previous year. The Vizagapatam municipal drawing class was closed, but a new class was opened at Erode. The art class attached to the Kumbakónam college had only 62 pupils against 93 in the previous year, and passed nine and six students at the elementary and intermediate examinations in drawing out of 15 and eight examined. The drawing class in the Vizianagram municipality was weaker than in the previous year, and only three pupils appeared for the technical examination (elementary), but none passed. The municipal drawing class, Srírangam, had only ten pupils, but passed five out of ten at the elementary examination. The drawing class in the Presentation Convent, Black Town, was not so well attended as in 1898–99. Four pupils appeared for the technical examination (elementary), and three passed. The Erode National school of drawing had 18 pupils on the 31st March last, but it did not present any pupil for the technical examinations.

Schools of engineering—Civil and Mechanical.—There was only one school, viz., the school department of the College of Engineering against two in the previous year, the special classes attached to the London Mission High school, Vizagapatam,

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having passed to the list of schools teaching subjects coming under two or mo groups of the technical examination scheme. There were 183 students in the scho department of the College of Engineering against 167 on the 31st March 189 For the final examination conducted by the College Board of Examiners, 34 su overseers and surveyors and 18 draftsmen were presented, and 24 and 14 respectivel passed. For the technical examinations in engineering, one appeared for th advanced grade, but was not successful; ten appeared for the elementary grade an three passed.

Schools of engineering—Electrical.—There was only one school of this class viz., the Madras Telegraph school with 84 pupils. Eight pupils appeared for th elementary examination in practical telegraphy and three passed.

Schools of commerce.—The number of these schools remained the same as in the previous year, viz., seven, but the total strength fell from 315 to 253. A new institution was opened under the name of 'the Madura Meenatchi type-writing institution,' while the technical class attached to the Madura Native College passed to the list of schools teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the technical examination scheme. In the Government school of commerce, Calicut, which had 89 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1900, 41 pupils were learning book-keeping, 13 commercial correspondence, seven banking, 11 commercial geography, 33 shorthand, and 36 type-writing. Nine pupils passed the advanced, 12 the intermediate, and seven the elementary examinations in commerce, out of 17, 35 and 15 examined. In the Municipal commercial class in Bimlipatam, there were ten pupils who were learning banking and commercial correspondence, but none of these appeared for the technical examinations. The shorthand class attached to the Wardlaw college had only three pupils as in the previous year. Three appeared for the elementary examination and all passed. The strength of the Young Men's Christian Association classes fell from 147 to 95. Nineteen pupils were learning book-keeping, 17 commercial correspondence, five banking, one commercial geography, 23 shorthand, and 37 type-writing. Two appeared for the advanced grade, but both failed. At the intermediate and elementary examinations four and 24 passed out of 17 and 116 that were sent up. The American Mission technical class, Madura, had 30 pupils as in the previous year; 26 were receiving instruction in book-keeping and 19 in commercial correspondence. Seven pupils appeared for the intermediate grade and four passed, while 18 passed the elementary grade out of 36 examined. The other two schools of commerce need no special mention.

Schools of printing.—In the technical class attached to the Government Press, 134 pupils were under instruction against 116 in the previous year. Seven appeared for the intermediate examination and three passed, while 21 passed the elementary out of 52 examined. The strength of the Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial School remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 19. No pupils appeared from this institution for the technical examinations.

Schools of textile industries.—The number of these schools increased from two to three and their strength from 63 to 109. The S.P.G. Industrial school for women at Puthur, Trichinopoly, passed to the list of lower class technical schools, while the school at Kundankulam was transferred from this list to that of the higher class. The industrial school for girls at Nazareth passed from the list of higher class technical schools teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the technical examination scheme. Only one of the three schools, viz., the school at Nazareth, presented pupils for the technical examinations, passing two out of three at the intermediate examination, and all the six pupils that appeared for the elementary.

Number and strength of lower class technical, industrial, or art schools or classes.

116. The number of lower class technical, industrial or art schools remained the same as in the previous year, viz., eight. Three schools were transferred to the list of higher class schools, two were new schools, and one, which belonged to the higher class, passed to the lower. The total strength of the eight schools fell from 253 to 171. Of this number, 104 were receiving instruction in carpentry, 22 in free-hand drawing, 36 in lace-making, and 21 in tailoring. Five of the schools were aided from public funds.

Classes of the community represented at the technical, industrial or art schools or classes.

	1899.	1900.
ropeans	594	679
tive Christians	682	772
hammadans	332	274
ahmans	520	517
on-Brahman caste Hindus ...	1,087	1,103
anchamas	91	28
hers	1	11
Total ...	3,307	3,384

117. The marginal statement shows the different classes of the community to which the pupils attending the several technical, industrial or art schools belonged. The number of Muhammadans showed a further decline, while that of non-Brahman caste Hindus improved a little. It is to be regretted that the number of Panchama pupils receiving instruction in technical subjects fell considerably.

Work done by technical, ndustrial or art schools or lasses.

118. The results obtained by the technical, industrial or art schools at the Government technical examinations have been referred to in the preceding paragraphs. Ninety students trained in these schools are reported to have obtained employment during he year, but the above figure represents only the number of those whose loca-ion was known to the heads of schools at the time of the preparation of the nnual returns. It is highly probable that more students have obtained employ-nent. Articles of the value of Rs. 79,913 were produced in 23 of the schools for vhich returns have been received. The amount realized by the sale of articles was Rs. 46,980.

Qualifications of teachers n technical, industrial or rt schools or classes.

119. The following summary classifies teachers employed in technical schools according to their qualifications :—

	Higher class schools of class (i).	Higher class schools of class (ii).	Lower class schools.	Total.
Teachers educated in Europe	3	7	1	11
Teachers graduated in Science	1	1	...	2
Teachers who have passed the advanced technical examinations	16	9	...	25
Teachers who have passed the intermediate technical examinations ...	35	12	5	52
Teachers who have passed the elementary technical examinations	24	15	2	41
Teachers holding no certificates ...	27	6	5	38
Total ...	106	50	13	169

The total number of qualified teachers rose from 126 to 131, of whom 77 had passed the intermediate examination or one of a higher grade.

Scholarships in techni-al, industrial or art chools.

120. One hundred and eighty scholarships were offered on the results of the technical examinations, but only 94 were actually awarded, as follows :—

Fifteen on the results of the intermediate examinations.
Twenty on the results of the elementary.
Fourteen on the results of the examination in Standard D.
Twenty-three on the results of the examination in Standard C.
Twenty-two on the results of the examination in Standard B.

A larger number of scholarships could not be awarded for want of eligible candidates. Scholarship grants were given in a few institutions under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The total expenditure on scholarships in technical, industrial or art schools was Rs. 27,139, of which provincial funds met Rs. 15,834.

Expenditure in technical, industrial or art schools or classes.

121. The expenditure in technical, industrial or art schools or classes for the past five years is shown in the following statement :—

Year.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	66,014	4,210	1,608	21,598	80,991	1,74,421
1896-97	72,216	3,291	1,817	19,051	79,304	1,75,679
1897-98	79,862	6,693	1,655	20,366	79,200	1,87,776
1898-99	69,949	7,756	2,499	19,449	96,431	1,96,084
1899-00	84,893	7,469	2,184	24,448	1,00,707	2,19,701

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The total expenditure increased by Rs. 23,617. Provincial funds met per cent. of the total cost against 36 per cent. in the previous year. A larg proportion of the total cost was met from fee receipts than in 1898–99.

Extension of technical education.

122. The elaboration of a definite scheme for the extension and improvemer of technical education has been in abeyance for some tim past, pending the orders of Government on the reorganizatio of the School of Arts. On receipt of these orders, proposal for the opening of industrial schools in the mofussil will be submitted.

A beginning, however, has been made in this direction by the appointment since the close of the year under report, of Mr. Chatterton, Professor of Engineering in the College of Engineering, on special duty for three years in connection with the extension of technical education. He is to inspect all the technical schools in the presidency, and to pay special attention to the development of indigenous industries and to the establishment of new industrial schools (G.O., No. 174, Educational, dated 10th April 1900).

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

(a) *General condition of female education.*

General condition of female education.

123. The summary in the margin gives the number of girls' schools and the total number of girls under instruction at the close of each of the past five years. Taking all classes and grades of institutions together, the total number of institutions for girls advanced from 1,148 to 1,209 or by 5·3 per cent., and the number of girls under instruction from 124,284 to 129,068 or by 3·8 per cent., a greater advance under both heads than was shown in the previous year. These percentages compare favourably with those relating to all institutions and pupils in the Presidency as a whole, viz., ·7 and 2·6 per cent. The number of girls attending boys' schools was 69,632, which is more than half the total number of girls under instruction. Particulars of girls under instruction in each district are furnished in Chapter I. The following summary relates to each district group so far as public institutions are concerned :—

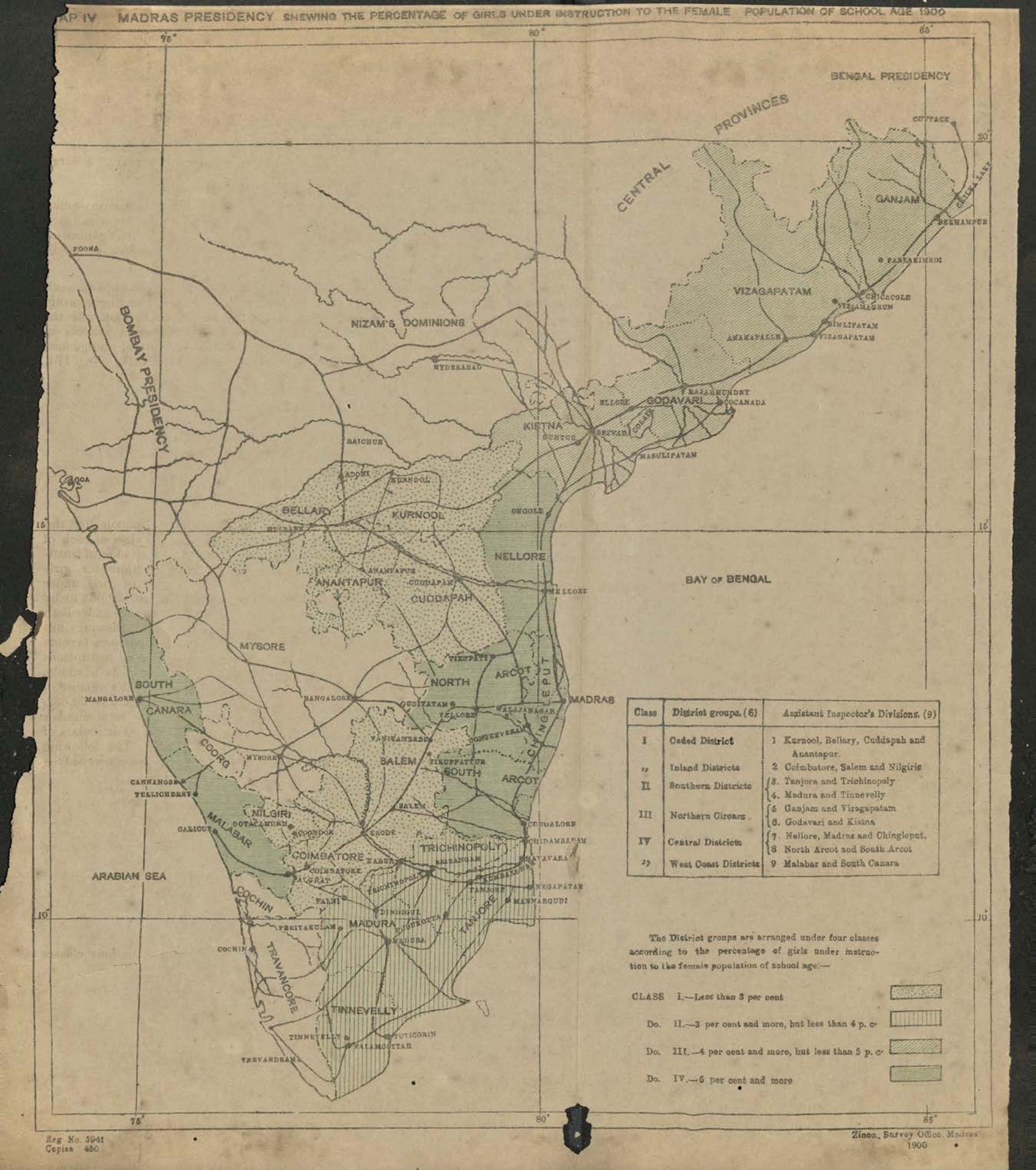
Year.	Number of institutions for girls.		Number of girls attending	
	Public institutions.	Private institutions.	Public institutions.	Private institutions.
1895-96 ...	1,000	29	102,162	8,298
1896-97 ...	1,034	48	107,465	9,282
1897-98 ...	1,089	43	111,014	9,799
1898-99 ...	1,105	43	113,631	10,653
1899-00 ...	1,165	44	117,528	11,540

District group.	Female population of school age.	Female scholars in public institutions.	Percentage of scholars to population of school age.
Northern Circars	651,726	29,107	4·5
Ceded districts	272,517	7,810	2·9
Central do.	553,147	29,001	5·2
Southern do.	631,601	24,732	3·9
Inland do.	310,163	8,915	2·9
West coast districts	282,503	17,963	6·4
Total ...	2,701,657	117,528	4·3

In the map hereto attached the district groups are divided into four classes according as they contained—

(1) less than 3 per cent. of the female population of school age.
(2) 3 per cent. or more, but less than 4 per cent.
(3) 4 per cent. or more, but less than 5 per cent.
(4) 5 per cent. or more.

MAP IV MADRAS PRESIDENCY SHEWING THE PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS UNDER INSTRUCTION TO THE FEMALE POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE 1900



Class	District groups. (6)	Assistant Inspector's Divisions. (9)
I	Ceded District	1 Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah and Anantapur.
,,	Inland Districts	2 Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris
II	Southern Districts	3. Tanjore and Trichinopoly 4. Madura and Tinnevelly
III	Northern Circars	5 Ganjam and Vizagapatam 6. Godavari and Kistna
IV	Central Districts	7. Nellore, Madras and Chingleput. 8 North Arcot and South Arcot
,,	West Coast Districts	9 Malabar and South Canara

The District groups are arranged under four classes according to the percentage of girls under instruction to the female population of school age:—

CLASS I.—Less than 3 per cent

Do. II.—3 per cent and more, but less than 4 p. c.

Do. III.—4 per cent and more, but less than 5 p. c.

Do. IV.—5 per cent and more

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1900

As in the previous year, the Ceded and the Inland districts come in the first class, the Central and Western districts in the fourth, and the remaining district groups, viz., the Northern Circars and the Southern district group, in the third and second class, respectively.

(b) *University examinations.*

University examinations.

124. Two female candidates—one European and one Native Christian—presented themselves for the English language division of the last B.A. degree examination, and one—the European candidate—passed in the third class. Three candidates—two Europeans and one Native Christian—appeared for the second language division, and all passed in the third class, while four—three Europeans and one Native Christian—went up for the science division and two—one European and one Native Christian—passed, both in the second class. For the First examination in Arts there were 19 candidates—three Brahmans, 13 Europeans and three Native Christians—and seven—one Brahman, four Europeans and two Native Christians—passed, all in the second class. The total number of women who have passed the First examination in Arts up to the present is 38, of whom 30 are Europeans, seven Native Christians and one is a Brahman.

(c) *Colleges for women.*

Colleges for women.

125. Three colleges for women were at work, viz., the Sarah Tucker college at Palamcottah, St. Mary's Presentation Convent college, Black Town, Madras, and St. Joseph's Presentation Convent college, Vepery, Madras. On the 31st March last the first two institutions had only three students each—all in the senior F.A. class. The third institution, which was affiliated only in January last, contained no students on the 31st March last, as the junior F.A. class had not then been formed owing to the late publication of the results of the last Matriculation examination. For the First examination in Arts held in December last, no candidates were sent up from any of these colleges. On the 31st March last 14 girls were attending colleges intended for boys, five of them being in the Presidency college, and seven in the Doveton college.

(d) *Upper Secondary and Matriculation examinations.*

Upper Secondary and Matriculation examinations.

126. Two female candidates—one European and one non-Brahman caste Hindu—appeared for the last Upper Secondary examination, but both failed. At the last Matriculation examination 149 females were examined and 40 passed, three being placed in the first class. Up to the present 401 girls—284 Europeans, 98 Native Christians, one Muhammadan, eight Brahmans, two non-Brahman caste Hindus and eight Parsis—have passed the Matriculation examination.

(e) *Public upper secondary or high schools for girls.*

Public upper secondary or high schools for girls.

127. The following summary shows the number of upper secondary or high schools for girls, English and vernacular, and the strength of these schools by departments for the past two years:—

Year.	Number of schools.	Upper secondary department.	Lower secondary department.	Primary department.	Total strength.
1898-99	24	408	656	1,541	2,605
1899-00	21	426	661	1,462	2,549

The number of high schools for girls fell by three and their strength by 56, but the upper secondary and lower secondary departments were stronger than in the previous year. The decrease of three in the number of high schools was due to the reduction of St. John's High school, Vellore, to the lower secondary grade, and

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to the abolition of two schools, viz., the European girls' school, Dowlaishwera and the Free Church Mission Boarding school, Cassimode. The sixth, fifth a fourth forms of English schools were 147, 121 and 156 strong, against 132, 1 and 160, respectively, in the previous year. From 15 of these schools 68 pupi appeared for the last Matriculation examination, and of these 19 were successf the corresponding figures for the previous year being 72 and 32. For the Low Secondary examination 208 pupils were sent up from 20 of these schools, and 1 passed against 102 out of 152 in the previous year. Of the 20 aided and unaide schools with 2,345 pupils, 19 with 2,221 pupils were under mission management All the English schools were recognized. The average strength of the uppe secondary, lower secondary and primary departments of high schools was 20, 3 and 70 against 17, 27 and 64 in the previous year. Particulars of the high school are given in subsidiary table 3. Of the pupils in the upper secondary stage o instruction 235 were Europeans, 185 Native Christians and six non-Brahman caste Hindus. Europeans, as usual, formed the majority, and next came Native Christians. The decline under non-Brahman caste Hindus, whose number fell to less than half that of the previous year, is very disappointing. Forty-two pupils belonged to the richer classes and 261 were children of officials.

(f) *Lower Secondary examination and lower secondary standard examinations.*

Lower Secondary examination.

128. For the Lower Secondary examination 746 candidates appeared, of whom 330 passed the complete test and 89 a portion of the examination, the corresponding figures for 1898–99 being 734, 308 and 96. Six hundred and fifty-five of the candidates were pupils and 91 private candidates, and of these 306 and 24, respectively, passed the complete test, while 70 and 19 passed part of the examination. Of the candidates who passed the whole test 135 were Europeans, 175 Native Christians, one was a Brahman, 17 were non-Brahman caste Hindus and two Parsis. It is to be regretted that the only Muhammadan female candidate that appeared and five out of six Brahman candidates failed.

129. The statement in the margin shows the number of girls' schools that presented and the number that passed pupils for the results grant examination under the lower secondary standards for the past two years. There was a fall under every standard, owing to the transfer of some of the schools to the fixed grant list. For results grants for the seventh standard only ten schools presented pupils and four of them passed them, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 24 and 17. Thirty-eight girls presented for the seventh standard were tested at the Lower Secondary examination and seven passed. The percentage of passed to examined fell from 40·5 to 18·6.

Lower secondary standard examinations.

Standards.	Schools that presented pupils.		Schools that passed pupils.	
	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.
Fifth	69	39	63	35
Sixth	49	22	45	20
Seventh ...	24	10	17	4

The number of pupils presented and passed under the fifth and sixth standards during the past two years will be found in the margin. There was a decline under both standards, but the percentages of passed to examined were 66·5 and 64·7 against 63·8 and 65·8, respectively, in the previous year.

Standards.	Presented.		Passed.	
	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.
Fifth	517	215	340	143
Sixth	298	85	190	55

(g) *Public lower secondary or middle schools for girls.*

Public lower secondary or middle schools for girls.

130. The following statement shows the number of lower secondary schools for girls and their strength by departments at the close of the past two years :—

District groups.	Government schools.						Board schools.					
	1898–99.			1899–00.			1898–99.			1899–00.		
	Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.	
		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.
English.												
Northern Circars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceded districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inland do.	1	24	38	1	27	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
West coast do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	24	38	1	27	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular.												
Northern Circars	27	95	2,261	18	85	1,704	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceded districts	1	5	56	1	1	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central do.	16	89	1,462	14	80	1,406	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern do.	4	28	442	5	36	554	1	13	199	1	17	188
Inland do.	5	54	492	4	53	425	...	...	...	...	...	...
West coast do.	6	95	420	6	70	388	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	59	366	5,133	48	325	4,540	1	13	199	1	17	188
Grand total ...	60	390	5,171	49	352	4,573	1	13	199	1	17	188

District groups.	Aided schools.						Unaided schools.					
	1898–99.			1899–00.			1898–99.			1899–00.		
	Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.	
		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.		Middle.	Primary.
English.												
Northern Circars	4	23	104	4	23	137	1	11	33	1	14	34
Ceded districts	1	6	10	1	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central do.	12	149	624	11	146	701	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern do.	13	617	944	12	642	920	1	5	36	...	...	...
Inland do.	4	46	172	4	60	154	...	...	...	1	4	10
West coast do.	7	245	809	8	243	771	...	...	...	1	13	58
Total ...	41	1,086	2,663	40	1,117	2,697	2	16	69	3	31	102
Vernacular.												
Northern Circars	8	120	538	10	149	642	1	7	79	2	10	149
Ceded districts	6	60	331	6	84	266	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central do.	33	388	3,356	41	490	3,970	2	31	98	2	20	144
Southern do.	27	415	2,089	29	454	2,062	1	13	...	...	...	...
Inland do.	11	111	584	8	124	423	1	16	25	...	...	...
West coast do.	6	88	534	6	83	561	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	91	1,182	7,432	100	1,384	7,924	5	67	202	4	30	293
Grand total ...	132	2,268	10,095	140	2,501	10,621	7	83	271	7	61	395

The number of these schools fell from 200 to 197, but their strength rose from 18,490 to 18,708, aided schools showing the largest increase in number and strength. Of the 147 aided and unaided schools 132 were under mission management. Government vernacular schools decreased in number and in strength, owing to the reduction of 14 schools to the primary grade and the raising of three primary schools to the lower secondary grade. The average strength of each school rose from 92 to 95. 63 of the schools were unrecognized.

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Pupils in public secondary schools for girls were distributed over the several departments as shown below:—

	1898-99.		1899-00.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Upper secondary department	408	1·9	426	2·0
Lower secondary do.	3,410	16·2	3,592	16·9
Primary department	17,277	81·9	17,239	81·1
Total ...	21,095	100·0	21,257	100·0

The increase in the number of girls in the upper secondary and lower secondary departments is encouraging.

There were 4,121 girls in the secondary stage of instruction on the 31st March last in all classes of schools. They were distributed over the several districts as shown below:—

Ganjám 5	Nellore 123	Tinnevelly 690	
Vizagapatam 81	Madras 1,188	Coimbatore 155	
Gódávari 136	Chingleput 62	Salem 62	
Kistna 100	North Arcot 98	Nilgiris 114	
Kurnool 27	South Arcot 63	Malabar 354	
Bellary 83	Tanjore 223	South Canara 218	
Anantapur 4	Trichinopoly 109		
Cuddapah 48	Madura 178	Total ... 4,121	

Classes.	1898-99.	1899-00.
Europeans	790	796
Native Christians	1,872	2,042
Muhammadans	28	9
Brahmans	133	151
Non-Brahman caste Hindus ...	556	552
Panchamas	23	37
Others	8	5
Total ...	3,410	3,592

Particulars are given in the margin as to the classes of the community represented in the lower secondary departments of upper secondary and lower secondary schools for girls for the past two years. As in the previous year, the bulk of the increase was under Native Christians. Muhammadans and non-Brahman caste Hindus decreased in number, the fall in the latter being slight, while in the former it was about a third of the number of the previous year.

(h) *Primary examination and primary standard examinations.*

131. For the Primary examination 1,556 female candidates appeared, of whom 1,047 passed the complete test and 73 in a portion of the examination, the figures for the previous year being 2,585, 1,570 and 399 respectively. Only 895 of the candidates were pupil candidates against 2,455 in the previous year. This heavy fall is due to the fact that under the revised notification only pupils of the fourth standard or class of results schools could come up as pupil candidates.

Primary examination.

	Number examined.	Number passed for certificates.
Europeans	118	96
Native Christians	764	556
Muhammadans	46	19
Brahmans	121	86
Non-Brahmans	420	247
Panchamas	87	43
	1,556	1,047

The classes of the community to which the candidates belonged are noted in the margin. All classes except Muhammadans passed a higher percentage than in the previous year. As in the previous year, geography, hygiene and needlework were the most popular of the optional subjects brought up.

132. The marginal statement shows the number of girls' schools that presented and passed pupils under the several primary standards during the past two years. As in the case of lower secondary schools, the figures relating to salary results schools examined for results stipends have been excluded. A smaller number of schools presented and passed pupils under each standard, the decrease being due to the introduction of the fixed grant system.

Primary standard examinations.

Standard.	Number of schools that presented pupils.		Number of schools that passed pupils.	
	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.
Infant ...	674	563	638	532
First	668	546	645	525
Second ...	625	504	594	483
Third	537	407	487	379
Fourth ...	287	160	264	150

The number of girls presented and passed under the several primary standards and the percentage of passed to examined during the past two years are given in the margin. The percentage was higher than in the previous year in the infant and third standards and slightly lower in the first, second and fourth. Of the 960 girls examined for the fourth standard 718 were tested at the Primary examination, and 525 were successful.

dard.	Number of girls presented.		Number of girls passed.		Percentage.	
	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.
fant ...	16,565	13,638	11,519	9,646	69·5	70·7
rst ...	12,251	10,064	9,562	7,732	78·1	76·8
econd ...	8,401	6,657	6,839	5,391	81·4	81·0
hird ...	5,183	3,810	3,717	2,742	71·7	72·0
ourth ...	1,805	960	1,328	618	73·6	70·9

The number of girls who passed in the subjects under the primary standards s given below :—

Subjects.	Infant standard.	First standard.	Second standard.	Third standard.	Fourth standard.
Compulsory subjects.					
Reading	10,508	8,705	5,836	3,200	886
Writing	10,474	8,319	5,774	3,395	884
Arithmetic	10,464	8,438	5,909	3,001	711
Optional subjects.					
Kindergarten occupations	1,429	1,037	784	...	...
Object lessons or elementary science	1,314	1,030	746	111	1
Singing	...	1	...	...	...
Second language	6	251	212	101	36
Drawing	...	87	93	41	13
Needle-work	...	2,320	1,752	1,044	472
Geography	...	...	731	1,062	415
Hygiene	...	...	...	848	425
Indian History	...	...	...	...	51
Drill with gymnastics or calisthenics	886	756	682	385	103
Kummi	326	333	268	150	27

A comparison of the above figures with those of 1898–99 will show that he number of pupils that brought up the several subjects fell considerably. This was due to the fact that as many as 157 primary schools for girls which were admitted to the fixed grant list presented no pupils for the standard examinations.

(i) *Public primary schools for girls.*

Public primary schools for girls.

133. The following summary classifies public primary schools for girls according to managing agencies for the past two years :—

Classes of schools.	1898-99.		1899-00.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Under public management.				
Government ... ... { Upper primary ...	64	4,108	74	4,910
{ Lower do.	31	1,283	31	1,318
Board ... ... { Upper primary ...	15	996	18	1,114
{ Lower do.	9	393	9	407
Under private management.				
Aided ... ... { Upper primary ...	273	16,610	* 280	17,322
{ Lower do.	309	8,823	† 334	9,860
Unaided ... ... { Upper primary ...	17	808	‡ 17	797
{ Lower do.	132	3,145	§ 151	3,475
Total ... { Upper primary ...	369	22,522	389	24,143
{ Lower do.	481	13,644	525	15,060
Grand Total ...	850	36,166	914	39,203

* 206 schools with 13 535 pupils were under mission management.
† 145 do. 5 216 do. do.
‡ 5 do. 286 do. do.
§ 29 do. 886 do. do.

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The number of schools increased by 64 and their strength by 3,037, the increa being chiefly under Government and aided schools. The increase in schools v due to the reduction of as many as ten vernacular lower secondary schools to t primary grade. Of the board schools, eighteen—12 upper primary and six low primary—were under local fund boards, and nine—six upper primary and three lov primary—were under municipal management. The local fund schools contained and the municipal schools 38 pupils in the upper primary stage.

The number of aided schools increased by 32 and their strength by 1,74 and the number of pupils in the upper primary stage was 1,739. Tinnevelly had th largest number of schools.

Unaided lower primary schools also increased in number and strength, bu upper primary schools remained the same in number with a slight fall in strength Of the primary schools for girls 725 were recognized, 225 being in the permanen and the rest in the temporary section.

Girls in the primary stage according to districts.

134. Girls in the primary stage in all public institutions are distributed below by districts, which are arranged in the order of the percentage of girl pupils to girls of school age :—

Districts.	Girls of school age.	Number of girls on the 31st March 1900 in primary schools.	Number of girls on the 31st March 1900 in the primary classes of secondary schools.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Percentage of column 5 to column 2.	Total strength, 31st March 1899.	Percentage of column 7 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	34,005	3,748	4,540	8,288	24·4	8,239	24·2
Nilgiris	6,546	579	217	796	12·2	819	12·5
Gódávari	157,747	10,041	1,675	11,716	7·4	11,437	7·3
Malabar	200,731	12,664	1,458	14,122	7·0	13,868	6·9
Kistna	137,585	8,976	481	9,457	6·9	9,085	6·6
Tinnevelly	147,394	7,652	1,416	9,068	6·2	9,140	6·2
Chingleput	84,623	3,540	538	4,078	4·8	3,875	4·6
Nellore	109,069	4,186	532	4,718	4·3	4,582	4·2
South Canara	81,772	2,665	571	3,236	4·0	3,223	3·9
Tanjore	174,310	5,579	1,177	6,756	3·9	6,807	3·9
Kurnool	60,551	2,274	43	2,317	3·8	1,985	3·3
Trichinopoly	106,372	2,945	572	3,517	3·3	3,632	3·4
North Arcot	162,892	4,424	949	5,373	3·3	4,896	3·0
Bellary	66,169	1,517	278	1,795	2·7	1,918	2·9
South Arcot	162,558	3,737	648	4,385	2·7	4,066	2·5
Salem	150,146	3,503	408	3,911	2·6	3,734	2·5
Coimbatore	153,471	3,286	579	3,865	2·5	3,600	2·3
Anantapur	51,937	1,250	22	1,272	2·4	1,096	2·1
Cuddapah	93,860	2,090	119	2,209	2·4	2,031	2·2
Vizagapatam	210,362	4,021	628	4,649	2·2	4,554	2·2
Ganjám	146,032	2,791	103	2,894	2·0	2,322	1·6
Madura	203,525	3,419	539	3,958	1·9	3,836	1·9
Total ...	2,701,657	94,887	17,493	112,380	4·2	108,745	4·0

The proportion of girls in the primary stage of instruction advanced from 4·0 to 4·2. In five districts (Tinnevelly, South Canara, Tanjore, Vizagapatam and Madura) the percentage remained the same, while fourteen districts made more or less advance, and the remaining three districts (Nilgiris, Trichinopoly and Bellary) retrograded. As usual, Madras had the highest percentage, and as in the previous years, five districts excluding Madras had over 5 per cent. of girls of school age in the primary stage, and ten districts had between 2·5 and 5 per cent.

(j) *Scholarships and expenditure in girls' schools.*

135. As in the previous year the scholarship notification provided 25 scholarships, as detailed in the margin, on the results of the Lower Secondary examination and 40 on those of the Primary examination, with the usual proviso that scholarships not appropriated by one class could be awarded to pupils belonging to another class, preference being given to Hindu and Muhammadan girls. Thirty-one scholarships were awarded on the results of the Primary examination, and 23 on those of the Lower Secondary, as many as 38 of the recipients being Native Christians. Four scholarships were awarded on the results of the Matriculation examination, three to Europeans and one to a non-Brahman caste Hindu. There were no female candidates for scholarships tenable in B.A. classes. Scholarship grants were also given under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. The total expenditure on scholarships for girls amounted during the year to Rs. 13,075, provincial funds contributing Rs. 9,072 against Rs. 9,460 in the previous year.

Scholarships in girls' schools.

	Lower Secondary Examination.	Primary Examination.
Hindus including Uriyas ...	8	10
Muhammadans including Mappillas	7	10
Native Christians	5	10
Backward classes	5	10
Total ...	25	40

Expenditure in girls' schools.

136. Particulars of expenditure in primary and secondary schools for girls for the past five years are given below :—

Year.	Average number on the rolls.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	50,010	2,32,310	3,541	4,007	76,634	3,79,884	6,96,376
1896-97	50,957	2,50,658	3,007	4,410	80,203	3,64,333	7,02,611
1897-98	53,453	2,58,511	3,790	4,474	88,926	4,21,385	7,77,086
1898-99	55,066	2,58,243	4,669	4,333	1,05,380	4,47,716	8,20,341
1899-00	58,352	2,48,979	4,592	4,403	1,16,770	5,13,938	8,88,682

There was a further increase of Rs. 68,341 in the total expenditure on girls' schools, which was wholly met from increased fees and from subscriptions and other sources. Provincial funds contributed Rs. 9,264 less than in 1898–99, while the expenditure from local and municipal funds remained almost the same. The total average cost and the average cost to public funds per pupil were Rs. 15–4–0 and Rs. 4–6–0, respectively, against Rs. 14–14–0 and Rs. 4–14–0 in the previous year, and the average fee paid by each pupil was Rs. 2–0–0 against Rs. 1–15–0 in 1898–99.

(k) *General.*

137. The number of girls in each stage of instruction in public secondary and primary schools for the past two years is shown in the margin. The percentage of girls who had reached the secondary stage rose from 3·4 to 3·5; 4·8 per cent. of the pupils were in the upper primary stage, the corresponding proportion for boys being 7·1 per cent.

Female pupils in the different stages of instruction in public schools.

	1898-99.	1899-00.
Upper secondary stage	407	425
Lower secondary stage	3,503	3,696
Upper primary stage	5,509	5,563
Lower primary stage	103,236	106,817
Total ...	112,655	116,501

Extension of female education.

138. From the figures given in the preceding paragraph, it can hardly be said that female education made satisfactory progress during the year, the percentage of girls under instruction in all classes and grades of institutions to the female population of school-age being only 4·8 against 4·6 in the previous year. This is a slight improvement over the slow progress recorded in 1899. The influences that retard the advancement of female education were mentioned in the last report and are still in operation.

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Qualifications of teachers in girls' schools.

139. In public schools for girls there were 3,114 teachers on the 31st Mar 1900, and of these six held non-Indian diplomas, and 3 held no certificates at all. The number of teachers holdi trained or untrained teachers' certificates, approved servi certificates or general education certificates merely are shown in the marg Excluding headmasters and head-mistresses, pandits and special instructo there were 2,421 general teachers on t staff of public schools for girls. C these, 861 held trained teachers' certif cates, 316 untrained teachers' certificat with two years' service in recognize schools, 145 general education certificat with five years' service on the 1st Apri 1895, and 155 had passed no examination but had five years' service in recognized schools on the 1st April 1895. Thus 944 or 30 per cent. of the total number of teachers were not qualified either by certificates or by length of service, against 23 per cent. in 1898–99.

	On the 31st March	
	1899.	1900.
Teachers holding trained teachers' certificates	1,173	1,232
Teachers holding untrained teachers' certificates	522	486
Teachers holding approved service certificates	...	268
Teachers holding general education certificates	889	758

Zenana agencies.

140. Four groups of home education classes of the secondary grade conducted by zenana agencies furnished returns to the department. These classes were attended by 106 students, of whom one was in the upper secondary, 27 were in the lower secondary and 78 in the primary department. The National Indian Association, the only secular agency in the Presidency engaged in zenana teaching, maintained classes in Madras and Cuddalore, and received aid in the shape of salary grants. As in the previous year two mission agencies, viz., the Free Church Mission, Madras, and the Church of England Zenana Mission, Ootacamund, were also in receipt of salary grants on behalf of the teachers employed by them to conduct the home education classes under their supervision.

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

141. It is unnecessary for me to enter in very great detail into the numerous recommendations of the Education Commission on the subject of this chapter, all of which were accepted by the Government of India, and approved by the local Government. It will be sufficient to show that the operations of this department in the field of female education have been mainly guided by the principles that underlie those recommendations. The requirement that girls' schools should receive more liberal treatment than schools for boys in the way of grants-in-aid for pupils and teachers, less rigid rules in regard to fees and attendance, special concessions to poor and low caste girls, scholarship grants, etc., has been fulfilled as far as practicable. The provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code, as they now stand, are but a formulated expression of the ways in which these requirements receive practical recognition. In Article 11 of the Fee Regulations, the rates of fees to be levied in schools for Native girls are left to the discretion of the Director and in fixing these rates, the special concessions recommended are kept in view; fees are only levied where practicable and no school is debarred from a grant on account of its not levying fees. Suitable provision has been made for girls' scholarships. The recent scholarship notification of February 1900 is the latest advance in this direction. It provides for the award of 40 scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 2 in the first year, Rs. 2–8–0 in the second year and Rs. 3 in the third year after passing the Primary examination. Sixty special scholarships of the monthly value of Re. 1 in the first year, Rs. 1–8–0 in the second year and Rs. 2 in the third year are also awarded on the results of the same examination to Muhammadan and caste Hindu girls of promise to enable them to prosecute their studies in the lower secondary standards. Twenty-five scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 4 in the first year, Rs. 5 in the second year and Rs. 6 in the third year are also given annually on the results of the Lower Secondary examination to enable girls to prosecute their studies for the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary examination, and six scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 7 are awarded on the results of the Matriculation examination to enable girls of promise to study for the First Examination in Arts. In case the scholarships allotted to any class of male pupils are not appropriated by that class, the unappropriated

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olarships are generally awarded to female candidates in preference to male didates.

The Commission in the first of its recommendations required that female cation should be treated as a legitimate charge alike on local, on municipal, and provincial funds, and should receive special encouragement. From the partiars of expenditure given in paragraph 136 above, it will be seen that contributions made from all the three sources, the largest being from provincial funds. The lk of the expenditure on female education is, as it should be, from other sources, t the provincial allotment is about 50 per cent. of what is got from private urces and over a fourth of the total expenditure. Again, taking the number of blic schools for girls on the 31st March last, viz., 1,165, it will be found that, hile 160 of these were under departmental management, only 10 were under unicipal councils and 18 under local boards. In 1891, these boards were relieved y Government of as many as 54 girls' schools with a view to set free more funds or the education of boys. This procedure was in accord with the suggestion of he Commission that female schools be not placed under the management of local oards or of municipalities unless they wish to take charge of them, which I take to nean that it is preferable that such schools should, as a rule, be maintained by rivate agencies or by Government. Since female education has been declared o be a provincial charge, boards have shown a growing desire to be rid of girls' chools. There should, however, be some guarantee that the funds set free by the bolition of these schools or their transfer to Government will not be alienated rom educational purposes.

I have next to consider the recommendations relating to text books, courses of nstruction and examinations. It was recommended that the standards of instruction for primary girls' schools, should be simpler than for boys' schools and have special reference to the requirements of home life and to the occupations open to women. It cannot be said that we have as yet arrived at an ideal curriculum for girls' schools, or that the one now pursued is incapable of further improvement. Changes have to be made in our courses of instruction with the acquisition of wider experience, but the department has now for some years endeavoured to follow the above recommendation. A reference to the curricula prescribed in the Educational rules will show that differences in the courses of instruction for boys and girls have been recognised, and that the subjects chosen have reference to domestic requirements and feminine occupations. In this connection the following extract from paragraph 144 of the report on Public Instruction for 1897–98 may be of interest:—

"While avoiding the extreme view that the curriculum for boys and girls should be alike in "all particulars, those who have guided the destinies of education in this Presidency have steered "clear of the other extreme, which would restrict instruction—especially secondary instruction— "to subjects that bear directly on the domestic life that girls will have to live. But managers "are not coerced in the matter of what they are to teach. In primary schools a wide selection of "subjects is provided from which they may choose; similarly in secondary schools. In lower "secondary schools the range of subjects is far wider than in primary schools, embracing many "of the subjects of the elementary technical examinations, so that besides the feminine accom- "plishments of needle work and domestic economy, they may take up such subjects as botany, "hygiene, typewriting, music, drawing, painting, modelling, lace-making and dress-making.

* * * * *

"It seems to me, therefore, that it would be difficult to provide more flexible curricula for "girls' schools, whether primary or secondary. Girls of ambition and good parts may prosecute the "same invigorating courses of study that their brothers pursue. Girls less ambitious and less or "differently gifted may follow the softer paths of learning more suited to their abilities and "tastes."

I may add that the modifications in the curriculum for primary schools, sanctioned since the close of the year under report, will tend to further simplify the courses of instruction for boys and girls alike. The selection of suitable text books for girls' schools is a part of the work of the text-book committee. I am not aware that any difference is made between the books prescribed for girls and those for boys, nor is there any need of such difference in subjects of general education. The special subjects that are studied only by girls have of course their own text-books. It might be advisable, however, to make a distinction in the English and Vernacular Readers used. In Readers intended for girls, the matter to be studied

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might include selections from the biographies of eminent women, and where th are intended to be of a specially didactic type they might bear prominently t feminine duties and virtues. In practice, however, in this country, and I beli also in England, no such distinction is made. Nor do I know of any Readers th have been written specially for girls. Plenty of Indian Readers have been publishe but they are usually intended for boys' schools. If it is thought necessary to pr vide girls with special English and vernacular Readers, encouragement in the fo of honoraria may be offered for the preparation of a series of the kind required.

The question of providing an alternative examination in subjects suitable f girls corresponding in standard to the Matriculation, but having no relation to an existing University course, was considered some years ago, and the Higher examin ation for Women was instituted. This has since been replaced by the Upp Secondary examination which however has not proved a success (*vide* paragrap 65). For the last examination only two female candidates appeared. Statistic prove the superior attractiveness of the Matriculation examination, not only to boy but also to girls, although, other things being equal, the chances of failure in it fo girls are greater, science and mathematics, the two subjects for which they, as rule, show little or no aptitude, being compulsory, while in the Upper Secondary they are optional.

In regard to the recommendation relating to mixed schools, it may be stated that it is only in infant standards that boys and girls are taught together, and in localities where mere girls' schools cannot be maintained. In fact it is impossible in this country, where the prejudices against the coeducation of the sexes are so strong, to maintain a mixed institution of a higher standard.

I proceed next to the group of recommendations that refer to female teachers. The chief recommendation under this head is that liberal encouragement in the way of stipends, bonuses, prizes, scholarships, &c., should be offered to induce the wives of schoolmasters, widows, and European and Eurasian young women to undergo training and qualify as teachers.

The details given in the chapter on special education show the provision that exists in this Presidency in the way of training schools for mistresses. Higher stipends are given for women under training than for men, and special encouragement is offered to Europeans and Eurasians, as may be seen from the rules relating to training institutions and the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code. There is no system of bonuses or prizes, but this is a minor detail. Stipends are in fact a better form of encouragement, but it does not matter what the form is so long as the quantity is as liberal as it can be under the circumstances, and the encouragement given is systematic. Notwithstanding the inducements offered, however, it cannot be said that much progress has yet been achieved in the way of providing an adequate supply of qualified female teachers. It is mostly Native Christians and European and Eurasian young women that undergo training, and they are generally employed in Christian schools. In many caste girls' schools native masters are still entertained, and though the principle of gradually replacing male by female teachers is kept in view, yet owing to the difficulty of procuring good women teachers the process of replacement is slow. Good kindergarten teachers are still a great desideratum, not only in girls' schools but in boys' schools as well. It is highly desirable that more Europeans and Eurasians should be trained for employment as kindergarten teachers; but, as long as the emoluments offered in primary schools are as low as they now are, it is useless to expect teachers of the class mentioned to accept employment in native schools. They have also the difficulty to overcome of acquiring a good serviceable knowledge of the vernaculars and liberal encouragement will have to be offered to induce them to do this.

There are very few cases in which the wives of schoolmasters have endeavoured to qualify as teachers; and in regard to widows the difficulties are still almost insuperable. The caste widow cannot as yet afford to ignore the prejudices of her class and adopt the profession of teaching, except perhaps under Mission protection, and even then the sacrifice she has to make is very great. The time has not yet come for any appreciable advance to be made in this direction.

There still remain a few minor recommendations to be considered and the work of the department in regard to these may be summed up in the statement

at grants are given for zenana teaching, that the efforts of such associations the National Indian Association are encouraged, the home education classes nducted under its auspices being regularly brought under inspection, and assisted grants; and finally that endeavours are made to enlist the active sympathies of ative gentlemen and European and native ladies in the cause of female education, d to induce them to help in the supervision and management of girls' schools. ot only in the town of Madras, but in many towns in the mofussil there are ladies nd gentlemen, native and European, who interest themselves in the cause of ducation generally and work for it as a labour of love.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans.

142. The number of institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Europeans rose from 97 to 100 and their strength from 8,251 to 8,386. The following table classifies institutions according to their grades :—

	1898–99.		1899–00.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Colleges	4	57	4	40
Secondary schools	72	6,906	71	6,861
Primary schools	14	744	16	807
Special schools	7	544	9	678
Total ...	97	8,251	100	8,386

As in the previous year, two of the institutions, viz., the male and female branches of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, were under Government, and one, viz., the Breeks Memorial school, Ootacamund, was under municipal management; 92 schools were aided and the remaining five unaided. The total number of European scholars in all classes of institutions rose from 7,927 to 8,043.

European scholars in the different stages of instruction.

143. The distribution of scholars according to the several stages of instruction is shown below for the past two years :—

	1898–99.		1899–00.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges	33	18	21	13
Professional colleges	21	3	17	4
Upper secondary stage	309	203	291	231
Lower secondary stage	984	803	965	786
Primary stage	2,535	2,309	2,562	2,355
Special or technical schools	218	491	277	521
Total ...	4,100	3,827	4,133	3,910

The percentage of scholars, male and female, in each stage of instruction to the total number attending institutions for general education is given in the margin. The number of European students in the collegiate stage fell from 51 to 34. There was a similar decline in the number of male scholars in the secondary stage. In the primary stage, however, there was an increase in both male and female pupils.

Stage.	
Collegiate	·5
Upper secondary	7·2
Lower secondary	24·2
Primary	68·1

Collegiate education.

144. For the English Language, Second Language and Science divisions, respectively, of the B.A. degree examination, six, nine and nine European male candidates appeared, and of these, five, seven and five passed. In the First examination in Arts, ten male candidates passed out of 18 examined. Four candidates appeared for the several University examinations in Medicine and three passed, against nine out of fourteen in 1898–99. There were only 34 European students attending the various colleges on the 31st March last. In the four colleges for Europeans there were only 40 students, of whom 14 were Europeans, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 57 and 27. Of the rest, three were Native Christians, 21 were Brahmans, and the remaining two

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were non-Brahman caste Hindus. The Doveton College sent up nine students f the First examination in Arts held in December last, and passed six, again seven out of ten in the previous year. St. Mary's College and the St. Thom College sent up five and ten students, respectively, passing three and six, again one out of six and one out of three in 1898–99.

Secondary education.

145. At the Matriculation examination of December last, 28 out of 1 male candidates were successful against 28 out of 97 in th previous year. For the Upper Secondary examination, onl one candidate appeared, and he failed to pass. For the Lower Secondary examin ation, 288 male candidates appeared, and 66 passed for certificates, against 67 out o 301 in the previous year. Of the 71 secondary schools, 31 were for boys, and 4 for girls; 10 of the boys' schools were of the upper secondary grade against 1 in the previous year, the Breeks Memorial school having been reduced to the lowe secondary grade. The number of European boys in the upper secondary stage fell from 309 to 291; and that in the lower secondary stage from 984 to 965.

Primary education.

146. For the Primary examination 96 male candidates appeared and 60 passed for certificates against 106 out of 188 in 1898–99. The number of primary schools rose from 14 to 16. Eight of the schools were for boys and the remaining eight for girls. On the whole, 2,562 European boys were reading in the primary classes of schools of all grades on the 31st March last.

Female education.

147. The results obtained by European female candidates at the different public examinations held during the year are shown below:—

	Examined	Passed.
B.A. degree examination, English Language division ...	1	1
Do. do. Second Language division ...	2	2
Do. do. Science division	3	1
First examination in Arts	13	4
Upper Secondary examination	1	...
Matriculation examination	95	17
Lower Secondary examination	258	135
Primary examination	118	96

One female candidate appeared for the Upper Secondary examination, bringing up arithmetic only under mathematics under article 7 of the notification, but she failed. There were two colleges for European nuns, the Presentation Convent College, Black Town, and the Presentation Convent College, Vepery, newly affiliated, but the latter institution had no students in the college department on the 31st March 1900. There were, besides, 40 secondary, eight primary, and six special schools for European girls with 3,461, 344 and 489 pupils, respectively, against 40, eight and five such schools with 3,170, 362 and 459 pupils in the previous year. The total number of European girls in all classes and grades of institutions was 3,910 or 83 more than in 1898–99.

Special education.

148. Of the nine schools for special education, three were industrial schools for boys and the remaining six were girls' schools, of which four were schools of music, and the other two consisted each of a single class, one for drawing and the other for singing. The number of European male students receiving special education rose from 218 to 277, and that of female students from 491 to 521. The strength of the Madras Industrial school rose from 23 to 32, while that of the Adyar Orphanage fell from 62 to 59.

149. The Madras Railway Company maintained nine schools during the year against eight in the previous year, a school having been opened at Katpadi, and the total strength of the schools rose from 383 to 408. The strength of each school is shown in the margin. A sum of Rs. 3,098 was paid from provincial funds for these schools against Rs. 2,683 in 1898–99. The company maintains a good library at Perambúr, the books being circulated among the schools at

Railway Schools.

	1898–99.	1899–00.
Perambúr	129	124
Raichur	16	19
Gooty	38	46
Guntakal	25	28
Pódanúr	54	47
Súramangalam	27	26
Jalarpet	70	71
Arkonam	24	27
Katpadi	...	20
Total ...	383	408

gular intervals. The South Indian Railway maintained a school at Madura, ich had 51 pupils on the 31st March 1900 against 64 on the same date in 1899 d drew a fixed grant of Rs. 200 from provincial funds.

olarships for Europeans.

150. No Government scholarships are specially reserved for Europeans. The general scholarships and district scholarships awarded on the results of the several public examinations are open to this ass of the community equally with others. Three scholarships were awarded to uropean female candidates on the results of the Matriculation examination. he total expenditure on scholarships in European schools amounted to Rs. 3,672 owards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 1,218.

Expenditure in European chools.

151. The expenditure in schools and colleges intended for Europeans for the past five years is shown below :—

Year.	From provincial funds.	From Local funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1895-96 ...	1,31,167	... ..	1,680	88,063	3,24,951	5,45,861
1896-97 ...	1,34,547	...	941	97,986	3,12,007	5,45,481
1897-98 ...	1,53,141	.. ...	1,922	1,03,475	3,89,482	6,48,020
1898-99 ...	1,44,839	.....	1,007	1,03,424	4,03,532	6,52,802
1899-00 ...	1,46,021	. ...	1,072	1,11,048	3,63,411	6,21,552

The expenditure fell by Rs. 31,250 which was due to the income from private sources having fallen considerably. Public funds met 23 per cent., fees 18, and private funds 59 per cent. of the total expenditure.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans.

152. Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Muhammadans are compared below for the past two years :—

	1898-99.		1899-00.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Public secondary schools	13	1,341	11	1,470
Public primary schools	1,080	46,150	1,074	44,530
Public special schools	5	219	6	202
Private schools	1,024	30,626	1,000	31,043
Total ...	2,122	78,336	2,091	77,245

The number of public institutions fell from 1,098 to 1,091 and their strength from 47,710 to 46,202, the decrease being chiefly under primary schools. These variations will be explained later on under the several classes of schools. Private schools also declined in number by 24, but their strength rose from 30,626 to 31,043. The total number of Muhammadan pupils in all public and private institutions rose from 101,894 to 105,851, and the percentage of pupils to the population of school age from 30·2 to 31·4.

Muhammadan scholars in the different stages of instruction.

153. Muhammadan male and female scholars in the different stages of instruction for the past two years are shown below :—

	1898-99.		1899-00.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges	73	...	67	...
Professional colleges	10	...	3	...
Upper secondary stage	399	...	467	...
Lower secondary stage	1,670	28	1,726	9
Primary stage	56,353	10,056	58,088	10,436
Training schools	73	19	83	22
Other special schools	328	40	271	38
Total ...	58,906	10,143	60,705	10,505

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

The number of male students in Arts colleges fell from 73 to 67, while t number of male and female pupils in the secondary and primary stages increa considerably, except in the case of girls in the lower secondary stage, in which t decrease from 28 to nine is somewhat discouraging.

Distribution of Muhammadan pupils by districts.

154. In the following table the proportion of Muhammadan boys and gi in all institutions to the respective male and female populati of school age is shown for each district, the districts bei arranged in the order of proportion of male pupils:—

Districts.	Muhammadan population of school age.		Muhammadan scholars on the 31st March 1900.		Percentage of scholars on the 31st March 1900 to population of school age.			Muhammadan scholars on the 31st March 1899.		Percentage of scholars on the 31st March 1899 to population of school age.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Gódávari ...	2,993	3,163	3,015	971	100·7	30·7	64·7	2,617	962	87·4	30·4	58·1
Tanjore	7,753	10,227	7,107	1,154	91·7	11·3	45·9	6,611	904	85·3	8·8	41·8
Salem	4,548	4,678	3,895	847	85·6	18·1	51·4	3,801	743	83·6	15·9	49·3
Tinnevelly ...	6,480	7,912	5,297	492	81·7	6·2	40·2	5,459	680	84·2	8·6	42·7
North Arcot ...	7,160	7,276	5,808	1,781	81·1	24·5	52·6	5,233	1,636	73·1	22·5	47·6
Coimbatore ...	3,729	3,463	2,446	215	78·2	6·2	40·4	2,566	156	82·0	4·5	41·3
Vizagapatam ...	1,680	1,703	1,297	285	77·2	16·7	46·8	1,284	272	76·4	16·0	46·0
Trichinopoly ...	2,800	2,941	2,078	124	74·2	4·2	38·4	1,991	196	71·1	6·7	38·1
Madras	3,959	4,018	2,867	494	72·4	12·3	42·1	2,880	563	71·5	14·0	42·5
Ganjám	428	400	295	87	68·9	21·7	46·1	308	92	72·0	23·2	48·3
Madurá	10,750	13,271	7,176	610	66·7	4·6	32·4	7,196	524	66·9	3·9	32·1
Chingleput ...	1,999	1,937	1,317	125	65·8	6·5	36·6	1,269	150	63·5	7·7	36·1
Nilgiris	454	236	277	66	61·0	27·9	49·7	294	84	64·8	35·6	54·8
Kistna	8,238	8,047	4,363	1,242	53·0	15·4	34·4	3,826	1,025	46·4	12·7	29·8
South Arcot ...	4,391	4,408	2,080	343	47·4	7·8	27·5	1,927	246	43·9	5·6	24·7
Bellary	6,698	6,167	3,113	255	46·5	4·1	26·2	3,125	259	46·7	4·2	26·3
Anantapur ...	3,963	3,737	1,678	161	42·3	4·3	23·9	1,723	131	43·5	3·5	24·1
Malabar	58,093	57,385	23,037	7,083	39·7	12·3	26·1	22,957	6,725	39·5	11·7	25·7
Kurnool	7,441	7,172	2,945	386	39·6	5·4	22·8	2,509	282	33·7	3·9	19·1
Cuddapah ...	9,276	8,659	3,323	458	35·8	5·3	21·1	3,002	426	32·4	4·9	19·1
South Canara ...	8,440	8,357	2,895	486	34·3	5·8	20·1	3,089	469	36·6	5·6	21·2
Nellore	5,994	5,734	1,688	189	28·2	3·3	16·0	1,572	180	26·2	3·1	14·1
Total ...	166,667	170,891	87,997	17,854	52·8	10·4	31·4	85,189	16,705	51·1	9·8	30·2

The percentage of male scholars rose from 51·1 to 52·8 and that of female scholars from 9·8 to 10·4. Seven districts retained their position, seven made more or less advance, and the remaining eight retrograded. In eight districts, the percentage of male pupils was below 50 and in 12 the percentage of female pupils was below 10.

Collegiate education.

155. The results of the B.A. degree and the F.A. examinations for the past two years are compared below:—

		1898-99.		1899-00.	
		Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
B.A.	English Language division	8	3	10	3
	Second Language division	6	6	6	6
	Science division	10	6	9	2
First Examination in Arts		39	14	55	17

There was no improvement in the results of any of the examinations; but all the six candidates that appeared for the Second Language division of the B.A. degree examination passed as in the previous year. Of the 67 Muhammadan students in Arts colleges, 19 were attending the Presidency College, 17 the Madras Christian College, seven the Wesleyan Mission College, Rayapet, and four the Native College, Madura, and the remaining 20 were in ten other colleges.

Secondary education.

156. For the Matriculation and Lower Secondary examinations, 158 and 381 Muhammadan male candidates appeared, and of these 22 and 74, respectively, passed, against 29 and 56 out of 124 and 369 in the previous year. Five candidates appeared for the Upper Secondary examination, and all of them failed. There were 11 secondary schools for Muhammadans against 13 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the reduction of the Fort Muhammadan school, Vizagapatam, to the primary grade, and to the non-receipt of returns

m the C.E.Z.M. school, Ootacamund. Of these schools, nine were for boys and for girls, only two of the former being of the upper secondary grade, viz., the vernment Madrasa-i-Azam and the Harris High school. The strength of these hools fell from 433 to 431. The former sent up seven candidates for the Matriation examination, but passed only one of them and that in the second class. e Harris High school sent up 10 candidates and passed five, all in the second ss. This result is a decided improvement on that obtained in the previous year. he total number of lower secondary schools for Muhammadan boys remained the me, viz., seven, but their strength rose from 635 to 782. Upper secondary and wer secondary boys in all classes and grades of institutions numbered 467 and ,726, respectively, against 399 and 1,670 on the 31st March 1899.

Primary education.

157. The number of Muhammadan male candidates at the last Primary examination was 1,605, of whom 720 passed for certificates, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 2,157 and 357. The decrease in the number of candidates was probably due to the restriction imposed by the revised notification regarding pupil candidates. Public primary schools for Muhammadan boys fell from 963 to 957, and their strength from 42,028 to 40,254.

Female education.

158. One Muhammadan female candidate appeared for the Lower Secondary examination, but she failed to pass. For the Primary examination 46 girls appeared and 19 passed for certificates against 37 out of 78 in the previous year. Excluding schools for special education and including indigenous schools, there were 154 schools for the education of Muhammadan girls, attended by 5,612 pupils against 163 with 5,550 pupils in the previous year. The total number of Muhammadan girls under instruction in all classes and grades of schools increased from 16,705 to 17,854. Only nine girls against 28 in the previous year had reached the lower secondary stage.

Special education.

159. There were six special schools for Muhammadans, and they were attended by 202 pupils on the 31st March last against five with 219 pupils on the corresponding date in the previous year. The College of Agriculture and the Law and Medical colleges had each one Muhammadan student, while 34 Muhammadan pupils were attending the School of Arts, and an equal number the Madras School of Medicine. Of the 83 Muhammadan male students under training, 24 belonged to the Muhammadan Branch Training school, Madras, and 17 to the Mappilla Training school, Malappuram; while of the 22 female students under training, 16 belonged to the Hobart Training school, Madras, five to the Training school, Gunairbeed, and one to the Moyan Training school, Calicut. The two industrial schools for Muhammadans, viz., the Anjuman at Madras, and the Industrial school for women at Guntúr, had 100 and 40 Muhammadan pupils respectively on the rolls. The former institution continued to decline in strength.

160. The number and strength of schools specially intended for Mappillas during the past two years are shown in the margin. Public schools for Mappilla boys fell from 334 to 318, and their strength from 17,496 to 17,312, while private schools rose from 277 to 291, and their strength from 9,697 to 11,107. Of the public schools, one, viz., the Mappilla Training school, Malappuram, with 17 students, was under Government, 109 with 6,935 pupils were managed by local boards and municipalities, and 152 with 7,785 pupils were aided from public funds, the remaining 56 with 2,575 pupils being unaided. There were, besides, 17 schools for Mappilla girls, of which eight with 432 pupils were managed by Government, five with 209 pupils were aided from public funds and four with 153 pupils were unaided. In public primary schools for Mappilla boys, 519 teachers were employed, and of these 87 held trained teachers' certificates, four untrained teachers'

Education of Mappillas.

Year.		Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.	
		Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
1898-99	Public.	334	17,496	13	591
	Private.	277	9,697	...	...
1899-00	Public.	318	17,312	17	794
	Private.	291	11,107	...	...

EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

certificates, 111 general education certificates only and 91 held approved ser certificates, with or without general education certificates, while 226 were entir unqualified. The total expenditure from public funds on boys' schools Mappillas during the year amounted to Rs. 29,095, towards which provinc funds contributed Rs. 9,800, local funds Rs. 14,060, and municipal funds Rs. 5,2

Education in the Laccadive Islands.

161. The Laccadive first standard reader in Malayalam and Arabic characte which could not be brought out during the year, has be published since its close, and 200 copies of it have be sent to the Collector of Malabar, and 75 to the Collector South Canara for distribution among teachers and pupils in the islands attache to these districts.

Scholarships for Muhammadans.

162. As in the previous year, six, seven, and ten scholarships were allotted fo Muhammadan male pupils other than Mappillas, and two, fiv and ten scholarships for Mappillas for award on the result of the Matriculation, Lower Secondary and Primary exami nations, respectively, but as many as seven, nine, and 24 Muhammadan boys were awarded scholarships. Besides these, four scholarships were given to Muhammadans to enable them to prosecute their studies for the B.A. degree examination. Five Mappilla boys received scholarships on the results of the Primary examination and one on those of the Lower Secondary examination. 128 scholarships were awarded to Mappilla pupils on the results of the second and third standard examinations under G.O., No. 863, Educational, dated 20th June 1898. In addition to the above scholarships, special scholarships were given under G.O., No. 316, Educational, dated 23rd May 1896, to 44 children of the Carnatic stipendiaries, who were too poor to pay for the education of their children, the value of the scholarship assigned to each pupil being the standard fee laid down in the Fee Notification for the standard or form in which the pupil was reading. The rules of the Law College and the Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture provide for payment of special scholarships to Muhammadans. Mappilla students, who attend the Malayalam Commercial class in the School of Commerce, Calicut, are also aided with scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 2 during their course of studies.

Expenditure in Muhammadan and Mappilla schools.

163. The entire expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools during the year amounted to Rs. 2,35,595, of which Rs. 52,657 was borne from provincial funds, Rs. 56,887 from local funds, Rs. 26,916 from municipal funds, Rs. 39,924 from fees, and the balance of Rs. 59,211 from subscriptions, endowments and miscellaneous sources. Of the entire expenditure 58 per cent. was met from public funds, 17 per cent. from fees, and 25 per cent. from other sources; the corresponding figures for the previous year being 61, 17 and 22 per cent.

Recommendations of the Education Commission on the education of Muhammadans.

164. The special attention of this department has, for many years, been directed towards the development of Muhammadan education, and the special encouragement given has been regarded as a legitimate charge on public funds. Municipal councils and local fund boards are advised by this department to open schools for Muhammadans wherever they are required. Exceptional assistance has been rendered to this community in other forms also. Muhammadans have long been enjoying the privilege of paying half fees in all public schools and colleges, and Muhammadan students who undergo training for the profession of teaching are given an increased rate of stipends from provincial funds. Under the Grant-in-Aid Code, all schools for Muhammadans, including Mappillas, are treated as poor schools, irrespective of the proportion of poor pupils. Favourable rates of salary grants are allowed to teachers employed in schools intended for Muhammadans, and results grants are given to Muhammadan boys at 25 per cent. higher than the standard rates and to Mappilla boys in the Ernad and Walavanad taluks in Malabar at 75 per cent. higher. Again, indigenous Muhammadan schools are encouraged to add secular subjects to their course of instruction. No necessity has been felt in this Presidency for prescribing special standards for Muhammadan primary schools, but these schools have their own special curriculum in Hindustani, and the principal medium

instruction in primary and middle schools for Muhammadans is their own vernacular, except in localities where they desire that some other language be adopted. The official vernacular, in places where it is not Hindustani, is taught as an optional subject in primary and middle schools, and it is used as the medium of instruction in arithmetic and accounts. A special commercial class has been opened in the School of Commerce, Calicut, for the benefit of Mappillas who wish to get employment in native firms, and instruction is given to them in Malayalam—the official vernacular of the district. As regards the employment of Hindustani and Persian Munshis I may observe that wherever the number of Muhammadan boys attending middle and high schools has been sufficiently large, Munshis have been entertained as far as funds have permitted. How far higher English education has been encouraged in the community is sufficiently indicated in paragraph 162 above on the subject of scholarships. It will be seen that Muhammadans and Mappillas receive scholarships on the results of all the public examinations. No free scholarships are given, as the system of granting such scholarships has been abandoned in all schools under public management. Normal schools or classes exist for the training of Muhammadan teachers. There are two such schools for masters, viz., the Mappilla Training school, Malappuram, and the Muhammadan Branch Training school, Madras; and two for Mistresses, viz., the Hobart Training school, Madras, and the Training school for Mistresses, Gunnairbeed, Vizagapatam District. Muhammadan teachers are generally employed in Muhammadan schools to give instruction in Hindustani, and the inspection of primary schools for Muhammadans is conducted by three Muhammadan and two Mappilla Sub-Assistants. Associations for the promotion of Muhammadan education are recognized and are often consulted. Finally, in the dispensing of official patronage, the claims of Muhammadans are kept in view, and if the proportion of the members of the community entertained in this department compares unfavourably with that of other communities it is due to the fact that very few Muhammadans who offer themselves for employment satisfy the conditions of admission into the public service.

X.—EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

Institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas.

165. The following summary shows the number and strength of institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Panchamas at the close of the past two years :—

	1898-99.		1899-00.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Public secondary schools	11	1,165	13	1,381
Public primary schools	2,572	58,027	2,635	60,312
Public special schools	1	26	*2	30
Private schools	35	532	37	492
Total ...	2,619	59,750	2,687	62,215

There was a further increase in the number and strength of these institutions the former having risen from 2,619 to 2,687 and the latter from 59,750 to 62,215. The increase was chiefly under public primary schools. Of the public schools, 10 with 333 pupils against 357 pupils were managed by Government, 302 with 10,102 pupils against 323 with 10,268 pupils were under local boards, 1,548 with 36,508 pupils against 1,496 with 34,909 pupils were managed by private bodies or individuals and aided from public funds, and 790 with 14,785 pupils against 755 with 13,684 pupils were unaided. Missionaries continued to be the chief workers in this field.

* (1) Panchama Branch Training school, Madras.
(2) Industrial school for Panchamas, Beripet, Nellore.

EDUCATION OF PANCHAMAS.

Panchama scholars in the different stages of instruction.

166. The subjoined statement gives the number Panchama pupils in the different stages of instruction public institutions at the close of the past two years :—

	1898-99.		1899-00.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Arts colleges	1	...	...	...
Upper secondary stage	21	...	19	...
Lower secondary stage	226	26	203	47
Primary stage	39,436	6,233	42,915	7,304
Training schools	71	2	69	2
Other special schools	91	...	28	...
Total ...	39,846	6,261	43,234	7,353

It is to be regretted that the number of Panchama male pupils in the secondary stages fell, but it is encouraging to observe that the number of female pupils in the lower secondary stage rose from 26 to 47. There was a large increase of both boys and girls in the primary stage. At the last Primary examination 473 Panchama boys and 87 Panchama girls appeared, and of these 178 and 43 passed for certificates against 214 and 25 out of 674 and 60, respectively, in the previous year. This heavy fall is due to the revised notification already referred to in paragraph 84 *supra*. Two Panchama boys appeared for the Lower Secondary examination and one of them passed for the complete certificate.

Distribution of Panchama scholars by districts.

167. In the following table districts are arranged according to the proportion of Panchama male scholars in all schools to Panchama male population of school age :—

Districts.	Panchama population of school age.		Panchama scholars.		Percentage of scholars to population of school age.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Madras	4,504	4,643	2,754	881	61·1	18·9
Nilgiris	1,187	853	383	57	32·3	6·7
Tinnevelly	25,329	27,266	4,953	496	19·3	1·8
Kurnool	8,692	8,404	1,596	549	18·4	6·5
Ganjám	10,257	10,872	1,876	58	18·3	·5
Kistna	25,686	24,929	4,433	1,275	17·3	5·1
Chingleput	23,279	22,741	3,921	653	16·8	2·9
Madura	30,531	33,455	3,779	249	12·3	·7
Trichinopoly	19,772	21,534	1,910	105	9·7	·5
Gódávari	36,480	37,487	3,307	925	9·1	2·5
Coimbatore	21,748	22,580	1,934	220	8·9	1·0
Nellore	20,672	19,963	1,806	398	8·7	1·9
Bellary	6,634	6,636	571	64	8·6	1·0
Tanjore	35,112	38,111	2,963	366	8·4	·9
North Arcot	29,646	29,450	2,282	348	7·7	1·2
Cuddapah	13,165	12,656	848	238	6·4	1·9
South Arcot	40,093	40,587	2,586	193	6·4	·5
Salem	21,674	22,727	1,018	70	4·7	·3
Malabar	19,152	20,476	766	160	3·9	·8
Vizagapatam	22,516	22,729	751	44	3·3	·2
Anantapur	7,325	7,144	167	12	2·3	·2
South Canara	8,199	9,745	110	22	1·3	·2
Total ...	431,653	444,988	44,714	7,383	10·3	1·7

Male scholars rose from 41,632 to 44,714 or by 7 per cent. and female scholars from 6,366 to 7,383 or by 16 per cent., the corresponding rates of increase for the previous year being 11 and 18 per cent. The percentages of total male and female pupils to the respective population of school age were 10·3 and 1·7 against 9·6 and 1·4 in 1898–99. Eleven districts retained their position in the list, six districts gained and five lost from one to four places. As in the previous year South Canara was at the bottom of the list.

Expenditure on Panchama schools.

168. The expenditure on Panchama schools borne on the departmental returns was Rs. 2,50,894 towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 15,706, local funds Rs. 51,148, municipal funds Rs. 16,905, fees Rs. 14,890, and subscriptions, endowments and other receipts Rs. 1,52,245. Public funds met 33 per cent. of the entire cost against 38 per cent. in 1898–99.

169. Two recommendations were made by the Education Commission on the education of low castes, now called Panchamas. It was recommended (1) that in all schools or colleges maintained from public funds, except such as are reserved for special races, no boy be refused admission on the ground of caste; and (2) that liberal encouragement be given to establish schools or classes for low-caste children where those maintained from public funds do not sufficiently provide for their education. Both these recommendations have been followed in this Presidency. No caste distinctions are observed in any public school; and cases in which the admission of low-caste pupils has been followed by the withdrawal of those of higher caste have been very rare. All possible encouragement, again, is given to the extension of Panchama education by the establishment of schools by private agencies. As stated in paragraph 165 of this report missionary bodies are the most active in this direction, and are assisted in their efforts by the special relaxations in the Fee Regulations, and the specially enchanced rates of grant in the Grant-in-Aid Code provided for backward and indigent classes. It may be added that provision has also been made in this Presidency for the training of Panchama teachers by the establishment of the Government Panchama Training School, Madras, and by the rule under which enhanced rates of stipend are given for Panchama students under training.

Recommendations of the Education Commission regarding low-caste children.

XI.—EDUCATION OF THE ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

170. The year under report witnessed considerable progress in education among the aboriginal and hill tribes. The following summary gives the particulars of the primary and secondary schools maintained by Government in the Agency tracts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari, where the majority of the above tribes are found:—

Education of the aboriginal and hill tribes.

Classes of schools.	Ganjám.				Vizagapatam.				Gódávari.			
	1898-99.		1899-00.		1898-99.		1899-00.		1898-99.		1899-00.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Government	55	1,867	62	2,538	51	1,601	51	1,756	51	1,405	51	1,501
Aided	53	1,039	59	1,208	65	1,188	67	1,179	6	203	9	395
Unaided	16	314	25	502	32	558	25	421	4	57	4	79
Indigenous	...	...	...	...	30	279	35	332	...	...	3	21
Total ...	124	3,220	146	4,248	178	3,626	178	3,688	61	1,665	67	1,996

The number of schools in the Ganjám Agency rose from 124 to 146 and their strength from 3,220 to 4,248. Government schools advanced both in number and in strength owing to the opening of seven new schools. There was an increase in the number and strength of aided and unaided schools. Only one of the schools was of the secondary grade. Of the pupils, 1,787 belonged to the aboriginal tribes against 996 in the previous year.

In the Vizagapatam Agency, the number of schools remained the same, viz., 178, and their strength rose slightly from 3,626 to 3,688. Government schools also numbered the same as in the previous year, viz., 51, but their strength rose from 1,601 to 1,756. Two were of the lower secondary grade, the rest being of the primary grade. Aided schools increased by two, but their strength fell slightly. Unaided schools fell both in number and in strength. Returns have been furnished for 35 indigenous schools with 332 pupils against 30 with 279 pupils in the previous

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

year. The total number of aborigines in all classes of schools in the Agency r from 721 to 826.

The total number of schools in the Gódávari Agency rose from 61 to 67 and th strength from 1,665 to 1,996. There were 51 Government schools as in the previ year with 1,501 pupils against 1,405 pupils in 1898-99. Four of the schools w of the lower secondary grade. There were nine aided schools with 395 pup against six with 203 pupils. Of the pupils, 247 belonged to the aboriginal clas against 213 in 1898-99.

On the whole, education in the three Agencies made fair progress during t year. The total number of schools rose from 363 to 391, and their strength fro 8,511 to 9,932. The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribe under instruction in all classes of schools rose from 2,688 to 3,466.

The two schools maintained by the taluk board, Bezwada, for the Lambadie in the Kistna district, were closed during the year for want of attendance, th parents of the pupils having left the locality on account of scarcity. A new schoo was opened during the year at Sholayapalem in the Vinukonda taluk, and there were 25 pupils on its rolls on the 31st March 1900.

The taluk board, Nandikótkur, in the Kurnool district maintained two schools as in the previous year at Birlute and Indresagudem for the benefit of the aborigines called Chenchus, and the taluk board, Markapúr, opened a new school for the same class of pupils at Kalacherlagudem. These schools were attended by 84 pupils against 43 in 1898-99. Thirty-five pupils were presented for the grant examination and 26 passed.

There were no schools specially intended for the two aboriginal tribes of the Nellore district, viz., the Yenadis and Yerukulas, but 155 pupils of these classes were under instruction in Hindu schools on the 31st March last. For the Badagas in the Nilgiri district, there were 40 schools with 1,148 pupils, 13 of these schools being under the management of the district board. The Badagas are returned as non-Brahman caste Hindus, for though they live on the hills they do not belong to the aboriginal classes. For Kotas there was only one school at Kallimalai, the one at Kotagiri having been closed during the year. There were only 13 pupils of this class under instruction. For Todas there were two schools, both aided, and they had 37 pupils on the 31st March last.

In the Salem district there was only one school for the hill tribes called Malayalis, and it was attended by 10 pupils only.

In the Coimbatore district, a board school was opened during the year for the benefit of Malasars at Mullamma Durgam in Satyamangalam. There were 20 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1900.

The marginal statement shows the total number of boys and girls belonging to aboriginal tribes who were under instruction in all classes and grades of institutions in the Presidency at the close of each of the past five years. The total expenditure on schools for aboriginal and hill tribes during 1899-1900 was Rs. 39,491, towards which provincial funds contributed Rs. 34,559, fees Rs. 2,398, and subscriptions and other sources, including contribution from Jeypore and Singapur, Rs. 2,534.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.
1895-96	2,619	62
1896-97	3,299	74
1897-98	3,760	92
1898-99	3,044	92
1899-00	3 944	79

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

171. The Education Commission made six recommendations on the education of aboriginal tribes, the first four of which run thus:—

(1) That children of aboriginal tribes be exempted, wherever necessary, from payment of fees over and above any general exemptions otherwise provided for;

(2) That, if necessary, extra allowances be given under the results system for boys of aboriginal tribes taught in ordinary schools;

(3) That when children of aboriginal tribes are found sufficiently instructed to become schoolmasters among their own people, attempts be made to establish them in schools within the borders of the tribes;

(4) That if any bodies be willing to undertake the work of education among aboriginal tribes, they be liberally assisted on the basis of abstention from any interference with any religious teaching.

The following extract from paragraph 182 of the last quinquennial report on Public Instruction shows how far the above recommendations have been carried out:—

"Continued attention is being paid to the education of children belonging to the aboriginal and hill tribes. The vast majority of these tribes are in the agency tracts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari, and as neither the Local Boards Act nor the District Municipalities Act has been extended to these tracts, the entire charge for the education of both boys and girls in the agencies devolves on provincial funds. Accordingly the Grant-in-Aid Code provides for the payment of salary and other grants to all schools in the Ganjám, Vizagapatam, and Gódávari agencies from provincial funds. Further, Government maintains in each of the agencies a large number of primary and a few lower secondary schools. . . . . Results grants are given to schools under private management at 100 per cent. higher than the standard rates, and pupils belonging to the aboriginal and hill tribes who attend the schools under Government management are supplied with books and slates. A number of special scholarships have been instituted for the benefit of promising pupils belonging to the Savara community. The Madras Educational Rules further provide for the payment of an additional allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 to students in primary training schools in the agency tracts and to teachers in the agency tracts sent for training elsewhere.

"The aboriginal and hill tracts in other parts of the Presidency receive similar encouragement. All the tribes whose education the department has undertaken to encourage are included in the list of backward and indigent classes enumerated in the Grant-in-Aid Code, and are admitted to all the privileges which the code allows to poor schools. Local boards are advised by the Department to open schools for these classes wherever necessary, and results grants are paid to them at 50 per cent. higher than the standard rates."

The remaining two recommendations require that the medium of instruction in schools for aboriginal tribes who have no written language should be the vernacular of the neighbouring population with whom they most often come in contact, and that in cases where the education of the tribes is carried on in their own vernacular, the vernacular of the neighbouring district be an additional subject of instruction where this is found advisable. Both these recommendations have been kept in view in promoting the education of the hill tribes in the agency tracts.

XII.—EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND OF DEAF-MUTES.

172. As in the previous year there were three schools for blind children under the management of Miss Askwith of the Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah. The number of boys and girls on the rolls on the 31st March last was as shown in the margin. The two schools at Palamcottah received aid during the year on the fixed grant system, while the school at Pannaivilai was aided on the results system as in the previous year. No pupils were presented for the Primary examination. All the pupils of the Pannaivilai school were presented for the grant examination and all passed, most of them having passed for merit.

Schools for the blind.

School.	Strength on the 31st March 1899.	1900.
Palamcottah boys'	18	19
Pannaivilai boys'	12	12
Palamcottah girls'	12	13
Total ...	42	44

The Christian Association for the Instruction of the South Indian blind had six blind children under instruction.

M.R.Ry. L. Govindas' circular inviting applications from blind pupils for admission to the school he proposed to start met with no response.

EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS AND NOBLEMEN.

173. The two schools for deaf-mutes in Palamcottah—one for boys and the o for girls—were transferred from management of Miss Askwith to tha Miss F. Swainson, and their stren on the 31st March last was as show the margin. The following extract fr Miss Swainson's report on the worki of these schools gives some idea of t extent of their usefulness and of t instruction imparted to the children :—

Schools for deaf-mutes.

School.	Strength on the 31st March	
	1899.	1900.
Boys'	16	26
Girls'	23	28
Total ...	39	54

"These children have come from different parts of India—from Lahore, Agra, Del
"Calcutta and lately three famine orphans from Poona—and they include non-Brahman Hindu
"Panchamas, and one Muhammadan child. Many of them are very bright and intelligent, an
"are quite able to make themselves understood and write down what they want. I have
"speech class, but do not find it satisfactory as the Tamil people are so specially good at signing
"There are classes for girls from infant to the fourth standard, and we hope that thre
"will be able to go up for the Primary Examination next year. They are also taught all kind
"of needle-work and cooking.
"In the boys' school there are classes from the infant to the third standard. They are
"also taught tailoring, carpentry and mat-making. One boy can now work well and use the
"sewing machine and is quite able to make his living."

The proposal made by my predecessor, Dr. Duncan, to start a class for the blind and deaf-mutes in connection with the practising section of the Tanjore Training school was negatived in G.O., No. 737, Educational, dated 1st November 1899.

XIII.—EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS AND NOBLEMEN.

Education of native chiefs and noblemen.

174. There is no institution in this Presidency specially intended for the education of native chiefs and noblemen; but a small establishment in Madras, maintained by the Court of Wards and consisting of a European tutor and three native Assistants, provides for the education of the more wealthy chiefs and zamindars under the care of the Court. A few zamindars have private tutors, while a few others attend one or other of the public institutions. The following statement shows the number of zamindars' children who, according to the last report of the Court of Wards, were receiving some sort of education :—

Year.	Number of wards educated.			Number of male wards							Number of female wards			Number of minors at Madras		
					Attending schools and colleges.											
	Male wards.	Female wards.	Total.	Under private tuition.	In primary classes.	In lower secondary department.	In upper secondary department.	In college department.	Total.	Total number of columns 5 to 10.	Under private tuition.	Attending schools.	Total.	Under the Court's European tutor.	Under Native tutors.	Number of pupils who were instructed in Revenue Law and other technical matters.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1897-98 ...	47	2	49	16	13	14	3	1	31	47	2	...	2	6	2	1
1898-99 ...	46	6	52	15	7	18	5	1	31	46	5	1	6	8	...	2

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

175. The Education Commission made two recommendations regarding the education of the native nobility. The first of these is to the effect "that local Governments be invited to consider the question of establishing special colleges or schools for the sons and relatives of native chiefs and noblemen where such institutions do not exist." The late Mr. Grigg proposed in 1888–89 to establish such an institution at Guindy, but the Court of Wards and Government disapproved of the proposal on financial grounds. Nothing has since been done in the matter.

In the second recommendation of the Commission local Governments were ited to consider the advisability of placing the education of the Wards of rt under the joint supervision of the district authorities and the educational pectors. The question has been considered, and it has not been thought neces- y to carry out this suggestion. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

XIV.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Number and strength of indigenous and private institutions.

176. Indigenous and private schools advanced in number from 5,496 to 5,537 and their strength from 112,376 to 117,210, the increase being almost confined to elementary schools, and high-class Sanskrit schools returned as high schools. Malabar returned, s usual, the largest number of elementary indigenous and private schools (561) nd scholars (19,260). Next came in order North Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Madura with 509, 494, 479 and 467 such schools attended by 9,568, 10,117, 2,364 and 11,353 pupils, respectively. The Ceded districts and the Nilgiris eturned the smallest number of this class of schools.

Of the 5,537 indigenous and private schools on the 31st March last, 230 were high-class indigenous schools, in which the Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian language and literature were taught; 4,323 were pial schools in which elementary instruction was given only or mainly in a vernacular language; 980 were Quran schools, in which the Quran was taught by itself or in some cases conjointly with secular subjects, and the remaining four were returned as schools not conforming to departmental standards. As in the previous years, a few of the high-class indigenous schools were aided by Government or were supported from endowments; the Quran schools were generally maintained out of the funds of the mosques to which they were attached. Teachers of pial schools supported themselves from fees received in cash or in kind, from occasional presents from the parents or guardians of their pupils, and from sundry other receipts.

High-class indigenous schools.

177. Eleven of the high-class indigenous schools (nine Sanskrit and two Arabic) were returned as high schools, and 219 (172 Sanskrit and 47 Arabic) as middle schools. The following statement gives the names and the strength of the Sanskrit High schools:—

Names of schools.	Number on the rolls.	
	1898-99.	1899-00.
Mandapeta Sanskrit High School, Gódávari	...	20
Dowlaishweram Sanskrit High School, Gódávari	...	11
Bhashamandira Patasala Sanskrit High School, Bellary	...	27
Chouki Patasala Sanskrit High School, Bellary	...	11
Ellarthi Chennaiya's Sanskrit High School, Bellary	...	11
Sarada Patasala Siruguppa Sanskrit High School, Bellary	..	17
Mangalampadu Sanskrit High School, Nellore	20	...
Sríperumbúdúr Sanskrit High School, Chingleput	66	65
Sannadhi Street Sanskrit High School, Conjeeveram, Chingleput	29	...
Parungathur Sanskrit High School, North Arcot	9	...
Tiruvadi Sanskrit High School, Tanjore	93	95
Kumbakónam Sanskrit High School, Tanjore	...	25
Total ...	217	282

The two Arabic schools were both at Vellore and had 168 pupils on the 31st March last. The Sanskrit middle schools on the 31st March last were distributed over the several districts as shown below:—

Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjám	10	116	South Arcot	10	205
Vizagapatam	15	181	Tanjore	38	562
Gódávari	30	266	Trichinopoly	3	30
Kistna	6	54	Madura	12	152
Kurnool	3	20	Tinnevelly	7	161
Bellary	7	85	Coimbatore	...	...
Anantapur	1	15	Salem	1	6
Cuddapah	3	48	Nilgiris	...	...
Nellore	2	30	Malabar	...	...
Madras	6	133	South Canara	13	144
Chingleput	3	123			
North Arcot	2	48	Total ...	172	2,379

Books. Malabar, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris did not return any schools. Tanj returned the largest number of schools and scholars, and Gódávari and Vizagapat came next. The following districts returned Arabic schools:—

Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.	Districts.	Schools.	Pupils.
Vizagapatam	2	50	Salem	4	631
Kurnool	1	16	Nilgiris	3	224
North Arcot	1	150	Malabar	20	1,162
South Arcot	9	256			
Tanjore	5	101	Total ...	47	2,689
Coimbatore	2	99			

Malabar returned, as usual, the largest number of Arabic schools and pupils.

The following schools received aid in the shape of salary and special gran during 1899–00:—

	Rs.
Sanskrit School, Kollur, Kistna	80
Sanskrit School, Krosur, Kistna	60
Sanskrit Bhasha Mantra School, Bellary	132
Sarada Sanskrit School, Siruguppa, Bellary	160
Sanmarga Samaj Sanskrit School, Bellary	120
Sanskrit School, Hindupur, Anantapur	120
Sanskrit School, Sríperumbudúr, Chingleput...	329
Sanskrit School, Kumbakónam, Tanjore	120
Sanskrit School, Thukili, Tanjore	72
Vidyavathi Sanskrit School, Tipparajapuram, Tanjore	138
Azhvartirunagiri Govindappan Chattram Sanskrit School, Tinnevelly	50

Elementary indigenous and private schools.

178. Elementary indigenous schools rose from 5,267 with 107,159 pupils to 5,303 with 111,651 pupils. Of these, 44 schools with 1,307 pupils were for girls and the rest for boys. Both boys' and girls' schools rose in number and in strength. Particulars of these schools, distributed over the several districts, are furnished in subsidiary tables 4 and 5.

Recommendations of the Education Commission on indigenous education.

179. The following extract from paragraph 121 of the report of the Education Commission on the elementary indigenous schools in this Presidency shows that most of the recommendations of the Commission for improving and aiding indigenous schools throughout India were suggested by the 'signal' success already achieved here in developing such schools. It is, therefore, needless to explain how far the recommendations have been carried out in this Presidency:—

"Without anticipating the account which will be given of the improved indigenous schools "in the next chapter, it may be observed that in 1881–82 there were 1,263 Government or board "primary schools in Madras as against 7,414 aided and 5,809 inspected institutions of the same class. "The duty of aiding indigenous schools is entrusted to these boards, who are thus able to compare "their efficiency with that of their own schools; and it is the rule of the boards not to establish "fresh schools of their own where there are any suitable indigenous schools willing to receive aid "and supervision. It is estimated that about 8,500 indigenous schools have been brought under "the organized system, and the 2,828 schools which still lie outside the circle of State supervision are "expected in due course of time to become qualified for grants-in-aid. Meanwhile, although they "do not receive aid, they are largely affected by the example of their neighbours and by the "influence of the department. In short, the indigenous machinery of elementary education is in "Madras working as a highly important part of the whole educational machinery of the Province, "and the signal success achieved there in developing the indigenous schools has suggested most of "our recommendations for improving and aiding such schools throughout India."

XV.—BOOKS.

Text-Book Committee.

180. There were several changes in the *personnel* of the Text-Book Committee during the year. Mr. Cooper-Oakley died, and Miss Carr, Dr. Jones, Rev. Russell, Rev. Findlay, Rev. Goudie and Dr. Downie resigned. Seven members, whose names are noted in the margin, were appointed during the year in the place of others who had previously left. In accordance with recent orders from the Government of India, steps will be taken to reconstitute the committee. The rules of the Text-Book Committee have, since the close of the year, been revised on the lines laid down by Government in the orders above mentioned. The number of books referred to the Committee during the year was 209, and

Hon'ble Mr. F. J. E. Spring.
Mrs. Brander.
Rev. J. S. Chandler.
„ A. Moffatt.
Mr. C. E. Phipps.
„ W. D. Porterfield.
Miss Smart.

e books were on hand on the 1st April 1899. All these books had been mined before the close of the year. It is very satisfactory that the work of the mittee has been kept so well in hand. Books.

The books are classified below according to subjects:—

English	55	French and German	15
Mathematics	12	Hygiene, Physics and Chemistry	10
History and Geography	37	Drawing, Mensuration and Handwriting	3
Tamil	9	Domestic Economy	1
Telugu	13	Kindergarten and Object Lessons	10
Malayalam	4	Music	2
Canarese	9	Miscellaneous	5
Hindustani, Arabic and Persian	4		
Sanskrit, Marathi and Uriya	2	Total	212
Latin and Greek	21		

Educational Library and Museum.

181. As stated in the last report, a list of books in this office library was forwarded to the Library Sub-Committee for scrutiny. The recommendations of the committee have since been received, and steps are being taken to carry them out.

Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.

182. Owing to the work of collecting manuscripts for the Oriental Manuscripts Library having been temporarily suspended under the orders conveyed in G.O., No. 342, Educational, dated 13th June 1899, there was a fall in the number of manuscripts acquired during he year. Only 160 were collected at a cost of Rs. 270 against 391 in the previous ear—16 by transcription or restoration, 30 by purchase and 114 by gift. There as an increase from 1,464 to 1,549 in the number of visitors to the library. Of hese, 660 were readers, 870 copyists and 19 were visitors, the corresponding igures for the previous year being 615, 836 and 13, respectively. The largest umber of manuscripts consulted was under grammar, medicine coming second, and pic poetry third. Fair progress was made in the preparation of the descriptive atalogue. On the 1st July 1899, 7,800 slips were on hand to be revised, and slips ad to be newly prepared for 1,434 manuscripts. Between the 1st July and the lose of the year, 2,069 slips were revised and 387 new slips prepared. The Curator as been requested to push on with the work as speedily as possible, and I hope hat it will be completed within the period of two years allowed by Government.

Registration of Books.

183. Dewan Bahadur V. Krishnamachariyar continued to hold the office of Registrar of Books. There was a still further increase in the number of publications registered during the year, the number aving risen from 1,129 to 1,190. This is the largest figure on record. Of these, 18 were books and 272 were periodicals against 877 and 252, respectively, in the revious year. Classified under the heads of original works, republications and translations, it will be seen from the margin that the first two heads were more largely represented than in the preceding year, while under translations there was a fall. Of the total number of publications, 312 were in English, 637 in the vernacular, 2 in Indian classical languages and 179 were bi-lingual. A classification of the works according to subject-matter shows that 445 or over a third of the total number dealt with religion, 164 with language, 37 with law, 24 with medicine, 69 with science and 65 with biography, fiction and history; while 118 were poems, 29 dramas, and 239 works of a miscellaneous nature. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 406, 163, 47, 13, 50, 55, 106, 31 and 258. Religious literature, as usual, took the lead, while at the other extreme were works on politics, travels, and voyages; two hundred and seventy of the works were educational in their aim. The number of works of which the copyright was registered was 345, one of them being a Government publication registered free of charge. There were, during the year, a few cases of neglect or evasion of the law relating to the registration of books, and the offenders were prosecuted. The general tone of the registered publications of the year may be considered satisfactory.

	1898-99.	1899-00.
Original works	981	1,053
Republications	69	84
Translations	79	53
	1,129	1,190

GENERAL REMARKS.

Government copyright books.

184. The number of private firms engaged in the publication and sale of Government copyright books, and the number and value of books sold by them during the year are given below :—

Firms.	Number of books published.	Number of copies sold.	Value.
			RS.
Madras School Book and Literature Society	46	19,819	5,423
* Empress of India Press, Madras	...	...	
Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore	19	599	237

* Information not furnished.

XVI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

Scheme of instruction in literary and non-literary subjects.

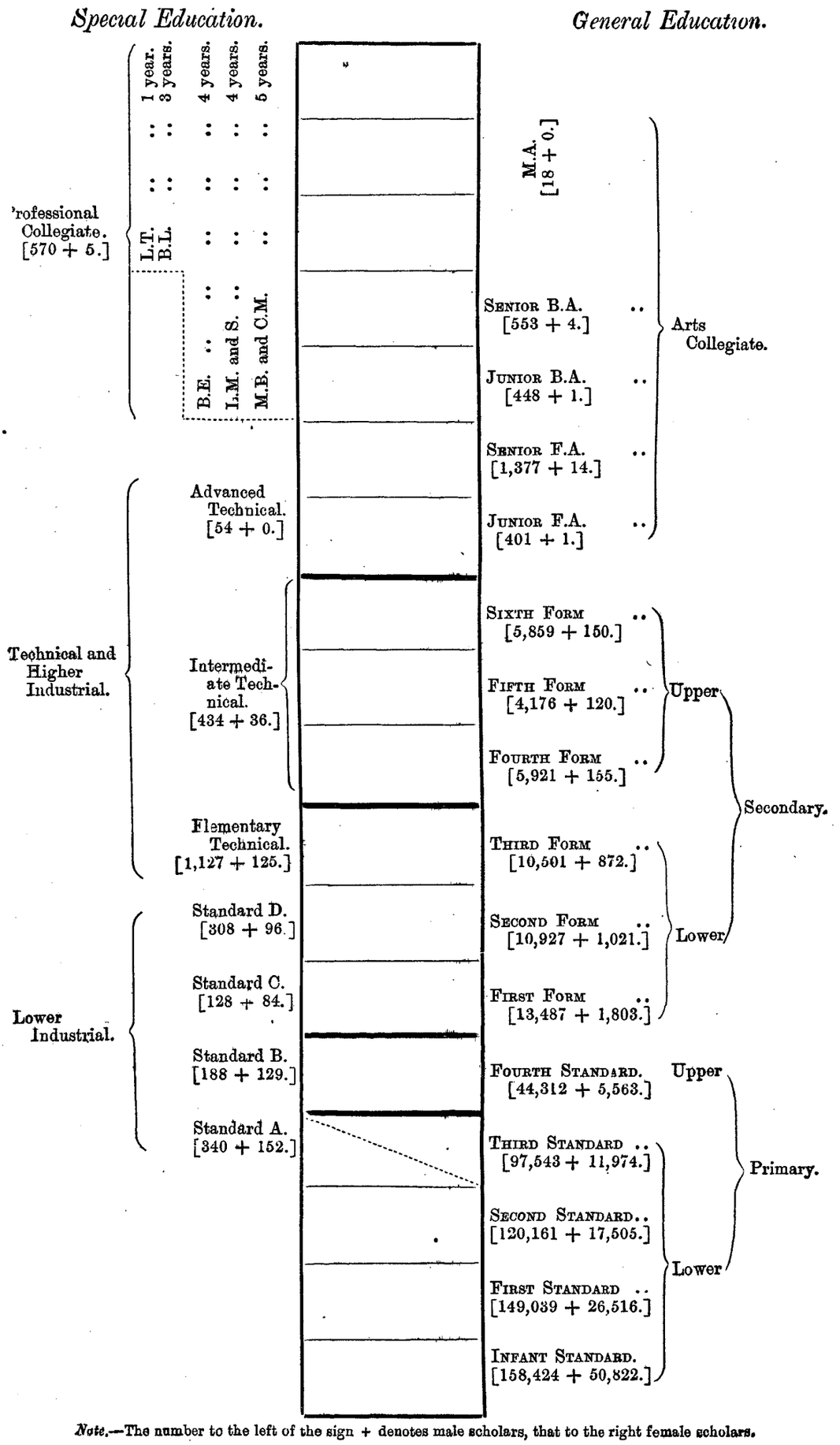
185. Reference has been made to the Educational Conference held in December 1899 and to the changes recommended by it in the curricula of studies in lower secondary and primary schools. These changes have been sanctioned by Government since the close of the year under report. The attention of managers has been specially drawn to the fact that, under the revised curriculum, the only compulsory subjects of instruction in primary and lower secondary classes are reading, writing and arithmetic, and that there is a wide choice of optional subjects adapted to the needs of all classes of the community and all grades of schools, so that pupils who are not likely to continue their studies beyond the primary or the lower secondary stage may be taught such optional subjects as will best fit them for the duties of practical life. The most important of the changes introduced are the abolition of English as an optional subject in standards below the third, and of geometry and algebra in the lower secondary forms, and the introduction of native music and singing for pupils in native schools.

The diagram attached to this paragraph is drawn on the same lines as in the last report, male and female scholars at each stage of instruction on the literary and non-literary sides being exhibited in the form of a ladder, each step, denoted by the cross lines, representing generally a year's course. The junior B.A. and junior F.A. classes on the literary side, and professional colleges, advanced technical classes and lower industrial standards, A, C, and D, on the non-literary side contained fewer students than in the previous year.

186. From the previous chapters it will be seen that the year under report was one of fair progress. At the University examinations, 11,829 candidates were examined against 10,969 in the previous year, but only 3,669 against 4,254 were successful. The increase in the number of candidates who passed the several technical examinations was encouraging. The results of the Primary and Lower Secondary examinations were also satisfactory, though a smaller number of candidates appeared for these examinations—a fact, however, that is not a matter for regret. The distribution by standards and forms of boys and girls in public institutions on the 31st March last is shown in the margin, and it will be observed that, except under girls in the fourth form,

Summary of progress.

Form or standard.	1898–99.		1899–00.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Sixth form	5,287	135	5,859	150
Fifth form	3,914	111	4,176	120
Fourth form	5,103	161	5,921	155
Third form	10,294	860	10,501	872
Second form	10,347	950	10,927	1,021
First form	13,137	1,693	13,487	1,803
Fourth standard	43,243	5,509	44,312	5,563
Third standard	95,024	11,307	97,543	11,974
Second standard	117,363	16,550	120,161	17,505
First standard	145,000	25,840	149,039	26,516
Infant standard	156,608	49,539	158,424	50,822
Total ...	605,320	112,655	620,350	116,501



Note.—The number to the left of the sign + denotes male scholars, that to the right female scholars.

GENERAL REMARKS.

e was an increase under every head in the table. 15·4 per cent. of the boys 8·3 per cent. of girls in public schools had passed beyond the lower primary e against 15 and 8 per cent. in the previous year.

Kindergarten training.

187. A comparison of the figures given in the tabular statements appended to paragraphs 85 and 132 with the corresponding figures of the previous year shows a considerable fall in the number of boys girls who brought up kindergarten as an optional subject for the grant amination of 1899–00. This decrease is due to the introduction of the fixed ant system into as many as 225 girls' schools and 1,598 boys' schools, the girls tending these schools having in consequence to be excluded from the above statements. It does not mean that less attention was paid to kindergarten training uring the year under report than in the previous year. It is likely that the ernacular translations of Mrs. Brander's *Indian Kindergarten* recently introduced ill popularize still further this important branch of training in primary schools. he chief difficulty now felt in the matter is the want of properly qualified eachers.

Manual training.

188. The manual training class attached to the College of Engineering Workshop did not work satisfactorily, the special stipends sanctioned in G.O., No. 57, Educational, dated 4th February 1899, for raduate apprentices not having attracted any candidates.

School hygiene.

189. As proposed in the last report, 39 copies of the *Vivekachintamani* containing articles on sanitation and health were distributed among the subordinate inspecting officers with instructions to circulate iem among primary and other schools within their jurisdiction with a view to pread among the rural population some knowledge of the rudiments of sanitary ience.

Physical education.

190. The following statement gives the number of public institutions in which provision had been made for physical education :—

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Number of institutions in which gymnastics is taught as per Educational Rules.	Number of institutions teaching native gymnastics.	Number of institutions in which gymnastics is not taught.
Arts colleges	40	37	..	3
Professional colleges	6	5	...	1
Secondary schools for boys	528	459	9	60
Secondary schools for girls	218	169	34	15
Primary schools for boys	20,075	3,317	325	16,433
Primary schools for girls	914	158	191	565
Training schools	78	62	..	16

The number of institutions where gymnastics was taught in accordance with the Educational Rules increased, while there was a fall in the number of institutions in which instruction in native gymnastics was given. This shows the increasing popularity of European gymnastics in public schools, though the teaching of it requires more costly apparatus. Owing to the large increase in the number of primary schools there was a slight increase in the number of institutions in which no provision was made for physical education. As stated in the last report, all the first-grade colleges have clubs for games and sports, and most of them are represented at the annual tournaments held in Madras at the beginning of every year. Many of the larger colleges have their annual athletic sports. Attention is also paid to drill especially in primary and training schools.

GENERAL REMARKS.

191. The several changes made during the year in the Educational Rules and the Grant-in-Aid Code are calculated to raise the tone and improve the discipline of colleges and schools receiving state aid or recognition. From the percentages given in the margin of the average daily attendance to the average number on the rolls in Government, board, aided and unaided colleges and secondary and primary schools, it will be observed that Government secondary and primary schools were not so well attended as the other classes of institutions, the reason being that they are mostly intended for hill tribes or for girls who cannot be expected to be as regular in their attendance as other classes of the community.

School discipline.

	Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.
Government ...	90	80	72
Board	89	88	84
Aided	88	85	85
Unaided ...	90	86	85

192. Reference has already been made to the changes in the Madras Educational Rules and the Grant-in-Aid Code, which provide for the dismissal from service of teachers whose character and conduct have been found unsatisfactory, and for the withdrawal, suspension or cancelling of their certificates. Care is also taken to see that the text-books used in colleges and schools do not contain matter that is objectionable from a moral, social, or political point of view.

Moral education.

193. Paragraphs 14 and 16 of the Report on the Administration of Jails during 1899 show that there was an increase from 1·5 to 1·6 in the proportion of juveniles imprisoned to total direct admissions into jails in Madras, and that the proportion of convicts able to read and write or able to read only rose from 11·2 per cent. to 12·1 per cent. These variations are too slight to call for any remarks regarding the connection between education and crime.

Education and crime.

194. The completed portion of the Victoria hostel in the Chepâk Park was opened towards the end of the year under report by His Excellency the Governor. As regards Rajah Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudaliyar's hostel, nothing was done during the year. The site plan had to be revised with reference to certain remarks in G.O., No. 222, Educational, dated 29th May 1900, and the revised plan is now before Government. The design and estimates are under preparation in the office of the Consulting Architect. As regards the Kumbakónam College hostel, it is to be regretted that little or nothing was done during the year beyond the appointment of a general and an executive committee for the management of the hostel. Plans for the Rajahmundry hostel were submitted to Government, but were returned for revision. The Smartha and Vaishnava hostels attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, continued to work with success, and a new hostel was opened during the year for the benefit of Christian students.

Hostels or boarding houses.

There were eight hostels specially intended for Hindus. Most of the institutions shown in general tables 8 (*a*) and (*b*) are boarding houses attached to mission schools and colleges and are intended specially for Europeans, Native Christians and Panchamas. There are no hostels for Muhammadans.

General tables 8 (*a*) and 8 (*b*) give a summary of the hostels or boarding houses for boys and girls, respectively, at the close of 1899–00. The number of hostels or boarding houses for boys rose from 79 to 92, and for girls from 87 to 91. The numbers of boys and girls accommodated in them were 5,728 and 4,205 against 4,981 and 3,989, respectively, in the previous year. The classes of the community to which the boarders belonged are given in the margin. The boarding houses for boys cost Rs. 2,94,917 and those for girls Rs 1,69,593, of which provincial funds met Rs. 39,012 and Rs. 15,294, respectively.

Classes.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1898-99.	1899-00.	1898-99.	1899-00.
Europeans ...	775	674	424	422
Native Christians.	3,625	4,308	3,370	3,548
Muhammadans ...	...	2	1	3
Brahmans ...	313	394	...	...
Non-Brahmans ...	126	108	36	45
Panchamas ...	141	232	153	187
Aborigines ...	...	10	4	...
Others	...	...	1	...
Total ...	4,981	5,728	3,989	4,205

ıool accommodation.

195. The following statement shows approximately how the different classes of public institutions are accommodated:—

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Number of institutions held in buildings of their own.	held in rented buildings.	held in chavadies, temples, &c.	held in managers' or headmasters' own houses.
Arts colleges	40	37	3	...	...
Professional colleges	6	6	...	...	...
Secondary schools for boys ...	528	360	156	8	4
Secondary schools for girls ...	* 214	137	76	1	...
Primary schools for boys ...	20,075	6,342	5,058	5,030	3,645
Primary schools for girls ...	914	351	384	75	104
Training schools	78	47	31	...	...
Other special schools	54	40	14	...	...
Total ...	21,909	7,320	5,722	5,114	3,753

There was a satisfactory increase in the number of primary schools possessing buildings of their own. The number of schools held in rented buildings also increased slightly, but the number of schools which could find no better accommodation than chavadies, or choultries, or which were held in managers' or headmasters' own houses fell from 9,063 to 8,867. This is satisfactory, considering the increase in the total number of schools during the year.

Of the 194 primary schools in the City of Madras, only 24 are returned as having buildings of their own, 161 are held in rented buildings, and nine in chavadies or mantapams or in the managers' or masters' own houses. The Madras Municipality has not as yet been able to erect any model school-houses on the standard plan prepared by the Consulting Architect.

196. The marginal statement shows the number of public institutions provided with libraries and the total number of volumes in those libraries. Compared with the figures of 1898–99 an improvement will be noticed all round except in regard to training schools which show a slight decrease in the number of volumes. Reading rooms exist in most colleges and in not a few secondary schools, and periodicals dealing with literary or scientific subjects are subscribed for with the aid of grants from public funds. The Grant-in-Aid Code also provides for payment of a half grant towards the cost of library books and non-Indian periodicals.

Libraries, museums and exhibitions.

Public institutions.	Total number of institutions.	Number of institutions having libraries.	Number of volumes.
Arts colleges	40	40	76,013
Professional colleges ...	6	6	17,328
Secondary schools for boys.	528	461	154,764
Secondary schools for girls.	218	193	29,674
Primary schools for boys.	20,075	215	8,031
Primary schools for girls.	914	149	9,193
Training schools	78	54	22,465
Other special schools ...	54	26	13,217

Small museums exist in some well-managed schools. One was opened in the Teachers' college towards the close of the year. The Art Loan Collection located in my office is being used to a large extent by the schools in Madras.

Educational associations and reading rooms.

	1898–99.		1899–00.	
	Number.	Members.	Number.	Members.
Teachers' associations.	149	4,652	154	4,307
Reading rooms and literary societies registered.	17	3,378	17	4,824
Reading rooms and literary societies not registered.	209	56,955	231	40,708
Total ...	375	64,985	402	49,839

197. Appendix H gives particulars of educational associations and reading rooms for which returns were received during the year under report. From the summary given in the margin it will be seen that Teachers' associations declined in strength, while the number of reading rooms and literary societies registered under Act XXI of 1860 remained the same with a considerable addition to their strength.

* Excludes four home education classes.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Educational conferences.

198. Reference has already been made to the two conferences held in office—one to revise the curricula of studies in the low secondary and primary schools, and the other to discuss t changes to be made in the Educational Rules and the Grant-in-Aid Code. Und the auspices of the Teachers' Guild, a conference was held in Madras in Decemb last at which I had the honour of delivering the inaugural address.

Schoolmasters as post-masters.

199. The arrangement by which schoolmasters are permitted to hold charg of village post-offices continued to work satisfactorily. Th number of local fund schoolmasters in charge of branch pos offices fell from 416 in 1897–98 to 365 in 1898–99 and to 35 in 1899–1900, while the number of Government schoolmasters who were also post masters fell from 5 to 4 in 1898–99, and again from 4 to 3 in 1899–1900. Of these three, two belonged to Gódávari and one to Vizagapatam. The amount of monthly allowances paid to these schoolmasters ranged from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8–8–0, and small as it is, it is a welcome addition to their scanty income.

Recommendations of the Education Commission.

200. The recommendations of the Education Commission have been dealt with in detail at the end of each chapter; it is sufficient here to state that the policy enunciated by the Government of India on the basis of those recommendations had been carried out in all important points. In the distribution of public funds the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code have been followed as far as possible. The claims of special classes and backward tribes have been duly recognised; and the fundamental principle of the code requiring that aid should be given impartially and without reference to religious instruction has been kept in view. From the following statement showing the number of aided and unaided institutions under mission and non-mission agencies, it will be observed that there was a greater increase in the number of aided mission institutions than in that of aided non-mission institutions, and that the proportion of non-mission unaided to non-mission schools is larger than that of mission unaided to mission schools. This is due to the fact that a large number of non-mission schools are indigenous schools which have not fulfilled the conditions of recognition :—

Classes of institutions.	Aided.				Unaided.			
	Mission.		Non-mission.		Mission.		Non-mission.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Arts colleges	21	1,485	9	410	...	...	3	142
Secondary schools for boys	165	28,288	133	20,965	22	2,740	58	6,784
Secondary schools for girls	144	14,320	15	1,135	7	318	1	150
Primary schools for boys	2,353	78,330	8,879	260,190	898	17,656	5,138	111,127
Primary schools for girls	351	18,751	263	8,431	34	1,172	134	3,100
Training schools for masters	8	191	...	...	1	7	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	15	238	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other special schools ...	24	1,323	10	671	2	16	6	174
Total ...	3,081	142,926	9,309	291,802	964	21,909	5,340	121,477

ervice registers and ntories of valuable stock.

201. The reports and returns received from the various officers of the department show that service registers, verified copies of them and inventories of valuable stock, were properly maintained.

Conclusion.

202. In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to the members of the two educational conferences held at the commencement of my tenure of this office, for the valuable help rendered them in the important work of revising the Educational Rules and the ant-in-Aid Code.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. H. STUART,

Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDICES.

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX A.

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1899–1900.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in: Examining schools.	Number of days spent in: Other work.	Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
BOYS' SCHOOLS.								
NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
Ganjám-Vizagapatam Division.								
Babu Sasibhushana Palit...	Chicacole	310	6,734	121	238	6	259	1,931
Babu B. C. Chatterjea ...	Berhampur	484	8,679	148	193	24	195	1,968
B. Kameswara Rau ...	Russellkonda ...	...	...	...	23	...	1	...
Babu Raghunath Das ...		97	1,261	43	60	...	47	232
K. Sadasiva Rau		329	4,487	81	142	16	188	1,755
Babu Raghunat Das (special).		10	177	4	5	...	...	151
K. Sadasiva Rau	Anakápalle... ...	64	1,202	25	83	6	53	439
B. Kameswara Rau ...		235	4,610	103	144	4	181	2,028
M. Parthasaradhi Aiyangar (special).		36	677	12	1	...	13	359
P. Appalanarasayya Pantulu.	Vizianagram ...	441	7,438	152	200	13	205	2,635
A. Venkanna Pantulu (Special).		110	1,595	32	5	1	37	483
	Total ...	2,116	36,860	721	1,094	70	1,179	11,981
Gódávari-Kistna Division.								
P. N. Ramaswami Sastri.	Cocanada.—No Sub-Assistant for 3 days.	...	...	...	27	...	...	...
A. S. Nageswara Sastri ...		101	3,451	48	65	2	50	374
M. Parthasaradhi Aiyangar.		223	6,157	94	119	7	145	2,108
V. Appayya Sastri ...	Ellore. No Sub-Assistant for 13 days.	289	8,083	125	139	22	197	1,405
V. Narasimharayudu ...		20	685	10	35	2	45	422
P. N. Ramaswami Sastri...		6	250	4	13	2	12	142
S. Swaminatha Aiyar ...	Narsapur. No Sub-Assistant for 2 days.	305	9,710	137	195	3	198	1,701
M. L. Subbarayudu Pantulu.		50	1,305	22	6	...	21	136
M. Venkayya Pantulu ...	Masulipatam. No Sub-Assistant for 30 days.	...	...	...	15	...	2	42
P. N. Ramaswami Sastri.		24	380	15	25	...	19	222
S. Venkata Subba Aiyar.		305	7,052	120	160	...	190	2,454
V. Kameswara Rau ...	Guntúr	370	7,806	170	152	3	190	2,610
M. L. Subbarayudu Pantulu.		6	93	3	34	3	27	463
K. Sankarayya Pantulu ...	Narsarowpeta. No Sub-Assistant for 13 days.	...	...	...	59	...	...	...
P. N. Ramaswami Sastri.		296	5,592	121	99	22	165	1,791
R. Krishnama Chariyar ...		...	...	...	51	...	30	452
S. Gopalasundarayya ...	Markapur	156	2,467	56	59	10	107	1,205
	Total ...	2,151	52,981	925	1,253	76	1,398	15,527
	Total, Northern Circle.	4,267	89,841	1,646	2,347	146	2,577	27,508
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
Ceded Districts Division.								
P. Bhimasena Rau ...	Kurnool	102	3,471	47	194	17	134	2,011
B. Chennakrishna Pantulu.		150	3,337	60	45	2	77	1,236
T. Ramalingam Pillai ...	Markapur. No Sub-Assistant for 17 days.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
S. Gopalasundarayya ...		155	2,449	57	100	10	97	1,088
S. V. Melagiri Rau ...		17	316	15	35	5	34	503
J. Vittal Pant	Bellary	544	11,845	200	154	11	201	3,644
S. V. Melagiri Rau ...	Hospet	170	3,837	93	80	26	110	1,341
K. N. Visveswara Rau ...		181	3,592	66	81	19	103	1,042
G. Lakshminarayana Pantulu.	Penukonda ...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...
K. Duraiswami Aiyar ...		192	4,303	140	170	44	221	2,196
W. Ramaswami Nayudu ...	Anantapur	249	7,128	133	194	38	195	2,527
P. Rangaswami Aiyangar.	Cuddapah	59	1,216	42	104	7	49	354
N. Sadasiva Aiyar ...		59	989	38	22	5	48	413
S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.		109	1,748	48	93	6	102	976
C. Kodandarama Nayudu.	Madanapalle ...	245	6,081	134	200	31	208	3,765
	Total ...	2,232	50,312	1,073	1,483	222	1,579	21,096

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1899-1900—continued.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in: Examining schools.	Number of days spent in: Other work.	Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*								
CENTRAL CIRCLE—*cont.*								
Presidency Division.								
S. Hanumanta Rau Pantulu.	Ongole	296	5,430	152	205	8	199	2,220
S. Venkata Subbayya ...	Nellore. No Sub-Assistant for 2 days.	7	219	7	63	5	4	32
S. Lakshminarayanayya.		118	2,112	92	40	...	108	723
M. Venkayya		73	2,613	37	63	6	60	1,084
N. Sadasiva Aiyar ...		53	701	18	21	11	33	715
T. Aiyakannu Nayakar ...	Madras	1	420	1	5	1	...	...
H. G. Krishna Rau ...		23	1,753	15	18	12	...	...
V. M. Subrahmanya Aiyar.		280	14,689	163	103	47	41	642
G. S. Abboy Nayudu ...	Chingleput. No Sub-Assistant for 49 days.	142	4,128	84	143	35	143	1,420
T. M. Sadagopa Chariyar.		112	2,913	45	5	4	50	563
K. Srinivasulu Nayudu ...	Saidapet	261	6,645	136	191	38	196	3,047
	Total ...	1,366	41,623	750	857	167	834	10,446
	Total, Central Circle.	3,598	91,935	1,823	2,340	389	2,413	31,542
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
Arcot Division.								
V. Nadamuni Mudaliyar ...	Chittoor	40	1,049	28	83	7	39	956
S. R. Venkatarama Aiyar.		28	444	11	57	10	21	391
A. S. Nageswara Sastri ...		197	5,126	86	68	15	92	1,187
C. M. Srinivasa Chariyar.	Arni	299	7,347	135	198	11	189	2,473
S. Saundararaja Aiyangar.		11	499	5	15	1	9	117
M. Rangaswami Aiyangar.	Wálajáhpet	351	9,072	112	247	6	213	2,718
T. S. Kalyanarama Aiyar.	Cuddalore. No Sub-Assistant for 1 day.	191	5,262	74	130	11	106	1,316
T. M. Sadagopa Chariyar.		65	1,947	26	35	5	38	512
C. S. Swami Aiyangar ...		28	1,069	14	67	2	32	563
C. R. Krishna Aiyar ...	Chidambaram. No Sub-Assistant for 4 days.	17	540	5	70	9	13	105
T. T. Bhavaniswami Rau.		...	...	...	12	...	...	...
M. Ramaswami Aiyangar.		28	668	12	16	2	18	193
M. R. Vaidyanatha Sastri.		272	7,537	100	126	9	132	1,510
R. Krishnamachariyar ...	Tindivanam ...	131	3,187	59	131	25	87	1,113
K. Panchapakesa Aiyar ...		122	2,501	56	31	4	78	662
C. R. Krishna Aiyar ...		5	200	5	53	1	24	612
	Total ...	1,785	46,448	728	1,339	118	1,091	14,428
Tanjore-Trichinopoly Division.								
S. T. Kallapiran Pillai ...	Tanjore	202	5,270	105	192	20	145	1,050
K. Panchapakesa Aiyar ...		59	1,297	25	22	1	41	332
S. A. Sundaram Aiyar ...	Kumbakónam ...	268	7,793	143	212	10	231	2,039
K. C. S. Anantanarayana Aiyar.	Negapatam ...	124	3,626	67	84	2	74	944
V. S. Narayana Rau ...		71	2,877	43	33	3	56	632
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.		91	1,906	44	71	18	79	1,247
C. S. Swami Aiyangar ...	Trichinopoly. No Sub-Assistant for 5 days.	147	5,893	90	111	13	99	1,041
T. S. Kalyanarama Aiyar.		115	3,220	48	87	11	78	1,478
S. Duraiswami Aiyar ...	Perambalúr ...	264	6,469	115	203	47	184	1,660
	Total ...	1,341	38,351	680	1,015	125	987	10,423
Madura-Tinnevelly Division.								
S. Saundararaja Aiyangar.	Madura. No Sub-Assistant for 11 days.	378	11,071	156	182	4	185	2,566
T. M. Sadagopa Chariyar.		4	345	2	10	...	5	50
T. Krishna Rau	Dindigul. No Sub-Assistant for 4 days.	152	4,108	99	147	11	121	1,417
A. Rama Aiyar		153	4,426	55	35	14	75	971

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1899–1900—continued.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in: Examining schools.	Number of days spent in: Other work.	Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*								
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—*cont.*								
Madura-Tinnevelly Division—cont.								
T. Srinivasa Rau	Ramnad	244	6,653	140	149	25	170	1,419
T. M. Sadagopa Chariyar.		15	866	8	36	7	32	289
T. L. Subba Rau	Tinnevelly	383	8,664	172	185	8	173	2,435
T. A. Swaminatha Aiyar.	Shérmádévi. No Sub-Assistant for 23 days.	170	4,662	81	98	12	98	916
V. S. Narayana Rau ...		40	1,003	20	11	...	23	270
K. C. S. Anantanarayana Aiyar.		135	4,285	56	63	1	64	505
T. Amaladas Pillai ...	Tuticorin. No Sub-Assistant for 16 days.	...	...	...	40	...	...	...
T. L. Subba Rau		5	61	1	47	...	1	30
C. R. Krishna Aiyar ...		44	1,064	12	31	...	39	170
V. S. Narayana Rau ...		...	...	...	1	...	...	...
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.		99	1,742	32	45	1	74	771
T. A. Swaminadha Aiyar.		134	3,662	58	81	...	63	541
	Total ...	1,956	52,612	892	1,161	83	1,123	12,350
	Total, Southern Circle.	5,082	137,411	2,300	3,515	326	3,201	37,201
WESTERN CIRCLE.								
Coimbatore Division.								
T. K. Venkata Rau ...	Coimbatore and Nilgiris.	278	10,454	198	151	16	229	3,303
R. Sivarama Aiyar ...	Erode	233	4,708	92	165	31	119	1,201
K. S. Srinivasa Aiyanga		106	2,181	46	27	4	66	838
C. Ramalinga Aiyar	Pollachi. No Sub-Assistant for 20 days.	179	4,860	119	146	55	167	1,199
V. S. Narayana Rau ...		35	920	19	6	...	22	174
K. Duraiswami Aiyar ...	Salem	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
P. A. Krishnama Chari ...		197	5,496	129	187	48	147	2,472
N. Venkoba Rau ...	Námakkal	286	7,106	135	193	37	208	1,897
T. R. Venkatarama Aiyar.	Hosur. No Sub-Assistant for 42 days.	110	2,920	54	194	24	189	1,048
K. Panchapakesa Aiyar ...		19	235	6	17	2	15	145
N. S. Narayanaswami Aiyar.		27	694	18	5	3	23	182
C. Ramalinga Aiyar (special).		9	207	6	5	...	11	161
P. A. Krishnama Chari (special).		7	153	6	3	...	9	155
	Total ...	1,486	39,934	828	1,100	220	1,205	12,775
West Coast Division.								
T. Mathai	Calicut	380	14,323	157	145	63	200	1,613
T. S. Lakshminarayana Aiyar.	Palghat	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
N. N. Saundareswara Aiyar.		213	9,461	142	157	65	208	4,176
M. Seshagiri Prabhu ...	Kasaragod. No Sub-Assistant for 7 days.	55	2,429	39	66	12	84	651
N. Krishna Rau		167	4,734	80	152	9	151	1,407
K. N. Viswesvara Rau ...	Udipi. No Sub-Assistant for 14 days.	126	3,644	65	112	15	96	695
S. V. Melagiri Rau ...		132	4,963	47	34	9	58	693
P. G. Vauchi Aiyar ...		22	780	14	47	8	34	499
	Total ...	1,045	40,334	544	714	181	831	9,714
	Total, Western Circle.	2,531	80,268	1,372	1,814	401	2,036	22,489

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Statement of work done by Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools during 1899-1900—continued.

Name.	Range.	Number of schools examined.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days spent in		Number of Sundays, holidays and days of absence on leave.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled.
				Examining schools.	Other work.			
MUHAMMADAN SCHOOLS.								
T. S. Muhammad Hussain Sahib.	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Northern Circle.	169	4,087	134	188	43	156	3,943
Khaja Khan Sahib ...	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Central Circle.	170	5,945	112	204	49	155	7,327
Shams-ul-ulma Maulvi Saiyid Hasan Raza Sahib.	Muhammadan Sub-Assistant, Southern Circle.	199	7,318	146	207	12	255	4,034
M. Muhammad Khan ...	Mappilla Sub-Assistant, Northern range.	...	...	...	11	...	6	72
M. H. Venkateswara Aiyar.		172	5,379	105	173	76	166	1,372
M. Bava	Mappilla Sub-Assistant, Southern range.	285	11,054	171	153	41	247	3,212
	Total ...	995	33,783	668	936	221	985	19,960
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.								
H. Swami Rau	Rajahmundry Girls' range. No Sub-Assistant for 3 days.	62	1,644	32	79	14	56	1,653
G. S. Abboy Naidu ...		77	2,819	50	42	5	70	2,098
P. Ramanujachari ...		78	3,586	51	84	5	88	2,177
P. Ramanujachari ...	Bellary Girls' range.	110	4,625	75	127	17	109	4,385
H. Swami Rau		56	2,478	39	104	3	91	3,989
Miss S. Govindarajulu ...	Madras Girls' range.	2	272	1	6	1	...	...
T. Aiyakannu Nayakar ...		147	11,538	131	176	50	113	5,792
T. Janakirama Aiyar ...	Trichinopoly Girls' range.	112	5,581	85	163	25	126	4,741
T. Krishna Rau		67	1,860	41	41	10	63	1,713
Miss J. Patterson ...	Tinnevelly Girls' range.	152	6,000	120	130	54	140	2,427
V. S. Narayana Rau ...		28	1,765	22	27	12	48	1,182
S. Selvanayagam	Coimbatore Girls' range.	106	7,281	114	175	76	231	5,413
	Total ...	997	49,499	761	1,154	272	1,135	35,570

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the number of pupils examined for results grants during 1899-1900.

Districts.	Number of schools that				Number of pupils presented for standard																			
	Presented pupils under one or more standards.		Passed pupils under one or more standards.		Infant.		I.		II.		III.		IV.				V.		VI.		VII.			
													Boys.		Girls.						Boys.		Girls.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Primary Examination.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Primary Examination.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Lowerary Examination.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Lower Secondary Examination.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Ganjám	1,149	19	1,138	19	3,766	357	5,010	184	4,186	91	2,444	35	1	345	2	...	12	...	5	...	...	9	...	...
Vizagapatam	813	67	801	65	2,245	671	2,896	402	2,509	293	1,988	168	1	570	8	30	57	5	21	1	...	14	...	...
Gódávari	824	38	783	38	2,170	1,292	2,115	882	2,096	557	1,830	321	2	1,040	14	31	108	11	52	5	...	30	...	...
Kistna	942	35	916	34	2,628	1,229	2,732	768	2,263	445	1,840	215	1	420	34	38	54	22	42	14	...	32	...	7
Kurnool	388	7	381	7	1,117	421	1,035	237	903	152	774	72	...	502	4	19	23	12	11	5	...	...	...	...
Bellary	649	7	646	7	2,856	251	3,104	189	2,774	105	2,310	69	10	337	5	19	31	14	34	7	...	18	...	3
Anantapur	246	5	241	5	679	168	754	106	756	50	675	30	...	415	1	8	31	...	27	...	...	16	...	...
Cuddapah	443	11	436	11	1,202	372	1,290	262	1,194	158	1,104	71	15	504	...	22	12	7	10	3	...	17	...	...
Nellore	533	17	526	17	1,254	501	1,504	402	1,417	277	1,285	159	...	400	3	24	...	35	...	16	...	...	...	7
Madras	120	26	120	26	975	520	1,110	403	1,034	356	819	222	...	311	17	128	101	28	65	7	...	50	...	6
Chingleput	542	16	536	16	1,805	470	2,314	337	2,053	254	1,629	133	...	449	...	45	28	5	11	1	...	11	...	1
North Arcot	792	33	789	33	3,107	796	3,394	494	2,979	334	2,324	204	...	518	25	50	42	2	26	...	...	20	...	...
South Arcot	771	10	755	10	2,270	482	3,250	339	2,608	237	1,979	129	...	716	...	18	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Tanjore	641	62	623	62	2,236	767	2,761	624	2,393	434	1,657	258	...	542	12	56	75	21	78	6	...	45	...	6
Trichinopoly	375	43	372	43	1,421	371	1,621	366	1,420	262	1,012	155	...	412	21	11	44	...	29	...	...	18	...	...
Madura	763	22	758	22	4,117	403	5,234	293	3,733	213	2,376	112	11	430	5	22	76	...	55	1	...	23	...	...
Tinnevelly	959	100	955	99	4,813	1,300	5,082	1,074	3,745	688	2,514	429	4	465	78	24	95	22	58	6	...	75	..	...
Coimbatore	680	16	664	16	2,528	409	2,967	360	2,567	225	1,958	137	...	512	6	33	36	6	11	1	...	...	...	...
Salem	484	20	470	20	1,400	408	1,774	290	1,479	215	1,023	113	...	304	4	40	9	10	...	5	..	...	...	4
Nilgiris	...	3	...	3	1	26	...	20	1	20	1	8	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	4
Malabar	770	25	767	25	6,159	2,162	7,000	1,787	4,908	1,114	3,175	650	23	791	3	65	205	9	112	2	...	85	...	...
South Canara	238	4	237	4	770	262	868	245	912	177	873	120	...	338	...	29	69	4	48	1	...	46	...	...
Total ...	13,122	586	12,914	582	49,519	13,638	57,815	10,064	47,930	6,657	35,590	3,810	68	10,321	242	718	1,108	215	695	85	...	509	...	38

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Statement showing the number of pupils examined for results grants during 1899–1900—continued.

Districts—*cont.*	Number of pupils passed for standard																			
	Infant.		I.		II.		III.		IV.				V.		VI.		VII.			
									Boys.		Girls.						Boys.		Girls.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Primary Examination.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Primary Examination.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Lower Secondary Examination.	Tested by the grant examination.	Tested by the Lower Secondary Examination.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Ganjám	2,572	228	3,562	139	2,727	78	1,545	23	1	233	1	...	12	...	5	...	...	2	...	...
Vizagapatam	1,663	435	2,300	312	1,890	229	1,362	125	1	402	8	25	45	4	15	1	...	5	...	...
Gódávari	1,461	781	1,562	646	1,631	448	1,244	213	2	777	11	30	66	8	28	2	...	11	...	...
Kistna	1,882	789	1,976	511	1,638	294	1,178	146	1	272	25	19	31	11	20	9	...	7	...	1
Kurnool	797	257	805	158	724	110	565	42	...	370	...	16	22	12	10	4	...	...	...	...
Bellary	1,901	174	2,181	143	1,991	84	1,344	52	...	222	3	17	16	11	18	6	...	6	...	...
Anantapur	450	104	573	77	622	42	491	16	...	255	1	4	26	...	20	...	...	8	...	...
Cuddapah	741	212	979	178	913	111	780	46	13	385	...	15	7	6	8	2	...	6	...	...
Nellore	959	329	1,212	281	1,217	223	982	112	...	278	1	21	...	18	...	9	...	...	...	1
Madras	827	395	921	332	909	324	681	167	...	180	11	69	44	18	24	5	...	18	...	...
Chingleput	1,360	319	1,821	266	1,760	213	1,198	102	...	314	...	36	21	4	10	1	...	4	...	1
North Arcot	2,561	625	2,764	392	2,359	291	1,691	154	...	364	18	41	31	2	22	...	...	8	...	...
South Arcot	1,671	296	2,342	249	1,825	175	1,266	80	...	556	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	1,728	610	2,229	490	1,795	351	1,071	168	...	391	8	43	50	13	64	3	...	12	...	2
Trichinopoly	1,139	303	1,323	307	1,108	223	732	122	...	297	12	6	23	...	18	...	...	13	...	...
Madura	3,396	300	4,593	248	3,197	172	1,802	80	4	307	3	18	54	...	38	1	...	12	...	...
Tinnevelly	4,204	976	4,485	900	3,247	575	2,016	306	1	351	47	17	78	12	40	2	...	34	...	...
Coimbatore	1,956	327	2,484	294	2,109	188	1,373	95	...	283	2	27	17	5	7	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	1,021	324	1,432	209	1,134	174	680	85	...	228	2	29	9	9	...	5	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	1	14	...	12	1	15	1	6	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	2
Malabar	4,810	1,630	5,559	1,381	4,082	904	2,430	498	14	606	3	52	106	4	74	...	...	41	...	...
South Canara	634	218	745	207	798	167	636	104	...	252	...	21	28	4	37	1	...	12	...	...
Total ...	37,734	9,646	45,848	7,732	37,727	5,391	25,068	2,742	37	7,323	156	525	686	143	458	55	...	199	...	7

APPENDIX C.

Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1900.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.				Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed for certificates in 1899–1900.			Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
		On the 31st March 1899.	On the 31st March 1900.			On the 31st March 1899.	On the 31st March 1900.				
			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.	
	Government.										
Ganjám ...	Chicacole Training school	26	...	...	27	53	68	...	...	21	30
	Berhampur do.	23	...	...	24	29	34	...	...	10	26
	Russellkonda do.	16	...	...	15	49	48	...	...	10	22
	Government.										
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam Training school ...	41	...	6	33	50	53	...	3	10	33
	Gunupur do. ...	8	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	5	7
	Government.										
Gódávari ...	Rajahmundry Training school ...	67	22	15	45	426	474	4	16	38	6
	Government.										
Kistna ...	Guntúr Training school	34	...	5	31	80	90	...	6	17	34
	Aided.										
	Masulipatam C.M.S. Preparandi Institution	21	...	1	25	61	84	...	3	15	15
	Bápatla A.B.M. Training school ...	19	...	...	13	39	37	...	...	17	18
	Guntúr A.E.L.M. do. ...	14	...	...	12	50	57	...	...	5	35
	Government.										
Kurnool ...	Kurnool Training school	21	...	...	23	30	38	...	...	10	3
	Government.										
Bellary ...	Bellary Training school	23	...	6	17	121	149	...	11	3	25
	Government.										
Anantapur.	Anantapur Training school ...	11	...	...	25	111	113	...	...	13	17
	Government.										
Cuddapah...	Ráyachóti Training school ...	25	...	...	25	120	171	...	1	26	23
	Government.										
Nellore ...	Nellore Training school	36	...	11	20	72	67	...	6	24	26
	Ongole do.	35	...	...	34	80	84	...	...	35	33
	Government.										
Madras ...	Madras Hindu Training school ...	22	...	8	8	114	115	...	8	12	21
	Do. Muhammadan Branch Training school...	18	...	...	24	90	103	...	...	19	15
	Do. Panchama do. ...	26	...	...	24	117	120	...	...	12	24
	Government.										
Chingleput.	Saidapet Teachers' College ...	14	14	1	...	344	374	12	...	...	14
	Do. Hindu Branch Training school	32	...	13	28	129	133	...	8	24	28
	Government.										
North Arcot.	Chittoor Training school	14	...	8	23	80	100	...	4	4	12
	Ránipéttai do.	11	...	...	35	48	85	...	...	...	1

APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Training Schools for Masters on the 31*st March* 1900—continued.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.				Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed for certificates in 1899–1900.			Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
		On the 31st March 1899.	On the 31st March 1900.			On the 31st March 1899.	On the 31st March 1900.				
			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.	
	Government.										
South Arcot.	Cuddalore Training school ...	25	...	...	25	30	121	...	...	17	33
	Villupuram do. ...	34	...	3	21	91	88	...	4	11	28
	Government.										
Tanjore ...	Tanjore Training school	50	9	15	26	129	100	5	15	19	40
	Aided.										
	Tranquebar E.L.M. Training school	24	...	11	14	90	107	...	5	7	20
	Government.										
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly Training school ...	43	...	12	28	83	115	...	13	23	37
	Government.										
	Madura Training school	...	9	6	26	...	173	...	10	12	35
	Board.										
Madura ...	Madura Technical Institute ...	37	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided.										
	Pasumalai A.M. Training school ...	30	11	10	8	236	238	7	8	13	26
	Government.										
	Tinnevelly Training school ...	39	...	14	28	116	118	...	8	18	36
	Aided.										
Tinnevelly.	Palamcottah C.M.S. Training school	34	...	27	15	92	88	...	14	14	34
	Tuticorin S.P.G. Training school ...	30	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...
	Nazareth Training school	20	2	14	20	74	111	6	33	...	29
	Government.										
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore Training school ...	43	7	13	26	57	115	...	7	21	26
	Government.										
Salem ...	Salem Training school	26	...	8	25	101	95	...	2	11	33
	Aided.										
Nilgiris ...	Kaity B.G.M. Training school ...	9	...	4	4	90	82	...	1	5	8
	Government.										
	Calicut Training school	47	8	14	26	139	169	3	15	14	54
	Badagara do.	24	...	...	25	77	104	...	...	13	24
Malabar.	Calicut Mappilla Training school...	20	...	...	17	10	116	...	...	3	29
	Unaided.										
	Nittur B.G.M. Training school ...	5	...	6	1	97	118	...	...	...	1
	Government.										
South Canara.	Mangalore Training school ...	47	...	7	33	107	83	...	10	27	44
	Total ...	1,144	82	238	889	4,179	4,738	37	211	558	1,005

APPENDIX D.

Training Schools for Mistresses on the 31st March 1900.

Districts.	Schools.	Strength: Training section.				Strength: Practising section.		Number of students who passed for certificates in 1899–1900.			Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
		On the 31st March 1899.	On the 31st March 1900.			On the 31st March 1899.	On the 31st March 1900.				
			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.			Upper secondary.	Lower secondary.	Primary.	
	Government.										
Vizagapatam	Gunneirbeed Training school ...	...	...	...	5	...	49	...	...	...	...
	Aided.										
Kistna ...	Masulipatam C.M.S. Sharkey Training school	4	...	...	6	65	69	...	...	3	7
	Guntúr A.E.L.M. Training school ...	10	...	2	13	24	61	...	...	6	8
	Aided.										
Nellore ...	Ongole A.B.M. Training school ...	17	..	5	10	49	98	...	2	10	11
	Nellore do. do.	8	...	2	6	51	43	...	1	3	5
	Government.										
Madras ...	Presidency Training school for Mistresses	54	17	25	22	165	204	6	9	4	49
	Hobart Muhammadan Training school	17	...	...	16	123	111	...	...	7	13
	Aided.										
	Black Town F.C.M. Christian Female Training school	17	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...
	Cassimode F.C.M. Training school.	30	...	16	6	151	164	3	3	4	20
	Aided.										
North Arcot.	Chittoor American Mission Training school	10	...	9	7	92	92	...	5	3	9
	Vellore St. John's Training school ...	1	...	3	...	57	30	...	1	...	1
	Aided.										
South Arcot	Cuddalore R.C. Training school ...	11	2	2	8	94	108	2	2	7	4
	Aided.										
Trichinopoly.	Puttúr S.P.G. Training school ...	15	...	9	3	70	64	...	3	1	...
	Trichinopoly Cantonment R.C. Training school	13	...	14	2	64	62	...	3	4	8
	Aided.										
Madura ...	Madura American Mission Training school	30	...	20	23	207	221	...	6	6	18
	Aided.										
Tinnevelly	Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Training school	32	3	16	10	256	282	...	6	7	18
	Nazareth St. John's Training school.	21	...	15	9	161	166	...	2	10	13
	Government.										
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore Training school ...	15	...	8	3	149	148	...	3	2	11
	Government.										
Malabar ...	Calicut Moyan Training school ...	12	...	9	3	103	62	...	9	2	14
	Aided.										
South Canara.	Mangalore St. Ann's Training school	9	3	7	3	216	199	...	4	...	6
	Mangalore B.G.M. Training school...	...	...	4	...	...	161	...	...	...	9
	Total ...	326	25	166	155	2,171	2,394	11	59	79	224

APPENDIX E.

Technical, industrial or art schools and classes on the 31st March 1900.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1899.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1900.	Civil engineering.										Mechanical engineering.		Electrical engineering and practical telegraphy.	Physical science, electricity and magnetism.	Sanitary science.	Agriculture.	Commerce.					
			Building materials and construction.	Building drawing and estimating.	Hydraulics and irrigation works.	Earthwork and road-making.	Surveying and levelling.	Mensuration.	Practical, plane and solid geometry.	Carpentry.	Wood turning.	Bridge work.	Machine drawing.	Fitter's work.			Hygiene.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial correspondence.	Banking.	Commercial geography.	Short-hand.	Type-writing.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.																								
GOVERNMENT.																								
Madras Medical school	360	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOARD.																								
Tanjore H.H. the Prince of Wales' Medical school	50	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	410	368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HIGHER CLASS INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL OR ART SCHOOLS.																								
(1) *Schools teaching subjects coming under two or more of the groups of the technical examination scheme.*																								
GOVERNMENT.																								
* School of Arts, Madras	525	568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOARD.																								
Bezwada Industrial school	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
†Madura Technical Institute	263	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly Technical Institute	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																								
Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' Technical School.	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
Do. London Mission Special class.	...	55	...	46	...	20	46	46	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial school, Madras	100	90	...	...	...	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	29	14	5	14	24

‡ Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ala-i-Islam, Madras ...	117	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adyar St. Patrick's Orphanage	62	59	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary St. Phelomena's Technical class ...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirupati H.L.G. Mission school	19	13	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
§ Arni Industrial school	74	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly A.-V. Technical Institute ...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College (Special classes)	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	17	12	...	...	16	...
Puttúr S.P.G. Boys' school	40	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Madura Native College, Technical class ...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	6
Nazareth Art Industrial school for boys ...	160	143	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Do. do. for girls ...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karór W.M. Industrial school	90	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED.																								
Mannárgudi Technical Institute	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Trichinopoly A.-V. Technical Institute ...	...	52	...	17	...	17	17	17	17	...	...	...	17	...	28	28	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,668	1,833	...	63	...	47	78	73	17	345	71	1	17	6	81	28	...	...	66	52	14	5	58	65
(2) *Schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme.*																								
(*a*) *Schools of Art* (*Music*).																								
AIDED.																								
Madras School of Music	38	57	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Black Town Presentation Convent Music class	27	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Town Presentation Convent Singing class	147	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vepery Presentation Convent Music class ...	40	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin S.P.G. Music class	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED.																								
Masulipatam Native Music class for boys ...	32	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) *Schools of Art* (*Drawing*).																								
GOVERNMENT.																								
Kumbakónam Art class	93	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOARD.																								
Vizagapatam Municipal Drawing class ...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Vizianagram do. do. ...	34	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Srírangam do. do. ...	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Teaches also Lacquer work to 40 students.

† Teaches also metal work to 33 students.

‡ Teaches also varnishing to six and tambour work to seven students.

§ Teaches also aluminium work to eight students.

APPENDIX E—*continued.*

Technical, industrial or art schools and classes on the 31st March 1900—continued.

Name of Institution—*cont.*	Drawing.							Jeweller's work.		Printing, book-binding, &c.					Wood work and metal work.			Leather work.	Textile fabrics.							Tailoring and dress-making.		Glass and pottery	Approximate value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
	Music.	Free-hand outline drawing.	Design.	Geometrical drawing.	Painting.	Modelling	Wood-engraving.	Jeweller's work.	Silversmith's work.	Compositor's work.	Proof-reader's work.	Press work.	Book-binding.	Stereotyping.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmith's work.	Rattan-work.	Boot and shoe-making.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	White embroidery.	Tape-making.	Hand-knitting.	Embroidery.	Tailoring.	Dress-making.	Pottery and porcelain manufacture.			
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
																													Rs.	Rs.	
SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE– cont.																															
GOVERNMENT.																															
Madras Medical school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOARD.																															
Tanjore H.H the Prince of Wales' Medical school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
HIGHER CLASS INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL OR ART SCHOOLS.																															
(1) *Schools teaching subjects coming under two or more of the groups of the technical examination scheme.*																															
GOVERNMENT.																															
School of Arts, Madras	...	568	...	...	...	...	30	23	64	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	25,881	9,434	5
BOARD.																															
Bezwada Industrial school	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Madura Technical Institute	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	26	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	561	1
Tinnevelly Technical Institute	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,063	6,065	2
AIDED.																													1,500	1,044	...
Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' Technical School.	...	36	...	62	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Do. London Mission Special class.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial school, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ala-i-Islam, Madras ...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	2,518	2,324	...
Adyar St. Patrick's Orphange	17	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	805	730	...
Bellary St. Phelomena's Technical class ...	12	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirupati H.L.G. Mission school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Arni Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	3,150	2,070	1
Trichinopoly A.-V. Technical Institute ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College (Special classes)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puttúr S.P.G. Boys' school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	1,311	1,190	2
Madura Native College Technical class ...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nazareth Art Industrial school for boys ...	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	25	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	18	8	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. for girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karúr W. M. Industrial school	17	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,803	12,027	...
UNAIDED.																														
Mannárgudi Technical Institute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly A.-V. Technical Institute ...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Total ...	46	1,233	...	62	...	62	30	23	64	9	...	...	...	...	143	85	37	...	78	13	...	...	...	34	66	...	16	66,681	35,948	52
(2) *Schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme.*																														
(*a*) *Schools of Art* (*Music*).																														
AIDED.																														
Madras School of Music	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Town Presentation Convent Music class	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Town Presentation Convent Singing class	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vepery Presentation Convent Music class ...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin S.P.G. Music class	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
UNAIDED.																														
Masulipatam Native Music class for boys ...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) *Schools of Art* (*Drawing*).																														
GOVERNMENT.																														
Kumbakónam Art class	...	48	5	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOARD.																														
Vizagapatam Municipal Drawing class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizianagram do. do. ...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Srírangam do. do. ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX E—*continued.*

Technical, industrial or art schools and classes on the 31st March 1900—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1899.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1900.	Civil engineering.										Mechanical engineering.		Electrical engineering and practical telegraphy.	Physical science, electricity and magnetism.	Sanitary science.	Agriculture.	Commerce.					
			Building materials and construction.	Building drawing and estimating.	Hydraulics and irrigation works.	Earthwork and road-making.	Surveying and levelling.	Mensuration.	Practical, plane and solid geometry.	Carpentry.	Wood turning.	Bridge work.	Machine drawing.	Fitter's work.			Hygiene.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial correspondence.	Banking.	Commercial geography.	Short-hand.	Type-writing.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
HIGHER CLASS INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL OR ART SCHOOLS—cont.																								
(2) *Schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme*—cont.																								
(*b*) *Schools of Arts* (*Drawing*)—cont.																								
AIDED.																								
Black Town Presentation Convent Drawing class	207	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
UNAIDED.																								
Erode National school	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) *Schools of Engineering.*																								
GOVERNMENT.																								
School of Engineering	167	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																								
Vizagapatam London Mission Special class ...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*d*) *Schools of Electrical Engineering.*																								
AIDED.																								
Madras Telegraph school	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(e) Schools of Commerce.																								
GOVERNMENT.																								
Calicut School of Commerce	84	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	12	7	11	33	36
BOARD.																								
Bimlipatam Municipal Technical class ...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																								
Bellary Wardlaw College Short-hand class ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Madras Young Men's Christian Association class	147	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	17	5	1	23	37
Washermanpet H. B. Grigg's Commercial Night class	18	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...
Madura Native College Technical class ...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. A. M. High school Technical class.	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	19	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED.																								
Madura Meenatchy Type-writing Institution.	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
(f) Schools of Printing.																								
AIDED.																								
* Government Press Technical class ...	116	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial school	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(g) Schools of Textile industries.																								
AIDED.																								
Guntúr Industrial school for Muhammadan women	47	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puttúr S.P.G. Industrial school for women ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kudankulam S.P.G. Industrial school for women	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nazareth Art Industrial school for girls ...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,386	1,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	102	64	12	12	59	87
LOWER CLASS INDUSTRIAL OR ART SCHOOLS.																								
BOARD.																								
Tinnevelly Industrial school	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																								
Madras Industrial school	23	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thousand Lights Native Ragged Industrial school	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manamadura Industrial school	17	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puttúr S.P.G. Girls' Industrial school ...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irangalúr S.P.G. Girls' Industrial school ...	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Teaches also Machine work to 6, and typecasting to 7 students.

APPENDIX E—*continued.*

Technical, industrial or art schools and classes on the 31st March 1900—continued.

Name of Institution—*cont.*	Music.	Drawing.						Jeweller's work.		Printing, book-binding, &c.					Wood work and metal work.			Leather work.	Textile fabrics.							Tailoring and dress-making.		Glass and pottery.	Approximate value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
		Free-hand outline drawing.	Design.	Geometrical drawing.	Painting.	Modelling.	Wood-engraving.	Jeweller's work.	Silversmith's work.	Compositor's work.	Proof-reader's work.	Press-work.	Book-binding.	Stereotyping.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmith's work.	Rattan-work.	Boot and shoe-making.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	White embroidery.	Tape-making.	Hand-knitting.	Embroidery.	Tailoring.	Dress-making.	Pottery and porcelain manufacture.			
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
																													Rs.	Rs.	
HIGHER CLASS INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL OR ART SCHOOLS—cont.																															
(2) *Schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme*—cont.																															
(*b*) *Schools of Arts* (*Drawing*)—cont.																															
AIDED.																															
Black Town Presentation Convent Drawing class	...	198	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED.																															
Erode National School	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) *Schools of Engineering.*																															
GOVERNMENT.																															
School of Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AIDED.																															
Vizagapatam London Mission Special class.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*d*) *Schools of Electrical Engineering.*																															
AIDED.																															
Madras Telegraph school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

| | | |

APPENDIX E—*continued.*

Technical, industrial or art schools and classes on the 31*st March* 1900—continued.

Name of Institution.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1899.	Number on rolls on the 31st March 1900.	Civil engineering.										Mechanical engineering.		Electrical engineering and practical telegraphy.	Physical science, electricity and magnetism.	Sanitary science	Agriculture.	Commerce.					
			Building materials and construction.	Building drawing and estimating.	Hydraulics and irrigation works.	Earthwork and road making.	Surveying and levelling.	Mensuration.	Practical, plane and solid geometry.	Carpentry.	Wood turning.	Bridge work.	Machine drawing.	Fitter's work.			Hygiene.	Agriculture.	Book-keeping.	Commercial correspondence.	Banking.	Commercial geography.	Short-hand.	Type-writing.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
LOWER CLASS INDUSTRIAL OR ART SCHOOLS—cont.																								
AIDED—*cont.*																								
Kudankulam Industrial school	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem London Mission school	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED.																								
Madras Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage.	33	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish Lutheran Mission Industrial School, Mel Tekkan, South Arcot	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beripet Industrial school, Nellore	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	253	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OTHER SCHOOLS TO WHICH TECHNICAL OR INDUSTRIAL CLASSES ARE ATTACHED.																								
Ganjám.																								
BOARD.																								
Chicacole Municipal High school	43	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam.																								
UNAIDED.																								
Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' High school ...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rau's College	45	40								40														

Gódávari.																								
GOVERNMENT.																								
Rajahmundry College	31	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary.																								
AIDED.																								
Bellary Protestant Orphanage	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras.																								
AIDED.																								
Black Town Presentation Convent Orphanage	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vepery Presentation Convent First school ...	127	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Second school.	52	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egmore Civil Female Orphan Asylum ...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Military Female Orphan Asylum ...	96	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput.																								
GOVERNMENT.																								
Saidapet Teachers' College Gymnasium ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Reformatory School, Chingleput	149	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore.																								
UNAIDED.																								
Kumbakónam Chakrapani Sannadhi A.-V. school	107	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly.																								
BOARD.																								
† Srírangam Gymnastic class	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Nilgiris.																								
GOVERNMENT.																								
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	719	702	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	125	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	4,436	4,454	...	63	...	47	78	73	17	574	74	1	17	6	165	28	175	..	168	116	26	17	117	152

* Teaches also wood-carving to 2, sawing to 4, kalloying to 5, aluminium work to 4, and gardening to 30 students.

† Gymnastics is taught to five students.

APPENDIX E—*continued.*

Technical, industrial or art schools and classes on the 31*st March* 1900—continued.

Name of Institution—*cont.*	Music.	Drawing.						Jeweller's work.		Printing, bookbinding, &c.					Wood work and metal work.			Leather work.	Textile fabrics.						Tailoring and dressmaking.		Glass and pottery.	Approximate value of work turned out in the industrial branches.	Amount actually realized during the year from the sale-proceeds of school manufactures.	Number of trained students who obtained employment during the year.
		Free-hand outline drawing.	Design.	Geometrical drawing.	Painting.	Modelling.	Wood-engraving.	Jeweller's work.	Silversmith's work.	Compositor's work.	Proof-reader's work.	Press-work.	Book-binding.	Stereotyping.	Cabinet-making.	Blacksmith's work.	Rattan-work.	Boot and shoe-making.	Cotton-weaving.	Carpet-weaving.	Lace-making.	White embroidery.	Tape-making.	Hand-knitting.	Embroidery.	Tailoring.	Dress-making.	Pottery and porcelain manufacture.			
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
LOWER CLASS INDUSTRIAL OR ART SCHOOLS—cont.																													RS.	RS	
AIDED—*cont.*																															
Kudankulam Industrial school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem London Mission school	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	2,852	...
UNAIDED.																															
Madras Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage. ...		22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
Danish Luthern Mission Industrial School, Mel Tekkan, South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	31	...
Beripet Industrial school, Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	..	...	...	21	...	...	4,547	4,039	2
OTHER SCHOOLS TO WHICH TECHNICAL OR INDUSTRIAL CLASSES ARE ATTACHED.																															
Ganjám.																															
BOARD.																															
Chicacole Municipal High School	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	90	58	...
Vizagapatam.																															
UNAIDED.																															
Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' High school ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	990	990	...
Vizagapatam Mrs. A.-V. Narasinga Rau's College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	40	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

| | | |

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the chief industries in each district and the special subjects in which instruction is provided for.

Districts.	Chief local industries.	Industrial or technical schools.	Subjects taught in the schools.	Classes of community attending the schools.						
				Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas.	Others.
Ganjám ...	Cotton spinning and weaving. Metal work. Silk-weaving. Mat-making.	Chicacole Municipal High school.	Carpentry	...	...	3	23	23	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	Cotton spinning and weaving. Mat-making. Metal work. Ivory and horn work. Lacquer work. Sandalwood work.	Vizianagram Municipal Drawing class.	Drawing	...	...	2	6	13	...	...
		Bimlipatam Municipal High school.	Commercial subjects	...	...	1	5	4	...	...
		Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' Technical class.	Electrical engineering, commercial and drawing subjects	66	25	...	1	6	...	...
		Vizagapatam L.M. Technical class.	Engineering, commercial and drawing subjects.	1	...	2	43	9	...	...
		Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' Industrial class.	Carpentry and blacksmith's work	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vizagapatam Mrs. A.-V. Narasinga Rau's College.	Carpentry and cabinet-making	...	1	1	14	24	...	...
Gódávari ...	Cotton spinning and weaving. Carpet-weaving. Lacquer work. Dyeing. Metal work.	Rajahmundry College ...	Carpentry	...	...	...	22	6	...	...
Kistna	Printed cloths. Silk-weaving. Carpet-weaving. Mat-making. Metal work. Lacquer work. Dyeing.	Bezwada Industrial school ...	Carpentry, drawing and blacksmith's work.	...	6	10	..	17	4	...
		Masulipatam Native Music class for boys.	Music	...	...	...	11	29	...	...
		Guntúr Industrial school for Muhammadan women.	Indian embroidery	...	3	37	...	...	...	...
	Cotton-weaving. Printed cottons. Silk-weaving.									

Kurnool ...	Carpet-weaving. Lacquer work. Metal work. Dyeing.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	Painted cloths. Silk-weaving. Carpet-weaving.	Bellary Wardlaw College Shorthand class.	Short-hand	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
		Bellary St. Philomanas' Technical class.	Music and Drawing	50	4	...	1	...	...	...
Anantapur ...	Printed cottons. Painted cloths. Silk-weaving.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	Cotton spinning and weaving. Painted cloths.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	Cotton spinning and weaving. Metal work. Dyeing. Mat-making.	Industrial school, Beripet (of Naidupet).	Carpentry	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	Cotton spinning and weaving. Painted cloths. Mat-making. Metal work.	School of Arts, Madras ...	Drawing, painting, wood-engraving, jeweller's work, cabinet-making, carpet-weaving, pottery and porcelain.	31	52	34	15	432	4	...
		Young Men's Christian Association.	Commercial subjects	7	15	3	31	39	...	...
		Government Press Technical class.	Printing, book-binding, &c.	15	23	3	6	73	4	10
		Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ala-i-Islam.	Drawing, wood-turning, carpentry, embroidery, and tambour, &c.	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
		Madras Industrial school ...	Carpentry	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial school.	Engineering and commercial subjects ...	...	...	...	29	61	...	...
		Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Orphanage.	Drawing and sewing	...	...	...	...	31	...	...
		Washermanpet H. B. Grigg's Commercial school.	Commercial subjects	...	...	...	3	9	...	...
		School of Engineering ...	Engineering subjects	1	15	4	86	77	...	...
		Vepery Presentation Convent Music class.	Music	56	3	1	...	...	...	...
		Black Town Presentation Convent Music class.	Do.	35	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Black Town Presentation Convent Drawing class.	Drawing	189	9	...	...	...	...	...
		Black Town Presentation Convent Singing class.	Music	77	3	...	2	...	...	1
		Madras School of Music ...	Do.	51	6	...	...	...	...	...
		Vepery Presentation Convent First school.	Drawing	94	2	1	...	...	...	...
		Vepery Presentation Convent Second school.	Do.	42	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Female Orphan Asylum ...	Dress-making.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Military Female Orphan Asylum.	Do.	49	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX F—*continued.*

Statement showing the chief industries in each district and the special subjects in which instruction is provided for—continued.

Districts.	Chief local industries.	Industrial or technical schools.	Subjects taught in the schools.	Classes of community attending the schools.						
				Europeans.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Non-Brahman caste Hindus.	Panchamas.	Others.
Chingleput ...	Cotton spinning and weaving. Metal work. Paper-making. Dyeing.	Reformatory school, Chingleput.	Drawing, wood turning, cabinet-making, blacksmith's work, cotton-weaving tape-making, tailoring.	...	5	21	1	96	19	14
		Adyar St. Patrick's Orphange.	Mensuration, carpentry, book-keeping, drawing, tailoring, music, boot and shoe-making.	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	Cotton spinning and weaving. Printed cottons. Carpet-weaving. Mat-making. Metal work. Ornamental fitting.	Arni Industrial school ...	Carpentry, printing, blacksmith's work, cotton-weaving and tailoring.	...	74	1	...	1	10	...
		Tirupati H.L.G. Mission Industrial school.	Mensuration and commercial subjects.	...	...	...	12	1	...	...
South Arcot ...	Cotton spinning and weaving. Mat-making.	Danish Lutheran Mission Industrial school, Mel Tekkan.	Carpentry	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	Cotton spinning and weaving. Silk-weaving and silk dyeing. Printed cottons. Painted cloths. Carpet-weaving. Mat-making. Metal work. Pith goods. Gold and silver jewellery. Silver inlaid work.	Kumbakónam Art class ...	Drawing subjects	...	4	...	38	19	1	...
		Kumbakónam Chakrapani Sannadhi A.-V. school.	Drawing	...	...	...	140	13	...	...
		Mannargudi Technical Institute.	Telegraphy and type-writing	...	...	...	16	3	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	Cotton spinning and weaving. Printed cottons. Painted cloths. Metal work.	St. Joseph's College special classes.	Practical telegraphy and commercial subjects.	...	15	1	48	16	...	...
		S.P.G. Boys' Industrial school, Puttúr.	Carpentry and tailoring	...	28	...	...	12	2	...
		A.V. Technical Institute, Trichinopoly.	Engineering and commercial subjects ...	...	9	...	33	10	...	...
		Srírangam Municipal Drawing class.	Drawing	...	...	...	5	5	...	

	Ivory and horn work	Puttúr S.P.G. Women's Industrial school.	Lace-making	1	24	...	...	...	...	
	Cigar-making.										
	Gold and silver jewellery.	Irungalúr S.P.G. Industrial school.	Do.	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
	Shoe-making.										
	Cotton spinning and weaving.	Madura Technical Institute ...	Engineering, drawing, wood and metal work.	2	41	24	7	86	...	...
		Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial school.	Book-binding and compositor's work ...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...
	Painted cloths.	Manamadura Industrial school.	Carpentry	...	45	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	Metal work.	Madura Native College Technical class.	Short-hand, type-writing and drawing ...	...	...	1	34	6	...	...
	Soap-making.	Madura A.M. High school Technical class.	Book-keeping and commercial correspondence.	1	3	1	20	5	...	...
	Lace-making.	Madura Meenatchi Type-writing Institute.	Type-writing	...	...	...	11	3	...	...
	Cotton-weaving.	Tinnevelly Technical Institute.	Drawing, carpentry, blacksmith's work and rattan work.	...	5	15	1	38	1	...
	Mat-making.	Tuticorin S.P.G. Music class ...	Music	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	Jaggery-making.	Nazareth Art school for boys.	Carpentry, fitter's work, cabinet-making, blacksmith's work, weaving, tailoring, type-writing, Indian embroidery and drawing.	...	138	...	...	5	...	...
	Metal work.	Kudankulam S.P.G. Industrial school.	Lace-making	...	43	...	...	...	...	...
		Nazareth Art Industrial school for girls.	Lace-making and Indian embroidery ...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton spinning and weaving.									
	Printed cottons.									
	Painted cloths.									
	Silk-weaving.									
	Carpet-weaving.	Karúr Wesleyan Mission Industrial school.	Carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving, rattan work and drawing.	...	71	1	1	2	...	...
Coimbatore ...	Metal work.									
	Leather-tanning and leather work.	Erode National school of Arts.	Drawing	...	...	15	3	...	...	...
	Jaggery-making.									
	Mat-making.									
	Rope-making.									
	Cotton spinning and weaving.									
	Printed cottons.									
Salem	Mat-making.	Salem London Mission Industrial school.	Carpentry	...	9	2	...	...	...	...
	Metal work.									
Nilgiris	.....	Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.	Music and carpentry	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mat-making.									
Malabar ...	Metal work.	School of Commerce	Commercial subjects	5	6	21	32	25	...	...
	Cotton-weaving.									
	Cotton-weaving (ordinary).									
	Metal work (goldsmith's).									
South Canara ...	Brick and tile-making.	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Printing.									
	Book-binding.									
	Engineering.									

APPENDIX G.

Return of expenditure on scholarships in other than training institutions during 1899-1900.

Institutions.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Tot
I.—Colleges, General.						
Government.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rajahmundry College	340	...	...	467	450	1,257
Presidency do.	3,735	...	...	...	935	4,670
Kumbakónam do.	680	...	...	...	312	992
Mangalore do.	224	...	...	...	...	224
Total	4,979	...	...	467	1,697	7,143
Board.						
Salem College	84	...	...	...	...	84
Palghat Victoria College	181	...	...	...	...	181
Total	265	...	...	...	...	265
Aided.						
Kallikota College, Berhampur	336	...	...	...	232	568
Vizagapatam Mrs. A. V. Narasingarao's College	54	...	...	...	204	258
Pittapuram Rajah's College, Cocanada	...	...	...	...	171	171
Bellary Wardlaw College	70	...	...	...	...	70
Ongole A.B.M. College	..	...	...	...	85	85
Madras Christian College	* 925 877	...	...	...	4,039	5,841
Pachaiyappa's College	238	...	...	...	210	448
Madras C.S.M. College	* 140	...	...	...	316	456
Doveton Protestant College	406	...	...	...	42	448
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission College	252	...	...	367	79	698
Black Town Presentation Convent College	84	...	...	...	...	84
Cuddalore St. Joseph's College	* 112 70	...	...	...	224	406
Tanjore St. Peter's College	251	...	...	...	...	251
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College	* 324 300	...	...	...	616	1,240
Trichinopoly S.P.G. College	* 498 352	...	...	...	996	1,846
Madura Native College	168	...	...	...	...	168
Tinnevelly C.M.S. College	401	...	...	...	...	401
Tinnevelly Hindu College	252	...	...	...	391	643
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker College	238	...	...	...	14	252
Coimbatore College	128	...	...	...	276	404
Coimbatore St. Michael's College	72	...	...	...	...	72
Mangalore St. Aloysius' College	120	...	...	...	643	763
Total	6,668	...	...	367	8,538	15,573
Unaided.						
Parlákimedi Rajah's College	70	...	...	...	610	680
Vizianagram Maharajah's College	354	...	...	...	540	894
Calicut Kerala Vidyasala	84	...	...	...	95	179
Total	508	...	...	...	1,245	1,753
Total, Colleges, General	12,420	...	...	834	11,480	24,734
II.—Colleges, Professional.						
Government.						
Madras Law College	448	...	...	...	237	685
College of Engineering	3,383	...	...	...	...	3,383
College of Agriculture	3,541	...	...	...	...	3,541
Total, Colleges, Professional	7,372	...	...	...	237	7,609
III.—Schools, General.						
Government.						
Ganjám Agency Schools	445	...	...	...	...	445
Chicacole Hindu Girls' School	24	...	...	...	...	24
Gunupur Lower Secondary School	60	...	...	...	...	60

* Grants-in-aid.

APPENDIX G—*continued.*

Return of expenditure on scholarships in other than training institutions during 1899–1900—continued.

Institutions.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
III.—Schools, General—*continued.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government—continued.						
Bimlipatam Girls' School	4	...	...	...	...	4
Jalattur Salary results School	72	...	...	...	...	72
Ragada do. do.	60	...	...	...	...	60
Rajahmundry Training College (Practising Section)	400	...	...	...	...	400
Government Girls' School, Peddapur	24	...	...	...	...	24
Do. do. Samarlakota	24	...	...	...	...	24
Do. do. Pittapur	24	...	...	...	...	24
Do. do. Narasapur	12	...	...	...	...	12
Do. do. Rajahmundry	11	...	...	...	...	11
Do. do. Tuni	3	...	...	...	...	3
Do. do. Tiruvur	12	...	...	...	...	12
Government Hindu Girls' School, Ádóni	27	...	...	...	...	27
Government Girls' School, Ongole	51	...	...	...	...	51
Do. do. Mulapet (Hindu).	51	...	...	...	...	51
Do. do. Ranganayakspet.	85	...	...	...	...	85
Government Teachers' College, Saidapet (Practising Section)	48	...	...	...	...	48
Government Madrasa-i-azam	536	...	...	...	30	566
Government Girls' School, Cuddalore	24	...	...	...	...	24
Do. do. Chidambaram	16	...	...	...	...	16
Do. do. Valavanur	36	...	...	...	...	36
Do. do. Kallakurchi	8	...	...	...	...	8
Do. do. Porto Novo	10	...	...	...	...	10
Do. do. Kumbakónam	26	...	...	...	...	26
Do. do. Karantattangudi.	36	...	...	...	...	36
Do. do. Srírangam	—10	...	...	...	...	—10
Do. do. Dindigul	11	...	...	...	...	11
Do. do. Madura	13	...	...	...	...	13
Do. do. Námakkal	24	...	...	...	...	24
Do. do. Salem	17	...	...	...	...	17
Government Moyan Training School for Girls (Practising section), Calicut	122	...	...	...	...	122
Government Girls' School, Tiruvangod	190	...	...	...	..	190
Government Town Girls' School, Tellicherry.	57	...	...	...	...	57
Do. do. Kanathur.	108	...	...	...	...	108
Mangalore College	61	...	...	...	...	61
Total	2,722	...	...	...	30	2,752
Board.						
Chicacole Municipal High School	120	...	...	...	120	240
Berhampur Municipal Lower Secondary School	56	...	...	...	...	56
Bimlipatam Municipal High School	44	...	...	...	...	44
Tuni Board Middle School	28	...	...	...	...	28
Bellary Municipal High School	112	...	...	...	...	112
Anantapur do.	48	...	...	...	...	48
Cuddapah do.	98	...	...	...	...	98
Badvel Board Middle School	54	...	...	...	...	54
Wálajáhpet Municipal High School	24	...	...	..	..	24
Chittoor Board High School	132	...	...	...	...	132
Máyavaram Municipal High School	186	...	...	...	...	186
Tiruvalur Board High School	72	...	...	...	...	72
Trichinopoly Municipal Muhammadan Middle School	280	...	...	...	...	280
Pollách Board Middle School	36	...	...	...	...	36
Dhárápuram Board High School	30	...	...	...	...	30
Tiruppattúr Municipal High School	72	...	...	...	...	72
Námakkal Board High School	258	...	...	...	...	258
Rajapuram Board Middle School	24	...	...	...	...	24
Salem Municipal College	94	...	...	...	...	94
Ootacamund Breeks' Memorial School	...	...	...	136	...	136
Tellicherry Brennen College	431	...	...	...	...	431
Cannanore Municipal High School	274	...	...	...	...	274
Tiruvangod Municipal Middle School	122	...	...	...	...	122
Betatnad Board Middle School	55	...	...	...	...	55
Kottayi do.	23	...	...	...	...	23
Manjéri do.	66	...	...	...	...	66
Angádipuram do.	104	...	...	...	...	104
Total	2,843	...	...	136	120	3,099

APPENDIX G—*continued.*

Return of expenditure on scholarships in other than training institutions during 1899–1900—continue

Institutions.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
III.—Schools, General—*continued.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aided.						
Kallikota College, Berhampur	384	...	...	...	...	384
Onslow Institution, Chatrapur	24	...	...	...	79	103
Mandasa Sri Rajah's Middle School	36	...	...	...	...	36
Vizagapatam Mrs. Narasinga Rao's College.	30	...	...	...	...	30
Vizagapatam London Mission High School	154	...	...	114	232	500
Bobbili Rajah's High School	30	...	...	...	...	30
Vizagapatam St. Aloysius' High School	14	...	...	...	...	14
Kottapeta L.M. Native Girls' School	12	...	...	...	...	12
Bobbili C.M.S. Girls' School	36	...	...	...	...	36
Cocanada Pithápuram Rajah's College	170	...	...	...	382	552
Ellore C.M.S. High School	30	...	...	...	...	30
Narsapur Taylor High School	44	...	...	...	...	44
Bezwada C.M.S. High School	324	...	...	...	...	324
Masulipatam Noble College	168	...	...	...	...	168
Guntúr A.E.L.M. College	48	...	...	...	...	48
Masulipatam Hindu High School	108	...	...	...	226	334
Bellary Wardlaw College	252	...	...	...	...	252
Ongole A.B.M. College	...	...	...	...	98	98
Nellore Venkatagiri Rajah's High School	96	...	...	...	...	96
Nellore F.C.M. High School	72	...	...	...	...	72
Nellore A.B.M. Boarding Girls' School	* 141	...	...	281	...	422
Ongole do. do.	* 340 96	...	...	681	...	1,117
Turuppupalem A.B.M. Caste Girls' School	12	...	...	...	...	12
Madras C.S.M. College	* 274	...	...	...	789	1,063
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission College	269	...	...	...	...	269
Triplicane Aryan High School	70	...	...	...	...	70
Triplicane Hindu High School	161	...	...	...	...	161
Rayapet Harris High School	733	...	...	...	396	1,129
Madras Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	* 32	...	...	1,126	...	1,158
Mailapur St. Thomé Orphanage	24	...	...	...	...	24
Mailapur Native Middle School	66	...	...	...	...	66
Thousand Lights Wesleyan Mission Industrial School	84	...	...	...	...	84
Carnatic stipends	616	...	...	...	...	616
Black Town Presentation Convent College	48	...	...	...	...	48
Black Town F.C.M. Boarding School	120	...	...	...	...	120
Rayapet Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding School	108	...	...	...	...	108
Vepery London Mission Girls' Boarding High School	486	...	...	...	...	486
Royapet Wesleyan Mission Hindu Girls' School	3	...	...	...	...	3
Paduppakkam, Wesleyan Mission Hindu Girls' School	57	...	...	...	...	57
Black Town Rajah Sir Savalai Ramaswami Mudelliar's Girls' School	30	...	...	...	36	66
Chingleput Native High School	156	...	...	...	...	156
Chingleput, F.C.M. Girls' School	12	...	...	...	...	12
Cuddalore Town College	60	...	...	...	...	60
Cuddalore St. Joseph's College	48	...	...	...	...	48
Cuddalore S.P.G. Middle School	24	...	...	...	...	24
Chittoor A.M. Girls' School	73	...	...	...	...	73
Chittoor A.M. Practising School for Mistresses	66	...	...	...	...	66
Cuddalore R.C. Training School for Mistresses	26	...	...	...	...	26
Tiruvadi Central High School	210	...	...	...	194	404
Kumbakónam Native High School	180	...	...	...	...	180
Shiyali Sabhanayaka Mudelliar's High School	48	...	...	...	...	48
Tanjore Chakrapani Sannadi Middle School.	36	...	...	...	...	36
Tanjore St. Anthony's High Caste Girls' School	31	...	...	...	...	31
Tanjore S.P.G. Lady Napier's High School	166	...	...	...	...	166
Tanjore Lutheran Mission Girls' Middle School	62	...	...	...	...	62
Trichinopoly S.P.G. College	102	...	...	...	...	102
Trichinopoly S.P.G. Boys' School	111	...	...	...	...	111
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's Branch School	119	...	...	...	...	119
Trichinopoly Ismalia School	64	...	...	...	...	64
Puthur, S.P.G. Girls' Middle School	80	...	...	...	...	80

* Grants-in-aid.

APPENDIX G—*continued.*

eturn of expenditure on scholarships in other than training institutions during 1899-1900—continued.

Institutions.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
III.—SCHOOLS, GENERAL—*continued.*	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Aided—continued.						
Trichinopoly National High School	...	...	...	...	84	84
Trichinopoly W.M. Lady Hobart Girls' School	72	...	...	...	...	72
Madura A.M. Mission High School	147	...	...	...	...	147
Pasumalai College	252	...	...	...	...	252
Pasumalai A.M. Middle School	22	...	...	...	...	22
Madura Native College	190	...	...	...	...	190
Madura Setupathi High School	60	...	...	...	...	60
Pasumalai A.M. Training Institution	13	...	...	...	...	13
Madura A.M. Girls' High School	213	...	...	...	...	213
Madura A.M. Practising Girls' School	* 180 90	...	...	...	360	630
Tinnevelly C.M.S. College	180	...	...	...	...	180
Tinnevelly Hindu College	48	...	...	...	...	48
Pannaivalai C.M.S. Boarding School	30	...	...	...	...	30
Sakshiayapuram C.M.S. Boarding School	30	...	...	...	...	30
Palamcottah St. Francis Xavier's School	126	...	...	...	...	126
Megnanapuram C.M.S. Boarding School	417	...	...	...	...	417
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker High School.	* 395 727	...	...	...	708	1,830
Nazareth St. John's Girls' High School	608	...	...	...	...	608
Nazareth St. John's Practising School for Girls.	150	...	...	...	...	150
Palamcottah Sarah Tucker Practising Girls' School	* 409	...	...	...	900	1,309
Nallur C.M.S. Girls' Boarding School	* 144	...	...	...	288	432
Palamcottah C.M.S. Girls' Boarding School.	* 261 120	...	...	...	540	921
Megnanapuram Elliot Tuxford Girls' Boarding School	30	...	...	4	12	46
Idayangudi S.P.G. Girls' Boarding School	60	...	...	...	...	60
Tenkási C.M.S. Hindu Girls' School	19	...	...	...	...	19
Coimbatore College	...	...	...	...	395	395
Coimbatore London Mission High School	48	...	...	...	...	48
Coimbatore European Convent Girls' School.	72	...	...	...	...	72
Salem London Mission High School	48	...	...	...	...	48
Ootacamund C.E.Z.M. Boarding Girls' School.	* 30	...	...	60	...	90
Tellicherry B.G.M. High School	98	...	...	...	...	98
Palghat do.	258	...	...	...	...	258
Cochin Santa Cruz High School	35	...	...	...	...	35
Calicut B.G.M. High School	148	...	...	...	...	148
Anjengo St. Joseph's High School	36	...	...	...	...	36
Calicut St. Joseph's European Convent Girls' School	408	...	...	...	...	408
Calicut St. Joseph's Native Convent Girls' School	162	...	...	...	...	162
Tellicherry School of the Sacred Heart	83	...	...	...	...	83
Cannanore St. Teresa's Convent Girls' School	12	...	...	...	...	12
Mangalore St. Aloysius' College	72	...	...	...	...	72
Mangalore Canara High School	310	...	...	...	...	310
Udipi Christian High School	12	...	...	...	...	12
Bantval B.G.M. Middle School	50	...	...	...	...	50
Mangalore St. Ann's Girls' High School	144	...	...	...	...	144
Mangalore St. Ann's Practising School for Girls	486	...	...	...	...	486
Mangalore B.G.M. Balmatta Girls' School	66	...	...	...	119	185
Mangalore St. Mary's Girls' School	24	...	...	...	...	24
Total	15,071	...	...	2,266	5,238	23,175
Unaided.						
Parlákimedi Rajah's College	240	...	...	...	...	240
Tanjore Kalyanasundaram High School	204	...	...	...	...	204
Total	444	...	...	...	...	444
Total, Schools, General	21,080	...	...	2,402	5,988	29,470

* Grants-in-aid.

APPENDIX G—*continued.*

Return of expenditure on scholarships in other than training institutions during 1899-1900—continued.

Institutions.	From provincial funds.	From local funds.	From municipal funds.	From subscriptions.	From endowments and other sources.	Total.
IV.—SCHOOLS, SPECIAL.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government.						
Madras School of Engineering	1,212	...	...	...	104	1,316
Madras School of Arts	2,684	181	...	...	106	2,971
Madras Medical School	5,584	...	...	...	...	5,584
Kumbakónam College, Art class	25	...	...	...	...	25
Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum	...	...	...	...	1,150	1,150
Calicut School of Commerce	987	...	...	...	...	987
Total ...	10,492	181	...	...	1,360	12,033
Board.						
Bezwada Board Industrial School	...	1,731	...	...	...	1,731
Tanjore Prince of Wales' Medical School ...	...	1,234	...	...	...	1,234
Madura Technical Institute	* 1,029 68	3,758	...	...	...	4,855
Tinnevelly do.	...	1,718	...	...	16	1,734
Total ...	1,097	8,441	...	...	16	9,554
Aided.						
Vizagapatam Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao's College	...	...	...	...	228	228
Madras Young Men's Christian Association.	* 1,002 20	...	...	...	...	1,022
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial School.	* 1,427 342	...	...	...	...	1,769
Madras Short-hand Writers' Association ...	* 48 35	...	...	...	...	83
Anjumani Mafeedi-ali-Islam	...	...	...	...	1,073	1,073
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's College ...	* 1,412 134	...	...	...	...	1,546
Puttur S.P.G. Boys' Industrial School ...	261	36	...	...	...	297
Do. Girls' do. ...	70	...	...	...	...	70
Irangalur do. do. ...	48	...	...	...	...	48
Madura A.M. High School	* 259	...	...	...	...	259
Ramnad S.P.G. Industrial School	...	...	...	...	780	780
Madura Native College	* 299 84	...	...	...	...	383
Nazareth Art Industrial School for Boys.	* 750 743	...	...	...	...	1,493
Do. do. for Girls ...	622	...	...	...	...	622
Karúr Wesleyan Mission Industrial School.	* 2,080 116	...	108	...	...	2,304
Salem London Mission High School	77	...	...	...	...	77
Do. Industrial School ...	...	...	...	...	316	316
Total ...	9,829	36	108	...	2,397	12,370
Total, Schools, Special ...	21,418	8,658	108	...	3,773	33,957
Grand total ...	62,290	8,658	108	3,236	21,478	95,770

* Grants-in-aid.

APPENDIX H.

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1899–1900.

...mes.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
...anjám.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
...Hall Committee,	For the improvement of the Committee and the public at large in political, social, physical, intellectual, religious and general matters.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	25th Feb. 1894.
...ssociation, Chica-	Moral and intellectual development.	...	...	33 8 3	33 8 3	60	...	...	60	No ...	26th Aug. 1891.
...oom, Parlákimedi.	Intellectual and literary improvement of members.	...	...	148 9 9	148 9 9	15	...	...	15	No ...	1882.
...teshini Samáj, Par-	Improvement of social and political condition of Uriyas.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	No ...	1884.
...llege, Parlákimedi, ...ibrary).	Improvement of education of the pupils of the College.	...	...	283 13 9	283 13 9	...	1	482	483	No ...	20th July 1886.
...Uriya Educational ...ee, Parlakimedi.	Furtherance of education among Uriyas.	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	No ...	1891.
...llege Parlákimedi, ...ts' Society).	Intellectual and moral improvement of members.	...	...	21 7 0	21 7 0	2	...	25	27	No ...	8th Mar. 1890.
...dyá Vardhani Samáj ...medi.	Improvement of education of Uriyas.	...	2 12 0	18 12 10	21 8 10	6	...	6	12	No ...	5th June 1893.
...Room, Chatrapur ...	Paper circulation ...	...	...	157 10 9	157 10 9	19	...	...	19	No ...	.....
...Room, Aska	Reading Newspapers and some recreation.	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	About 1887.
...pur Association ...	Literary and public purposes.	...	...	Rs. 50 on an average per month.	Rs. 50 on an average per month.	37	...	...	37	No ...	About the year 1870.
...eading Room, Chica-	To furnish people of Chicacole with Newspapers and magazines.	...	...	Papers furnished by Canadian funds.	Papers furnished by Canadian funds.	5	...	10	15	No ...	1898.
Vizagapatam.											
...g Room, Yellaman-	For improvement of the members.	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	Feb. 1893.
...Reading Room, Narsa- ...n.	Do.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	Nov. 1893.
...kata Anandavardhani ...a, Kassimkota.	Do.	...	...	90 0 0	90 0 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	Sept. 1896.
...g Room, Chodavaram.	Do.	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	1891.
...alinga Sastri's Tennis ...Club, Chodavaram.	For bodily exercise ...	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	6	...	...	6	No ...	1896.
...ictoria Jubilee Club, ...atipur.	Mutual improvement of members.	...	...	222 12 3	222 12 3	26	...	...	26	No ...	1887.
...g Room, Palakonda.	For instruction, amusement and recreation.	...	...	195 4 0	195 4 0	18	10	6	34	No ...	1882.
...ati Samáj, Bimlipatam	For social, moral, intellectual and physical advancement of members.	...	...	19 0 0	19 0 0	32	...	...	32	No ...	1889.
...g Club, Anakapalle ...	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	62 12 0	62 12 0	7	...	...	7	No ...	1885.
...Reading Room, Viza- ...tam.	To amuse and enlarge the mind by Newspaper reading.	...	...	189 10 0	189 10 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	1860.
...S. V. Narasinga Rao ...ge Debating Society, ...gapatam.	To cultivate and improve the faculty of reasoning and the power of expression by occasional debates and essays.	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	29	...	5	34	No ...	1891.
...n Theosophical Society, ...gapatam.	To study books and hold discussion on theosophy.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	1900.
...Reading Room, Srun- ...rapukota.	For improvement and for holding social gatherings.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	No ...	1896.
...ig Room, Gajapatina- ...m.	To improve knowledge and to acquire information.	...	...	35 4 0	35 4 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	1899.
...ng Room, Bobbili ...	For instruction and amusement.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1892.
...; Men's Association, ...anagram.	Mental and moral development of members, study and discussion of social, religious, political, agricultural and industrial problems.	...	25 0 0	18 10 0	43 10 0	27	...	...	27	No ...	1st May 1895.
Góddvari.											
...ubilee Public Library ...Reading Room, Rajah- ...dry.	The formation of a library and diffusion of useful knowledge.	100 11 0	...	515 7 6	616 2 6	86	...	...	86	Yes ...	14th Sept. 1894.

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1899–1900—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Gódávari—cont.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Literary Association, Cocanada.	Diffusion of useful knowledge.	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	59	...	...	59	No ...	Abo
Peddanna Sholapuramma Town Hall and Reading Room, Narsapuram.	Intellectual, moral and social improvement.	...	1 9 11	24 2 0	25 11 11	34	...	5	39	No ...	5th
Teachers' Association, Pamarru.	For the improvement of primary education.	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	No ...	31
Teachers' Association, Vedurupaka.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	7th
Teachers' Association, Nagaram.	Do.	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	29	...	...	29	No ...	1st J
Teachers' Association, Bhimavaram.	Do.	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	No ...	10th
Teachers' Association, Akividu.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	25th
Teachers' Association, Podogattapalli.	Do.	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	No ...	1st J
Teachers' Association, Ambajipeta.	Do.	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	No ...	18th
Teachers' Association, Mummidivaram.	Do.	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	No ...	1st J
Teachers' Association, Allavaram.	Do.	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	No ...	1st Ju
Teachers' Association, Tattaramudi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	No ...	1st J
Teachers' Association, Polamuru.	Do.	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	17th F
Teachers' Association, Velpur.	Do.	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 6	13	...	...	13	No ...	24th F
Teachers' Association, Kanoor.	Do.	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	3rd Ma
Teachers' Association, Tallapudi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	No ...	24th M
Teachers' Association, Bhadrachalam.	For mental and social improvement.	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	30	...	10	40	No ...	18th N
Teachers' Association, Guntala.	Do.	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	92	...	6	28	No ...	23rd Ma
Teachers' Association, Alamur	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	16th Sep
Teachers' Association, Cocanada.	Do.	...	...	0 10 0	0 10 0	24	...	...	24	No ...	24th Feb
Reading Room, Razole ...	Do.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	5	...	...	5	No ...	1st May
Reading Club, Kumadavilly.	Do.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	...
Reading Club, Bhimavaram.	Do.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	10th Ma
Teachers' Association, Rajahmundry.	For the improvement of the professional and intellectual qualifications of the teachers.	...	...	23 4 0	23 4 0	59	2	...	61	No ...	11th Ma
Teachers' Association, Ellore.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	14	No ...	16th M
Kistna.											
The Kistna Club, Masulipatam.	Advancement of intellectual and debating faculties and physical improvement.	...	...	560 0 0	560 0 0	39	...	...	39	No ...	1892.
Hindu Matha Bala Samájam, Masulipatam.	To further the cause of Hinduism.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	20	...	5	25	No ...	Aug. 18
Muhammadan Literary Society, Masulipatam.	To improve the literary condition of the Muhammadans.	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	20th Feb
Teachers' Association, Masulipatam.	For the benefit of primary schoolmasters.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	No ...	28th Jun and r on 15t 1900.
Social Club, Masulipatam ...	Moral and literary improvement.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1893.
C.M.S. High School Literary Society, Bezwada.	To promote general knowledge.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	60	60	No ...	1886.
Social Club, Bezwada ...	To cultivate good habits and promote literary knowledge.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1891.
Buckinghampeta Reading Room, Bezwada.	To promote the welfare of the members.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	40	...	...	40	No ...	1894.
Durvurthinasana Samájam, Bezwada.	To cultivate good habits.	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	45	...	...	45	No ...	1896.
Hindu Teachers' Association, Guntur.	Improvement of primary education.	...	...	1 8 0	1 8 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	28th Nov
Teachers' Association, Bapatla.	For the benefit of teachers	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	35	No ...	13th Jun
Teachers' Association, Bezwada.	Do.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1898.
Diamond Jubilee Reading Room and Tennis Club attached to it, Narasaraopeta.	Physical and mental culture.	...	...	233 12 0	233 12 0	41	...	...	41	No ...	13th Sep
Teachers' Association, Vinukonda.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	37	15	..	52	No ...	29th De
Teachers' Association, Jaggayyapeta	To promote literary and departmental knowledge.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	19th Jul

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1899–1900—continued.

...nes.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
...tna—cont.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
...llege Debating ...asulipatam.	The moral, mental and social improvement of the members.	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	17	...	...	17	No ...	1893.
...sociation, Dache-	Mutual improvement of teachers.	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	14	...	...	14	No ...	10th Feb. 1900.
...ssociation, Guntúr	Educational and moral development of its members.	...	...	33 13 6	33 13 6	39	27	...	66	No ...	Nov. 1892.
...Teachers' Associa- ...ulipatam.	To improve general tone and method of teaching.	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	32	No ...	7th Aug. 1897.
...*Kurnool.*											
...ammadan Reading ...urnool.	To improve moral and mental culture.	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	June 1896.
...Parthasarathi Mu- ... Reading Room,	Do.	...	...	160 0 0	160 0 0	36	...	...	36	No ...	1898.
...ats Reading Room,	Do.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	48	...	...	48	No ...	1899.
... Mission Free ... Room, Kurnool.	Do.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1899.
... Room, Nandyal ...	Do.	...	...	420 0 0	420 0 0	38	...	...	38	No ...	Feb. 1887.
...atakrishna Nilayam ... Room, Markapúr.	Do.	...	...	193 6 0	193 6 0	28	...	...	28	No ...	Nov. 1898.
... *Bellary.*											
... Reading Room, ..., attached to the ...ipal High School.	To improve mental, moral and spiritual culture.	...	...	27 0 0	27 0 0	6	...	95	101	No ...	Mar. 1886.
...nodhini Sabha, ...y.	Do.	...	...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	50	...	10	60	No ...	April 1886.
...Club, Bellary	Do.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1880.
... Room, Collector's ..., Bellary.	Do.	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1885.
...sive Union, Bellary ...	Do.	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	Mar. 1885.
... Men's Debating ... Bellary.	Do.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	10	...	15	25	No ...	1888.
...ng Club Reading ...a, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	20	...	...	20	Yes ...	1889.
...rga Samáj, Bellary ...	Do.	...	...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	180	...	...	180	No ...	April 1887.
...ss of Telugu Poets and ...dits, Bellary.	Do.	...	700 0 0	50 0 0	750 0 0	60	...	...	60	No ...	1897.
...aw College Dialectic ...n, Bellary.	Do.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	25	25	No ...	July 1895.
...ad Jubilee Reading ...m, Adóni.	Do.	...	70 0 0	193 0 0	263 0 0	360	25	15	400	No ...	June 1897.
... Room, Yemmiganur.	Do.	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	Feb. 1898.
... Room, Kosigi ...	Do.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	May 1899.
...ng Room, Hospet ...	Do.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1882.
...ng Room, Harpanahalli.	Do.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1890.
...ng Room, Hadagalli ...	Do.	...	...	519 0 0	519 0 0	115	...	20	135	No ...	1893.
...ing Room, Kampli ...	Do.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	6	...	...	6	No ...	1893.
Anantapur.											
...ding Room, Anantapur ...	Literary, social and physical improvement of its members.	...	...	201 4 0	201 4 9	45	...	...	45	No ...	1884.
...e Bhikkaji Venkatés ... Reading Room, Penukonda	For the improvement of mental, moral and physical capacities.	...	...	132 2 0	132 2 0	17	...	...	17	No ...	20th Mar. 1892.
Teachers' Association of Penukonda Board L.S. School.	For the improvement of teachers.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	9th Mar. 1895.
Cuddapah.											
The Cuddapah High School Union.	Moral, mental and physical improvement.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	...	...	120	120	No ...	21st April 1896.
Literary Association, Cuddapah.	Do.	...	...	413 8 0	413 8 0	64	...	...	64	No ...	1882.
Reading Room, Proddatúr ...	Reading Newspapers ...	...	...	136 12 0	136 12 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	Jan. 1885.
Literary Society, Pulivendla.	Literary improvement ...	...	...	66 0 0	66 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1893.
Madanapalle Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	45	...	39	84	No ...	1886.
Hindu Association, Madanapalle.	Do. ...	...	...	170 0 0	170 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1887.
Elocution Society, Madanapalle.	To train the members in power of elocution.	...	...	42 0 0	42 0 0	15	...	16	31	No ...	1894.
American Arcot Mission Reading Room, Madanapalle.	To spread general and religious information.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	250	...	...	250	No ...	1870.
Students' Union P.V.C. School, Vayalpad.	To improve Telugu and English knowledge of members.	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	10	...	22	32	No ...	1896.
Popular Scientific Literary Association, Vayalpad.	To popularize scientific truths among masses.	...	...	...	...	15	...	25	40	No ...	1896.

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1899–1900—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Nellore.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Reading Room and Library, Ongole.	Newspapers and general reading, innocent indoor and out-door games.	...	...	146 12 0	146 12 0	23	...	...	23	No ...	1s
Literary and Amateur Dramatic Union, Ongole.	For improving mental and literary education and also for the representation of character.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	M
Teachers' Association, Jammalapalem, Ongole Taluk.	for the general improvement of the teachers.	...	...	2 1 3	2 1 3	10	...	...	10	No ...	30th
Teachers' Association, Chennakurti, Ongole Taluk.	Do.	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	24th
Teachers' Association, Maddulur, Ongole Taluk.	Do.	...	...	2 11 0	2 11 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	28th
Teachers' Association attached to the Government Training School, Ongole.	General improvement o the students.	...	...	7 5 0	7 5 0	34	...	...	34	No ...	Feb.
The Nellore Reading Room ...	To afford facilities for the development of the physical, intellectual and moral faculties of its members.	...	...	573 5 6	573 5 6	46	...	...	46	No ...	1863
The Reading Room, Kavali.	Physical and mental improvement of the members.	...	...	125 8 0	125 8 0	23	...	...	23	No ...	1897.
Nellore Girls' Schools Teachers' Association.	To improve the quality of teaching in girls' schools.	...	...	...	...	23	6	...	29	No ...	26th
Madras.											
The Triplicane Literary Soc' ty	The mental, moral and physical improvement of all connected with it and the social and political improvement of the people of India.	...	...	696 1 0	696 1 0	93	...	...	93	No ...	1860, nised
The Elephant Gate Association.	Mental and moral improvement of neighbourhood.	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	* 12 † 76	...	...	88	No ...	1897.
Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	Scientific and literary ...	...	...	5,909 11 10	5,909 11 10	113	19	62	194	Yes ...	1818.
The Madras Progressive Union.	(*a*) Moral and mental culture, social and literary improvement, by holding debates and reading essays; (*b*) maintenance of a library and reading room.	...	...	26 12 0	26 12 0	23	...	...	23	Yes ...	1880.
The Madras Teachers' Guild.	(*a*) The improvement of the methods of teaching; (*b*) the discussion of all questions affecting education and the profession generally, and, if necessary, taking action thereupon; (*c*) the promotion of social intercourse between teachers.	...	...	603 0 0	603 0 0	200	60	...	260	Yes ...	1895.
The Debating Society, Nungambakam, Madras.	For mental, moral and social improvements of the members.	...	...	15 8 1	15 8 1	26	...	...	26	No ...	1st Jan. 1897.
The Theistic Library of the Southern India Brahmo Samáj, with a Reading Room attached.	Spread of knowledge of theism.	...	...	...	...	350	40	...	390	No ...	20th Mar. 1864.
The Madras Moral Juvenile Association of the Brahmo Ragged School.	Moral training of the children.	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50	No ...	Nov. 1889.
Madras Short-hand Writers' Association.	The object of association shall be the cultivation and advancement of Sir Issac Pitman's system of shorthand and the promotion of the interests of its teachers and practitioners.	...	...	61 4 0	61 4 0	18	2	...	20	No ...	1893.
The Muhammadan Literary Society, Madras.	Moral, mental, social, &c., improvement.	...	...	237 0 0	237 0 0	53	...	...	53	No ...	May 1896.

* Average daily attendance at Reading Room. † Average daily attendance at lectures.

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1899–1900—continued.

...mes.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
...dras—cont.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
...i Anna Library Reading Room.	Literary improvement of the community.	...	...	128 9 0	128 9 0	4,064	...	...	4,064	No ...	1888.
...an Branch British ...ssociation.	Promotion of medical literature and science.	...	...	1,860 7 6	1,860 7 6	124	...	...	124	Yes ...	1883.
...re Literary Union ...Egmore Reading	Physical, intellectual, moral, social and religious advancements of members.	...	...	255 0 0	255 0 0	32	...	5	37	No ...	Oct. 1898.
...ula Kshatriya ...ngam, Madras.	To educate the Vanniya caste boys.	...	319 0 0	3,391 0 6	3,710 0 6	356	...	...	356	Yes ...	1888.
...ve Union and Free ... Room, Komales-...etta.	Mutual improvement of members and diffusion of knowledge among the public.	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	24	...	...	24	No ...	1885.
...adan Public Li-	For the public benefit ...	420 0 0	130 0 0	85 12 0	635 12 0	2,000	...	408	2,408	Yes ...	1850.
...Chingleput.											
...t Library and Read-...oom, Chingleput.	The study of law and literature.	...	...	340 0 0	340 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	Aug. 1893.
...ative High School ...ary Association, Chin-...t.	Mental, moral and social improvement.	...	...	31 11 3	31 11 3	40	...	...	40	No ...	April 1894.
...ree Church Mission ...ary Society, Chingle-	Do.	...	...	5 10 0	5 10 0	...	...	30	30	No ...	July 1896.
...Hindu Young Men's ...iation, Madurántakam.	Do.	...	75 0 0	39 15 7	114 15 7	65	...	...	65	No ...	Jan. 1892.
...Teachers' Association, ...aramerur.	Improvement of teachers.	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	41	...	...	41	No ...	Oct. 1893.
...Teachers' Association, ...jeeveram.	To improve the method of teaching.	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	No ...	Nov. 1896.
...Oriental Literary Insti-...ion, English Branch, ...jeeveram.	Benefit of members ...	...	...	168 0 0	168 0 0	31	...	...	31	No ...	Mar. 1898.
...Pachaiyappa's Literary ...iety, Conjeeveram.	Mental, moral and social improvement.	...	...	42 2 0	42 2 0	...	...	113	113	No ...	Sept. 1897.
...g Men's Literary Asso-...tion, Saidapet.	Do.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	April 1897.
...North Arcot.											
...ading Room, Vellore Bar.	Improvement of method of teaching and discussion of questions affecting education and the promotion of social intercourse.	...	...	199 0 0	199 0 0	14	...	...	14	No ...	1892.
...nion Club, Vellore	Improvement of legal and general knowledge.	...	...	371 8 0	371 8 0	42	...	...	42	No ...	1895.
American Mission Reading Room, Vellore.	Physical, intellectual and moral advancement of members.	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	6,150	50	88	6,288	No ...	1878.
American Mission Reading Room, Punganuru.	For general information and improvement.	...	75 0 0	33 0 0	108 0 0	2,976	...	...	2,976	No ...	1891.
Chittoor Association	To promote the welfare of the country and union among the members. To help the diffusion of knowledge, social and literary and to encourage physical education among the members.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	35	...	...	35	No ...	1881.
The Mission High School Union, Tirupati.	Moral and intellectual improvement of the school.	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	36	...	...	36	No ...	1887.
The Mission High School Reading Room, Tirupati.	Do.	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	1,903	...	12,629	14,532	No ...	1888.
The Mission High School Athletic Club.	Physical improvement of the teachers and pupils.	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	34	..	...	84	No ...	1893.
Reading Room and Library, Tirupati.	Social, mental and moral improvement.	...	...	279 7 3	279 7 3	42	...	...	42	No ...	1894.
American Poor Mission Reading Room, Walajanagar.	Newspaper reading ...	...	...	157 4 6	157 4 6	2,567	...	...	2,567	No ...	1884.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Ranipettai.	Social, mental and moral improvement.	...	...	33 0 0	33 0 0	1,080	...	...	1,080	No ...	1887.
Theosophical Society Branch, Sholinghur.	Religious and philosophical discussions.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	1891.
The Jubilee Memorial Reading Room, Sholinghur.	Newspaper reading and playing at lawn tennis for physical exercises.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1890.

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1899–1900—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
North Arcot—cont.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Madras Railway Literary Association, Arkonam.	The mental cultivation of its members by obtaining news.	...	4 12 0	510 6 0	515 2 0	72	3	...	75	No ...	186
G.S. Young Men's Literary Society, Tirupati.	Social, mental and moral improvement.	...	...	130 0 0	130 0 0	20	...	80	100	No ...	1894
Teachers' Association, Timiri.	For the improvement of Primary education.	...	...	1 10 0	1 10 0	9	...	...	9	No ...	1st M
Teachers' Association, Kalavai.	Do.	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	8	...	9	17	No ...	1st M
Anjuman-i-Ahlae Islam ...	Physical, intellectual advancement of members.	...	70 0 0	10 8 0	80 8 0	35	...	...	35	No ...	1899.
Chittoor Progressive Reading Room.	Mental improvement in social and literary matters.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1899.
Chittoor Reading Room ...	To promote social, literary improvement and physical education.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1887.
Reading Room, Arni ...	Reading Newspapers ...	...	...	13 0 0	13 0 0	22	...	...	22	No ...	1st No
Reading Room, Wandiwash.	Do. ...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	2nd De
Chittoor High School Literary Association.	For the improvement of the English language.	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1888.
Senjan Literary Association.	Do.	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16	No ...	1896.
Sri Mahant's Hindu High School Literary Society, Vellore.	Intellectual and moral improvement.	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1898.
H.L.G. Mission Chandragiri Reading Club.	Reading Newspapers ...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	14	...	...	14	No ...	1st Feb.
The Walajapet Municipal High School Juvenile Association.	Social, mental, moral and physical improvement.	...	...	...	...	7	...	27	34	No ...	17 Mar.
Women Teachers' Association, Vellore.	For the improvement of teachers.	...	...	5 11 9	5 11 9	12	9	...	21	No ...	20th Jul
South Arcot.											
Union Club, Tirukkóyilur ...	Reading Newspapers ...	...	...	136 8 0	136 8 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	1883.
The Danish Mission Reading Room, Kallakurichi.	Intellectual and moral improvement.	...	...	64 2 0	64 2 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1st June
Teachers' Association, Cuddalore Municipality.	Improvement of primary education.	...	...	3 4 6	3 4 6	25	...	...	25	No ...	1898.
Jubilee Reading Room, Chidambaram.	For moral, intellectual and physical education of the members.	...	...	151 2 0	151 2 0	28	...	...	28	No ...	1887.
Union Club, Vriddháchalam.	Reading newspapers and playing tennis.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	1896.
Union Club, Tindivanam ...	Social, intellectual and athletic improvement.	...	...	192 0 0	192 0 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1893.
Teachers' Association, Tindivanam.	Improvement of Primary school teachers.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Gingi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Avalurpettai.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Villupuram.	Do.	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	9	...	...	9	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Vikravandi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	..	...	10	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Valavanur.	Do.	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Mandagapattu.	Do.	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	9	...	...	9	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Chengam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Pennathur.	Do.	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Nellikuppam.	Do.	...	...	14 0 0	14 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	18th Feb. 1899.
Teachers' Association, Panruti.	Do.	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Ulundurpet.	Do.	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	25th June 1898.
Teachers' Association, Manalurpet.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Kallakurchi.	Do.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6	...	...	6	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Chidambaram.	Mental, moral and intellectual advancement of members.	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	26	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Vriddháchalam.	To introduce the approved method of teaching village schools.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1895.

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1899–1900—continued.

...nes.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
...rcot—cont.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
...sociation, Thitta-	To introduce the approved method of teaching in village schools.	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	No ...	1897.
...ssociation, Mela-	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1897.
...ssociation, Siru-	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1898.
...u's Literary Asso- ...iruvannamalai.	Social, mental and moral improvement.	...	16 0 0	9 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	11	11	No ...	1898.
...anjore.											
... Association, Tan-	To improve the status of Primary school teachers.	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	100	...	...	100	No ...	5th Oct. 1885.
...Association, Thiru- ...li.	Do.	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	45	No ...	1889.
... Association, Pattu-	Do.	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	No ...	1897.
...oom, Pattukótai ...	Newspaper reading ...	...	...	74 12 0	74 12 0	13	...	...	13	No ...	1878.
... Room, Kumbako- ...rter Town Hall.	For mental improvement and diffusion of knowledge.	...	...	1,131 13 3	1,131 13 3	70	...	...	70	No ...	1885.
...Room, Tranquebar.	Do.	...	...	185 0 0	185 0 0	208	8	1	217	Yes ...	4th Nov. 1879.
...' Association, Máya-	To improve the knowledge of the teachers of Primary schools.	...	...	8 1 0	8 1 0	29	...	...	29	No ...	1st April 1896.
... Room and Literary ...ation, Negapatam.	Circulation of newspapers and periodicals, formation of library and discussion of important questions of the day.	...	...	422 0 0	422 0 0	35	...	...	35	Yes ...	1872.
...a Club, Negapatam ...	The promotion of friendly intercourse among its members and their general improvements.	...	...	296 0 0	296 0 0	86	...	...	86	No ...	1897.
...y Club, Mannargudi ...	Literary and general improvement of its members.	...	...	186 0 0	186 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1895.
...g Room, Tiruvalur ...	Social, moral and material improvement of its members and the people.	...	...	108 8 0	108 8 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	1884.
...ers' Association of ...ammadan Schools, ...ore District (Tanjore).	To improve Muhammadan education.	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	62	...	...	62	Yes ...	10th April 1896.
...tony's High School Stu- ...ts, Negapatam.	Mental or moral improvement of its members.	...	...	69 4 9	69 4 9	...	...	42	42	No ...	1898.
...bakónam Gopala Rao's ...brary.	For mental improvement and diffusion of knowledge.	...	142 8 0	110 0 0	252 8 0	40	...	...	40	No ...	1895.
...rary Association, Tiru- ...alur.	Literary and moral improvement of its members.	...	...	62 8 0	62 8 0	20	...	7	27	No ...	1897.
...eachers' Association, Saliya- ...mangalam.	To improve the status of Primary school teachers.	...	...	...	...	19	...	..	19	No ...	1899.
Reading Room, Kumbakó- nam Branch, Thesophical Society.	For mental improvement and diffusion of knowledge.	...	...	216 0 0	216 0 0	23	...	...	23	No ...	1883.
Reading Room, Sabhanayaka Mudaliyar's Hindu High School.	Do.	...	...	4 13 3	4 13 3	25	...	23	48	No ...	1st Mar. 1900.
Teachers' Association, Kum- bakónam, (for the School Masters of the Taluk).	To improve the knowledge of the teachers of Primary schools.	...	...	5 12 0	5 12 0	80	...	...	80	No ...	3th Aug. 1899.
Teachers' Association, Kum- bakónam, (for the School Masters of the Municipality).	Do.	...	...	7 4 0	7 4 0	93	...	...	93	No ...	8th Jan. 1897.
Wesleyan Mission College Students Literary Union and Debating Society, Mannargudi.	Mental improvement and expression of thoughts clearly and boldly.	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	42	42	No ...	1899.
Teachers' Association, Mannargudi.	General improvement of knowledge.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	No ...	1899.
Teachers' Association, Tiruvalur.	Do.	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	37	...	...	37	No ...	1900.
Teachers' Association, Velanganni.	Do.	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	18	...	...	18	No ...	1900.
Teachers' Association, Kilaiyur.	Do.	...	...	0 2 0	0 2 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	1900.
Teachers' Association, Nannilam.	Do.	...	...	1 8 0	1 8 0	32	...	...	32	No ...	1899.

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1899–1900—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Tanjore—cont.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Teachers' Association, Punthottam.	General improvement of knowledge.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	No	... 18
Juvenile Association, Tiruturaipundi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	No	... 18
Aryajanasabha, Tiruturaipundi.	Circulation of Newspapers and occasional lectures.	...	50 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	35	...	...	35	No	... 18
Saraswati Vilas Sabha, Tiruturaipundi.	Reading of Newspapers.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	29	...	...	29	No	... 18
Reading Room, Tiruturaipundi.	Do.	...	75 0 0	130 0 0	205 0 0	11	...	...	11	No	... 18
Trichinopoly.											
Town Hall Club, Trichinopoly	Diffusion of useful knowledge and the maintenance of a reading room and library.	...	...	541 0 0	541 0 0	91	...	...	91	Yes	... M
Tennore Club, Trichinopoly.	To read newspapers and to play at lawn tennis.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	19	...	...	19	No	... 4th
Swami Vivekananda Society, Trichinopoly.	To increase knowledge in Vedic Philosophy.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	11	...	...	11	No	... Mar
Teachers' Association, Trichinopoly.	(1) Promotion of science; (2) instruction and diffusion of useful knowledge; (3) formation and maintenance of a library.	...	...	125 3 7	125 3 7	23	...	...	23	Yes	... 1890
The Srirangam Club	Physical, intellectual and social improvement.	...	...	303 0 0	303 0 0	30	...	...	30	No	... 1883.
House of Indian Student, Srirangam.	Intellectual improvement.	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	25	...	...	25	No	... 1891.
Young Students' Association, Srirangam.	Improvement of literary knowledge.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	40	...	...	40	No	... 1896.
Hindu Students' Literary Union, Srirangam.	Physical and intellectual improvement.	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	30	...	...	30	No	... 1895.
Teachers' Association, Lalgudi.	General and technical improvement of Primary school teachers.	...	...	2 2 0	2 2 0	32	...	...	32	No	... 1893.
Teachers' Association, Mannacchanallur.	Do.	...	...	0 4 0	0 14 0	18	...	...	18	No	... 1892.
Reading Room, Kulittalai ...	Advancement of the Board Middle school, Kulittalai, and of the public of Kulittalai and Musiri intellectually.	25	...	304 14 8	329 14 8	38	...	...	38	Yes	... Feb. 189
Teachers' Association, Kulittalai.	Improvement of the teachers of the Primary schools in general and technical education.	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	15	...	...	15	No	... 1894.
Teachers' Association, Lalapettai.	Do.	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	12	...	...	12	No	... 1893.
Teachers' Association, Nangapuram.	Do.	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	No	... 1895.
Teachers' Association, Manapparai.	Do.	...	...	2 9 0	2 9 0	18	...	...	18	No	... 1893.
Teachers' Association, Marungapuri, (transferred from Thuvarankurichi).	Do.	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	10	...	...	10	No	... 1896.
Teachers' Association, Chintamanipettai.	Do.	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	9	...	...	9	No	... 1894.
Teachers' Association, Jayankondasolapuram.	For improvement of teachers.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	22	...	...	22	No	... 1898.
Teachers' Association, Kilappalur.	Do.	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	2	No	... 1898.
Teachers' Association, Srirangam.	Improvement of teachers, general and technical.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	40	...	...	40	No	... 1899.
Teachers' Association, Tiruchandurai.	General and technical improvement of Primary school teachers.	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	16	...	...	16	No	... 1898.
Teachers' Association, Vengûr.	Do.	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	16	...	...	16	No	... 1898.
People's Association, Lalgudi.	Literary improvement of people in general.	...	...	75 0 0	75 0 0	30	...	...	30	No	... 1898.
Union Club, Ariyalur ...	Mental improvement ...	...	...	146 0 0	146 0 0	24	...	...	24	No	... June 1898.
Victoria Diamond Jubilee Reading Room, Perambalur.	Improvement of social and intellectual faculties.	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	20	...	...	20	No	... 20th June 1
Hindu Religious Union Trichinopoly.	Promotion of philosophical knowledge.	...	150 0 0	220 0 0	370 0 0	40	...	20	60	No	... 1899.
Kavaraipalayam (Jayankondam Post Office).	Social and intellectual improvement.	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8	...	...	8	No	... 1899.
Teachers' Association, Perambalur.	For mental improvement.	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	20	...	...	20	No	... 190C.

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1899-1900—continued.

...s.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
...dura.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
...sion High School ...om, Madura.	For the use of teachers and students.	...	...	18 7 6	18 7 6	17	...	235	252	No ...	1884.
...gh School Read- ... Madura.	For the improvement of boys.	...	...	39 11 0	39 11 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	1897.
...ege Debating ...dura.	Do.	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	32	...	...	32	No ...	1892.
...ovement Society Institute,	Do.	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	124	No ...	1897.
...oom, Technical ... Madura.	For the use of teachers ...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	19	...	...	19	No ...	1896.
...stitute Teachers' ...n, Madura.	For giving instructions in teaching method.	...	...	2 1 0	2 1 0	33	...	...	33	No ...	1894.
...ssociation, Dindi-	For mutual improvement, the reading of educational journals, and the discussion of educational questions.	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	35	No ...	1887.
...ssociation, Peri-	Do.	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	24	No ...	1896.
...ssociation, Mana-	For mental and moral improvement.	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	6	...	...	6	No ...	1896.
...ssociation, Tirup-	Do.	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	1897.
...ssociation, Karai-	Do.	...	...	3 1 0	3 1 0	14	...	...	14	No ...	1897.
...Association, Ram-	Do.	...	...	1 8 0	1 8 0	24	...	...	24	No ...	1898.
...Association, Tiruva-	Do.	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	14	...	...	14	No ...	1899.
...High School, Victoria ... Society, Madura.	For social improvement.	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	26	...	...	26	No ...	1895.
...hfold Union, Pasu-	For the improvement of Hindu Brahman students.	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	No ...	1897
...enne, Pasumalai ...	For the improvement of teachers and pupils.	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	97	No ...	1896.
... Room, Mullipattam.	For the mutual and general improvement of the members.	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	1898.
... Room, Tirupatur ...	For mental and moral improvement.	...	...	52 0 0	52 0 0	12	...	...	12	No ...	1898.
... Room, Tiruvadanai.	Do.	...	...	210 0 0	210 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	1899.
... Seminary, Pasu-	For discussion of educational matters by teachers alone.	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	No ...	1895.
...lub, Tirumangalam.	For the improvement of general qualifications.	...	...	148 5 4	148 5 4	30	...	...	30	No ...	1896.
... Association, Anan-	For mental and moral improvement.	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	30th Aug. 1899.
... Association, Deva- ...n.	Do.	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	31st July 1899.
...ers' Association, Pan- ...pathi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	39	No ...	6th Oct. 1899.
Tinnevelly.											
...evelly Town Club, Van- ...rapet.	Physical and mental recreation.	...	...	1,482 1 3	1,482 1 3	94	...	...	94	No ...	1889.
...ing Room and Lawn Ten- Club, Srivilliputtúr.	For the improvement of teachers.	...	...	407 13 11	407 13 11	23	...	...	23	No ...	1891.
...ic Library, Srivilliputtúr.	Literary and scientific improvement.	...	...	6 3 6	6 3 6	210	4	155	369	No ...	1879.
...ling Room, Nanguneri ...	Physical and intellectual improvement.	...	...	21 6 0	21 6 0	2	...	...	2	No ...	1895.
...ling Room, Ambásamu- ...am.	Do.	...	...	420 0 0	420 0 0	42	...	...	42	No ...	1887.
...ling Room, Tenkási ...	Do.	...	...	69 0 0	69 0 0	530	...	32	562	Yes ...	1887.
...hers' Association, Kalli- ...kurichi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	No ...	1898.
...hers' Association, Vira- ...allur.	Do.	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	No ...	1898.
...hers' Association, Sher- ...dévi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	19	No ...	1897.
...hers' Association, Pudu- ...tai.	Do.	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	No ...	1897.
...hers' Association, Panni- ...lam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	No ...	1897.
...hers' Association, Etti- ...puram.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1897.
...hers' Association, Vila- ...kulam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1897.
...hers' Association, Satan- ...lam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	18	No ...	1898.
...hers' Association, Patta- ...dai.	Do.	...	...	394 0 0	394 0 0	285	...	...	285	No ...	1896 (now reading room).
...hers' Association, Srivil- ...ittúr.	Do.	...	...	27 0 5	27 0 5	62	...	...	62	No ...	1897.

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1899–1900—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Tinnevelly—cont.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Teachers' Association, Rajapalayam.	For the improvement of teachers.	...	...	3 7 9	3 7 9	17	...	...	17	No ...	1
Teachers' Association, Asirvathapuram.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1
Reading Room, Virudupatti.	Mental recreation ...	...	...	152 12 0	152 12 0	26	...	...	26	No ...	1
Students' Literary Association, Queen's Jubilee Hall, Tinnevelly.	Literary culture	...	...	68 12 0	68 12 0	28	...	...	28	No ...	1
Tinnevelly Town Club ...	Physical and mental recreation.	...	...	567 0 0	567 0 0	62	...	...	62	No ...	1
Teachers' Association, Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	Improvement of method of teaching in Primary school.	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	46	No ...	Fe
Teachers' Association, Alwarkurichi.	Improvement of teachers.	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	18	No ...	1
Teachers' Association, Tenkasi.	Do.	...	...	13 8 0	13 8 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	1
Teachers' Association, Kadayanallur.	Do.	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	18	...	...	18	No ...	1
Teachers' Association, Nallur.	Do.	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	9	...	...	9	No ...	1
Teachers' Association, Nazareth.	Do.	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	No ...	1
Teachers' Association, Sawyerpuram.	Do.	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	14	No ...	1
Coimbatore.											
Students' Literary Association, Coimbatore.	Mental, moral and physical development of members and the public.	183 10 0	...	506 3 0	689 13 0	95	...	99	194	Yes ...	1884.
Teachers' Association, Coimbatore.	Do.	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	65	No ...	1897.
Students' Union, Coimbatore.	Do.	...	...	17 0 0	17 0 0	32	...	21	53	No ...	1898.
Students' Association, Coimbatore.	Do.	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	19	...	11	30	No ...	1898.
Reading Room, Kollegal ...	Mental and social advancement.	...	...	105 13 9	105 13 9	20	...	...	20	No ...	1895.
Reading Room, Gopichettipalayam.	Literary and moral improvement.	...	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1897.
Reading Room, Erode ...	Intellectual and social advancement.	...	...	30 8 8	30 8 8	68	...	...	68	Yes ...	1878.
Reading Room, Kangayam ...	Do.	...	10 0 0	120 0 0	130 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1895.
Young Men's Association, Idigarai.	General improvement ...	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1893.
Teachers' Association Kollegal.	Improvement of teachers.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Satyamangalam.	Do.	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	10	...	...	10	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Gopichettipalayam.	Do.	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Singanallur.	Do.	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Dharapuram.	Moral, social and general advancement.	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1897.
Reading Room, Bhavani ...	Do.	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	11	...	...	11	No ...	1898.
Teachers' Association, Pollachi.	Do.	...	...	38 13 0	38 13 0	30	...	...	30	No ...	1898.
Reading Room, Karúr ...	Do.	...	...	534 0 0	534 0 0	43	...	...	43	Yes ...	1889.
Teachers' Association, Maduvanhalli.	To promote the general knowledge of the public.	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	No ...	1899.
Teachers' Association, Doddainduvadi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	No ...	1899.
Sanitary Association, Perundurai.	Intellectual and social advancement.	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	No ...	1899.
Sanitary Association, Murungatholuvu.	Do.	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	No ...	1899.
Sanitary Association, Sivagiri	Do.	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	No ...	1899.
Sanitary Association, Uthukuli.	Do.	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	No ...	1899.
Sanitary Association, Puliyúr.	Do.	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	No ...	1899.
Sanitary Association, Vangal.	Do.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	No ...	1899.
Dharapuram Circulating Library.	Do.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	11	...	...	11	No ...	1900.
Sanitary Association, Dharapuram.	Do.	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	No ...	1899.
Sanitary Association, Alangiyam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	No ...	1899.
Sanitary Association, Dasarpatti, East.	Do.	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	28	No ...	1899.
Sanitary Association, Ulagadam.	Do.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	No ...	1899.

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1899-1900—continued.

nes.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
alem.											
ciety, Salem ...	Intellectual, social and physical improvement.	54 14 0	51 0 0	535 1 0	640 15 0	75	1	16	92	Yes ...	1853.
ng Room, Salem.	Spread of Christian education.	...	...	...	...	10	..	15	25	No ...	1860.
Association (pri- lem.	Improvement of teachers.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	No ...	1897.
r Reading Room...	Mental improvement ...	...	...	183 6 0	183 6 0	36	1	...	37	No ...	1897.
ending Library,	Reading of books, periodicals, Indian and English newspapers.	...	...	930 12 0	930 12	27	2	...	29	No ...	1875.
Depot Library,	Mental improvement of the residents.	...	...	117 0 0	117 0 0	8	4	...	12	No ...	1882.
Vidya Sabha,	Improvement of intellectual attainments of the Sourashtra community.	...	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	15	...	5	20	No ...	1899.
hammadan Educa- ssociation.	Promotion of education among the Muhammadans.	...	5 0 0	104 0 0	109 0 0	32	...	...	32	No ...	1896.
adi Reading Room.	Promotion of literary, social and moral status of its members.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	No ...	1899.
Association,	For the mutual improvement of the members and advancement of primary education.	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1898.
s' Association, Dhar- i.	Do.	...	...	27 1 0	27 1 0	61	...	...	61	No ...	1897.
s' Association, Krish-	Do.	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	1899.
s' Association, Kaveri- m.	Do.	...	...	6 1 0	6 1 0	16	...	...	16	No ...	1898.
agiri Club	Social, moral, physical and intellectual improvement.	...	...	121 6 0	121 6 0	29	...	...	29	No ...	1899.
ng Society, Dharma-	To cultivate knowledge in English literature and in vernacular.	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	19	...	...	19	No ...	1898.
rs' Association (Col- te and Secondary), m.	Improvement of teachers and of education.	...	...	71 15 0	71 15 0	22	...	...	22	No ...	1897.
y Institute, Námakkal.	The intellectual, social, physical and general advancement.	...	...	121 0 0	121 0 0	43	...	...	43	No ...	1890.
Nilgiris.											
Nilgiri Library, Ootaca- nd.	Maintenance of a library and reading room.	...	...	7,902 8 0	7,902 8 0	273	...	...	273	Yes ...	1859.
l German Mission So- ety.	Promotion of religious or secular knowledge.	...	...	145 0 0	145 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1882.
mond Jubilee Reading oom, Wellington.	Improvement of general knowledge.	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	15	...	...	15	No ...	1900.
achers' Monthly Meeting, otagiri.	For improvement of education and practical teaching.	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	No ...	1886.
Malabar.											
eerjee Reading Room, Cannanore.	For general improvement.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	14	...	...	14	No ...	1895.
Primary School Teacher's Branch Association, Cannanore.	To improve the method of teaching.	...	...	4 12 8	4 12 8	26	...	...	26	No ...	1896.
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room, Taliparamba.	Social improvement ...	...	...	160 0 0	160 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	1st Jan. 1889.
Edakkad Teachers' Association.	To improve primary education.	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	32	...	...	32	No ...	23rd Dec. 1896.
Teachers' Association, Kannamkulam.	Do.	...	...	9 8 0	9 8 0	36	...	...	36	No ...	23rd Dec. 1896.
Teachers' Branch Association, Alavil.	For improvement ...	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	42	...	...	42	No ...	26th Dec. 1896.
Teachers' Branch Association, Mataýi.	Do. ...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	20	...	...	20	No ...	15th Oct. 1898.
Cannanore Central Teachers' Association.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	150	No ...	Oct. 1896.
Cannanore Club	Established on social, non-political and cosmopolitan basis.	...	...	144 0 0	144 0 0	28	...	...	28	No ...	1898.
A.V.M. School Reading Room and Tennis Club.	For general improvement and physical exercise.	...	10 0 0	31 4 0	41 4 0	11	...	...	11	No ...	1898.
Tali Union Reading Room, Calicut.	For self-improvement ...	...	...	224 8 0	224 8 0	33	...	...	33	No ...	1st Aug. 1889.
Union Club, Calicut	Do. ...	...	...	583 3 2	583 3 2	38		...	38	No ..	1st Oct. 1890.

APPENDIX H—*continued.*

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies for the year 1899–1900—continued.

Names.	Object.	Income				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Malabar—cont.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
Teachers' Association, Badagara.	For self-improvement ...	...	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	33	...	...	33	No ...	5th
The Union Club, Tellicherry.	Do. ...	...	...	76 0 0	76 0 0	32	...	...	32	No ...	Ma
Literary Room, Blathikulangara.	Do. ...	...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0	23	...	...	23	No ...	Ma
Pariah Library, Calicut ..	Do. ...	...	...	53 3 0	53 3 0	61	10	...	71	No ...	189
Victoria Jubilee Reading Room.	General improvement ...	...	...	485 0 0	485 0 0	33	...	...	33	No ...	189
Rozario Lan Library	Do. ...	...	...	295 0 0	295 0 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1892
Teachers' Association, Valluvanad.	Intellectual, social and general advancement of the teachers.	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	No ...	1897
Teachers' Association, Ernad.	Do.	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	46	...	...	46	No ...	1899
Teachers' Association, North Ponnani.	Do.	...	...	3 3 3	3 3 3	202	...	...	202	No ...	189
Teachers' Association, South Ponnani.	Do.	...	...	4 13 6	4 13 6	112	...	..	112	No ...	1899
South Canara.											
Teachers' Association, Badiyadka (transferred to Perdal),	To develop a professional spirit and improve the teaching in schools.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Nileshwar.	Do.	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Mangesvar.	Do.	...	...	0 11 6	0 11 6	12	...	...	12	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Vittal.	Do.	...	...	1 4 0	1 4 0	23	...	...	23	No ...	1897.
Teachers' Association, Uppinangadi.	Do.	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	No ...	1899.
Reading Room, Kasaragod.	Mental, moral and general improvement.	...	...	128 0 0	128 0 0	13	...	...	13	No ...	1898.
Reading Club, Puttúr ...	Do.	...	...	19 0 0	19 0 0	28	...	...	28	No ...	1899.
Reading Room, Hosdrug ...	Do.	...	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	1897.
Catholic Circulating Library, Mangalore.	Newspaper reading and social improvement.	...	...	192 0 0	192 0 0	24	...	14	38	No ...	1878.
The Students' Literary and Debating Society, Mangalore.	Do.	...	...	82 0 0	82 0 0	82	...	...	82	No ...	1892.
Literary Society, Mangalore.	Do.	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	72	...	...	72	No ...	1896.
Newspaper Reading Club, Bantval.	Do.	...	...	126 0 0	126 0 0	14	...	...	14	No ...	1895.
Newspaper Club, Mudabidri.	Do.	...	...	36 0 0	36 0 0	4	...	...	4	No ...	1896.
Reading Society, Mulki ...	Do.	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	8	...	...	8	No ...	1896.
Reading Club, Coondapoor ...	Do.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	9	...	...	9	No ...	1886.
City Circulating Library Reading Room, Mangalore.	Do	...	...	720 0 0	720 0 0	102	...	...	102	No ...	1898.
City Circulating Library, Udipi Branch.	Do.	...	...	67 8 0	67 8 0	25	...	...	25	No ...	1900.
The Canara High School, Old Student's Union, Mangalore.	.....	...	...	73 8 0	73 8 0	76	...	...	76	No ...	1895.
The Senior Debating Society.	.....	...	...	...	...	42	...	..	42	No ...	1891.
The Junior Debating Society.	.....	...	...	1 6 0	1 6 0	28	...	...	28	No ...	1892.
The Beginners' Debating Society.	.....	...	...	4 2 0	4 2 0	31	...	...	31	No ..	1891.

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing the number of schools and scholars in municipalities in 1899–1900.

Municipalities.	Population.		Population of school age.		Number of schools in 1899–1900.	Pupils.		Percentage of pupils to population of school age.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Berhampur	12,397	13,256	1,859	1,988	41	1,416	231	76·2	11·6
Chicacole	8,479	9,762	1,272	1,464	18	1,011	188	79·5	12·8
Parlákimedi	7,725	8,665	1,159	1,300	23	1,082	194	93·4	14·9
Vizagapatam	16,702	17,785	2,505	2,668	41	2,635	657	105·2	24·6
Bimlipatam	4,705	5,122	706	768	13	510	110	72·2	14·3
Anakápalle	8,489	8,521	1,273	1,278	13	658	104	51·7	8·1
Vizianagram	14,882	15,999	2,232	2,400	44	2,380	466	106·6	19·4
Cocanada	20,328	20,225	3,049	3,034	43	1,919	460	62·9	15·2
Rajahmundry	13,934	14,463	2,090	2,170	40	2,345	547	112·2	25·2
Ellore	14,287	15,095	2,143	2,264	62	1,874	463	87·4	20·5
Masulipatam	18,601	20,208	2,790	3,031	59	2,800	832	100·4	27·4
Guntúr	11,753	11,606	1,763	1,741	50	2,225	559	126·2	32·1
Bezwada	11,404	9,337	1,711	1,401	25	1,133	281	65·0	20·0
Kurnool	11,671	12,705	1,751	1,906	39	1,642	346	93·8	18·2
Nandyal	5,349	5,388	802	808	13	631	132	78·7	16·3
Bellary	30,244	29,223	4,537	4,383	90	3,325	880	73·3	20·0
Adóni	13,252	12,991	1,988	1,949	33	1,341	214	67·5	11·0
Anantapur	3,482	3,512	522	527	14	555	122	106·3	23·1
Cuddapah	8,685	8,694	1,303	1,304	33	1,074	186	82·4	14·3
Nellore	14,310	15,026	2,146	2,254	36	1,794	302	83·6	13·4
Ongole	5,438	5,422	816	813	29	1,131	445	138·6	54·7
Madras	225,817	226,701	33,873	34,005	559	31,883	10,451	94·2	30·4
Chingleput	3,199	2,981	479	447	28	1,076	308	224·6	68·9
Conjeeveram	20,615	21,933	3,092	3,290	49	2,782	583	89·9	17·7
Vellore	21,285	23,640	3,193	3,546	75	3,975	734	124·5	20·7
Tudiyáttam	9,226	9,521	1,384	1,428	25	978	101	70·7	7·0
Tirupati	6,874	7,368	1,031	1,105	23	1,020	182	98·9	16·5
Walajanagar	4,943	5,542	741	831	15	615	231	83·0	27·8
Cuddalore	23,197	24,158	3,479	3,624	62	3,258	666	93·6	18·4
Chidambaram	9,079	9,561	1,362	1,434	29	1,461	215	107·3	15·0
Tiruvannámalai	5,976	6,179	896	927	30	863	130	96·3	14·0
Tanjore	25,945	28,445	3,892	4,267	88	4,661	1,124	119·8	26·3
Kumbakónam	26,471	27,836	3,971	4,175	75	4,177	740	105·2	17·7
Mannárgudi	9,706	10,689	1,456	1,603	26	1,370	271	94·0	16·9
Negapatam	27,041	32,180	4,056	4,827	95	4,147	773	102·2	16·0
Máyavaram	11,534	12,231	1,730	1,835	47	2,383	306	137·7	16·7
Trichinopoly	44,080	46,529	6,612	6,979	130	8,149	1,569	123·2	22·5
Srírangam	10,238	11,394	1,536	1,709	27	1,022	235	66·5	13·7
Madura	43,880	43,548	6,582	6,532	105	7,581	1,317	115·2	20·2
Kodaikánal	...	...	...	...	2	42	4	...	...
Dindigul	10,027	10,176	1,504	1,526	30	1,702	471	113·2	30·9
Palni	8,080	8,860	1,158	1,329	17	721	230	62·3	17·3
Periyakulam	7,718	8,645	1,212	1,297	13	599	81	49·4	6·3
Tinnevelly	11,759	13,009	1,764	1,951	38	2,349	364	133·2	18·7
Palamcottah	8,845	9,841	1,327	1,476	35	1,889	925	142·4	62·7
Tuticorin	13,713	11,394	2,057	1,709	30	1,591	508	77·3	29·1
Srívilliputtúr	10,448	11,000	1,567	1,650	22	1,051	152	67·0	9·2
Coimbatore	22,238	24,145	3,336	3,622	63	4,539	1,122	135·8	31·0
Erode	6,123	6,207	918	931	20	1,257	165	136·8	17·7
Karúr	5,162	5,588	774	838	18	996	299	128·7	28·5
Salem	32,860	34,850	4,929	5,228	63	3,300	1,177	66·9	22·5
Vániyambádi	6,988	8,850	1,048	1,328	15	777	150	76·0	11·3
Tiruppattúr	7,740	8,759	1,161	1,314	21	971	136	83·6	10·4
Ootacamund	7,912	7,141	1,187	1,071	26	1,253	603	105·6	56·3
Coonoor	3,211	2,838	482	426	8	529	166	109·8	39·0
Calicut	34,507	31,571	5,176	4,736	43	2,902	808	56·0	17·0
Cochin	9,379	8,222	1,407	1,233	12	754	314	53·5	25·5
Palghat	19,128	20,353	2,869	3,053	39	2,895	589	100·9	19·3
Tellicherry	13,403	13,793	2,010	2,069	41	1,956	801	97·3	38·7
Cannanore	13,273	14,145	1,991	2,122	20	1,104	446	55·4	21·0
Mangalore	21,357	19,565	3,203	2,935	38	2,240	947	69·9	32·3
Total ...	1,059,094	1,092,393	158,862	163,859	2,861	150,299	38,113	94·6	23·3

APPENDIX K.

Statement of Salary and Rent grants from provincial funds for 1899–1900.

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1900.		Amount of grant drawn in 1899–1900.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.			RS.	RS.
(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.				
Ganjám.				
Kallikota College, Berhampur	14	277	929	403
Onslow Institution, Chatrapur	...	136	...	685
Sri Rajah's Middle School, Mandása	...	63	...	45
Total	14	476	929	1,133
Vizagapatam.				
Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rau's College, Vizagapatam	30	374	1,363	905
London Mission High School, Vizagapatam	...	479	...	1,779
St. Aloysius' High School, Vizagapatam	...	200	...	2,040
Upper Primary School, Bobbili	...	...	...	23
Total	30	1,053	1,363	4,747
Gódávari.				
Pithápuram Rajah's College, Cocanada	37	466	839	240
Taylor High School, Narsapur	...	368	...	853
C.M.S. High School, Ellore	...	264	...	434
A.E.L.M. High School, Peddapur	...	227	...	888
Total	37	1,325	839	2,465
Kistna.				
Noble College, Masulipatam	36	301	3,509	649
A.E.L.M. College, Guntúr	22	443	883	915
C.M.S. Preparandi Institution, Masulipatam	...	26	...	544
A.B.M. Training Institution, Bápatla	...	13	...	670
A.E.L.M. Training Institution, Guntúr	...	12	...	220
Hindu High School, Masulipatam	...	303	...	1,411
C.M.S. High School, Bezwada	...	226	...	644
Sanskrit High School, Guntúr	...	312	...	650
Sanskrit School, Kollur	...	11	...	80
Sanskrit School, Krosúr	...	11	...	60
A.B.M. Primary Schools, Palnad and Vinukonda divisions	...	...	...	40
Total	58	1,658	4,392	5,883
Kurnool.				
S.P.G. High School, Nandyal	...	155	...	1,482
Total	...	155	...	1,482
Bellary.				
Wardlaw College, Bellary	8	418	1,645	527
Sanskrit Bashamanjari Patasala, Bellary	...	27	...	132
Sarada Sanskrit School, Sirugappa	...	17	...	160
Sanmarga Samaj Free Sanskrit School, Bellary.	...	21	...	120
Total	8	483	1,645	939
Anantapur.				
London Mission High School, Gooty	...	93	...	480
Advanced Sanskrit School, Hindupur	...	15	...	120
Total	...	108	...	600
Cuddapah.				
High School, Madanapalle	...	129	...	1,035
A.M. Middle School, Madanapalle	...	77	...	40
Total	...	206	...	1,075
Nellore.				
A.B.M. College, Ongole	12	286	547	611
Venkatagiri Rajah's High School, Nellore	...	274	...	878
F.C.M. High School, Nellore	...	296	...	308
Rajah Muthukrishna's High School, Venkatagiri	...	195	...	297
A.B.M. Primary Schools, Ongole and Addánki divisions	...	...	...	60
A.B.M. Primary Schools, Podili and Dársi divisions	...	...	...	60
Total	12	1,051	547	2,214

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1900.		A gr in
	College department.	School department.	College department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.
(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*			
Madras.			
Madras Christian College	588	1,056	28,230
Pachaiyappa's College	137	500	7,995
Doveton Protestant College	10	182	3,077
Wesleyan Mission College, Rayapet	33	486	1,630
Church of Scotland Mission College	66	683	3,417
St. Mary's College	8	248	444
St. Thomé College	19	212	...
Harris' High School, Rayapet	...	233	...
S.P.G. High School, Vepery	...	319	...
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	...	180	...
Black Town High School	...	237	...
Civil Male Orphan Asylum	...	69	...
Tondamandalam Anglo-Vernacular High School	...	815	...
St. Thomé Orphanage, Mailapur	...	212	...
Hindu Middle School, Pudupet	...	188	...
Roman Catholic Boys' School, New Town	...	52	...
St. Francis Xavier's Boys' School, Black Town.	...	88	...
St. Mathia's Boys' School, Vepery	...	51	...
St. Anthony's Poor European Boys' School, Pudupet	...	110	...
English Boys' School, Purasaipakkum	...	...	...
St. George's Cathedral Boys' School, Rayapettah	...	72	...
Primary Schools, Madras Municipality	...	...	...
Paracheri Poor European School, Black Town.	...	...	...
Christian Church European School, Mount Road	...	160	...
Industrial School, Madras	...	32	...
Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-Ala-i-Islam	...	100	...
Chengalvaraya Nayakar's Commercial High School	...	90	...
Young Men's Christian Association, Madras	...	95	...
Telegraph School, Madras	...	84	...
Total	861	6,554	44,793
Chingleput.			
Wesleyan Mission High School, Tiruvallúr	...	209	...
F.C.M. High School, Conjeeveram	...	119	...
Do. do. Chingleput	...	212	...
Hindu High School, Madurántakam	...	95	...
Sanskrit School, Sríperumbúdúr	...	65	...
Native High School, Chingleput	...	173	...
Native Primary School, do.	...	...	...
Railway School, Perambúr	...	124	...
Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeeveram	...	438	...
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Adyar	...	89	...
Total	...	1,524	...
North Arcot.			
American Mission College, Vellore	16	984	535
H.L.G. Mission High School, Tirupati	...	191	...
American Mission High School, Punganúru	...	95	...
American Mission Industrial School, Arni	...	53	...
Total	16	1,323	535
South Arcot.			
St. Joseph's College, Cuddalore	43	670	2,339
Town College, Cuddalore	17	223	276
Pachaiyappa's High School, Chidambaram	...	214	...
Total	60	1,107	2,615
Tanjore.			
St. Peter's College, Tanjore	85	220	5,800
Wesleyan Mission College, Mannárgudi	20	381	1,253
Wesleyan Mission High School, Negapatam	...	223	...
Native High School, Kumbakónam	...	423	...
Town High School, Kumbakónam	...	537	...
St. Antony's High School, Negapatam	...	256	...
Central High School, Tiruvádi	...	244	...
Lutheran Mission Central School, Shiyáli	...	144	...
E.L.M. Middle School, Poraiyar	...	88	...
Vidyavathi Sanskrit School, Tipparajapuram.	...	16	...
Sanskrit School, Kumbakónam	...	25	...
Sanskrit School, Thukili	...	18	...
Wesleyan Mission Secondary and Primary Schools, Negapatam	...	...	...
E.L.M. Training School, Poraiyar	...	25	...
Total	105	2,600	7,053

Institutions.	Amount of grant drawn in 1899–1900.	
	College department.	School department.
	RS.	RS.
	4,826	
	941	
	364	
	872	
	2,177	
	800	
	570	
	800	
	1,683	
	1,856	
	582	
	630	
	1,083	
	80	
	138	
	120	
	72	
	10	
	600	
	9,024	

APPENDIX K—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent grants from provincial funds for 1899-1900—continued.

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1900.		Amount of grant drawn in 1899-1900.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
			Rs.	Rs.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*				
(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Trichinopoly.				
...ph's College, Trichinopoly	228	1,217	11,687	320
...College, Trichinopoly	133	519	6,899	...
...Branch Schools, Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	112
...ph's European Middle School, Trichinopoly	...	67	...	643
...ph's Branch School, Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	140
...Boys' Boarding School, Puttúr	...	25	...	600
...Boys' Industrial School, Puttúr	...	42	...	318
Total ...	361	1,870	18,586	2,133
Madura.				
... College, Madura	56	883	644	1,888
...alai College, Madura	22	100	568	904
... High School, Ramnad	...	311	...	1,587
...can Mission High School, Madura ...	...	335	...	828
... School, Pámban	...	...	...	240
...can Mission Training School, Pasumalai.	...	29	...	1,680
...ati High School, Madura	...	680	...	730
...'s High School, Sivaganga	...	150	...	503
..., Industrial School, Ramnad	...	19	...	348
...rican Mission Industrial School, Managdura	...	45	...	91
Total ...	78	2,552	1,212	8,799
Tinnevelly.				
...I.S. College, Tinnevelly	52	374	2,224	...
...ndu College, Tinnevelly	50	416	1,099	2,414
...dwell High School, Tuticorin	...	80	...	888
... Xavier's High School, Palamcottah	...	389	...	280
... Do. do. Tuticorin	...	79	...	254
...M.S. High School, Megnanapuram	...	177	...	283
...M.S. High School, Palamcottah	...	246	...	776
...gh School, Pattamadai	...	248	...	1,570
...M.S. Schools, Tinnevelly District	...	...	...	343
...ndu Middle School, Srivilliputtúr	...	56	...	10
...P.G. Training School, Tuticorin	...	36	...	1,384
...M.S. Training School, Palamcottah	...	42	...	826
...t and Industrial School for boys, Nazareth ...	...	111	...	1,206
...P.G. School of Music, Tuticorin	...	13	...	30
Total ...	102	2,267	3,323	10,264
Coimbatore.				
Coimbatore College	59	538	2,011	1,578
St. Michael's College, Coimbatore	27	644	285	970
London Mission High School, Coimbatore ...	...	434	...	1,006
Mahajana Sabha High School, Erode	...	267	...	235
Wesleyan Mission Children's Home, Karur ...	...	75	...	2,844
Total ...	86	1,958	2,296	6,633
Salem.				
London Mission High School, Salem	...	200	...	876
Total ...	...	200	...	876
Nilgiris.				
St. Joseph's European Boarding Institution, Coonoor	...	87	...	2,680
B.G.M. Training Institution, Kaity	...	8	...	821
Do. Upper Primary School, Karteri	...	...	...	60
Stanes European Day School, Coonoor	...	62	...	1,080
St. Agnes Parochial School, Ootacamund ...	...	...	...	380
Total ...	...	157	...	5,021
Malabar.				
B.G.M. High School, Calicut	...	281	...	275
Do. Parsi High School, Tellicherry	...	232	...	557
Rajah's High School, Kollangod	...	204	...	332
B.G.M. Christian High School, Nettur	...	135	...	696
Santa Cruz High School, Cochin	...	352	...	1,110
St. Joseph's Poor European Boys' School, Calicut	...	175	...	610
Total ...	...	1,379	...	3,580

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1900.		Amount of grant drawn in 1899-1900.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
			Rs.	Rs.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*				
(1) INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
South Canara.				
St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore	61	391	4,108	612
German Mission High School, Mangalore ...	...	224	...	227
Total ...	61	615	4,108	839
Total for boys' schools ...	1,889	30,621	94,236	1,07,413
(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.				
Vizagapatam.				
European Girls' High School, Waltair ...	...	89	...	792
Canadian Mission Girls' School, Bobbili ...	...	94	...	32
Total ...	...	183	...	824
Kistna.				
A.E.L.M. Girls' Training Institution, Guntúr...	...	24	...	480
C.M.S. Sharkey's Memorial Girls' School, Masulipatam	...	6	...	351
Industrial School for Muhammadan Women, Guntúr	...	40	...	570
A.E.L.M. Boarding Girls' School, Guntúr ...	...	15	...	— 6
Do. (Superintendent)	...	...	...	1,013
Total ...	...	85	...	2,408
Bellary.				
St. Philomena's Girls' School, Bellary	...	89	...	2,470
London Mission Telugu Girls' School, Bellary.	...	118	...	26
Do. Canarese Girls' School, Bellary				7
Total ...	...	207	...	2,503
Cuddapah.				
London Mission Caste Girls' School, Cuddapah.	...	63	...	12
Total ...	...	63	...	12
Nellore.				
A.B.M. Training School, Nellore	...	8	...	429
Do. do. Ongole...	...	15	...	492
A.B.M. Caste Girls' School, Kottapetta ...	...	27	...	3
Do. do. Turupupalam ...	...	72	...	5
Do. do. Ongole Town ...	...	85	...	5
Total ...	...	207	...	934
Madras.				
F.C.M. Boarding Girls' School, Kássimode ...	...	185	...	2,569
Christian Female Training Institution, Madras.	...	...	...	853
F.C.M. Girls' Day School, Madras	...	269	...	1,336
Do. Chetty Girls' School, Black Town ...	...	204	...	16
Do. Girls' School, Black Town	...	187	...	97
Do. Home Education Classes	...	28	...	568
Presentation Convent Special School, Vepery.	...	170	...	1,590
Do. do. Second School, Vepery.	...	131	...	1,020
Do. do. Pay School, Black Town.	...	172	...	1,260
Do. Infant School, Black Town ...	...	...	...	610
St. Mary's Orphanage	...	84	...	1,610
Military Female Orphan Asylum	...	99	...	1,800
Civil Female Orphan Asylum	...	59	...	1,024
Home Education Classes, National Indian Association	...	36	...	1,180
Scottish Ladies' Association (Superintendent).	...	...	...	375
London Mission Boarding Girls' School, Vepery.	...	143	...	836
London Mission Girls' School, Varadamuthiappan Street	...	...	...	10
London Mission Girls' School, Chulai	...	...	...	106
Do. do. Purasaippakkam	...	125	...	44
C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Moor Street	...	...	...	36

APPENDIX K—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent grants from provincial funds for 1899–1900—continued.

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1900.		Amount of grant drawn in 1899–1900.	
	College department.	School department.	College department.	School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.	RS.
(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*				
Madras—cont.				
C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Mira Lubbai Street	...	...	...	82
C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Triplicane	...	...	...	20
C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' School, Royapet	...	...	...	15
Wesleyan Mission Boarding Girls' School, Royapet	...	131	...	1,511
Wesleyan Mission Girls' Schools (Superintendent)	...	...	...	750
Doveton Girls' School, Vepery	...	124	...	2,956
St. Peter's Girls' School, Rayapuram	...	92	...	51
St. Ann's Girls' School, Rayapuram	...	154	...	17
Roman Catholic Girls' School, Royapet	...	50	...	420
St. Francis Xavier's Girls' School, Black Town.	...	175	...	784
European Convent Girls' School, Mailapur	...	92	...	517
St. Matthia's Girls' School, New Town	...	...	...	450
Bishop Corrie's Girls' School	...	175	...	3,100
St. Andrew's Poor Girls' School, Egmore	...	36	...	240
Madras Collegiate School, Vepery	...	238	...	1,200
The Madras School of Music	...	57	...	1,620
Total	...	3,216	...	130,673
Chingleput.				
Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Tiruvallúr	...	110	...	4
Total	...	110	...	4
North Arcot.				
St. John's Girls' High School, Vellore	...	37	...	810
American Mission Girls' School, Punganúru	...	93	...	4
Do. do. Circar Mundy.	...	...	...	5
Do. do. Arasamaram Street	...	...	...	4
American Mission Training School for Mistresses, Chittoor	...	92	...	492
American Mission Girls' Boarding School, Chittoor	...	52	...	5
Church of Scotland Mission Girls' School, Sholinghur	...	60	...	13
Total	...	334	...	1,333
South Arcot.				
Home Education Classes, Cuddalore	...	29	...	362
Roman Catholic Girls' Training Institution, Cuddalore	...	108	...	1,035
Total	...	137	...	1,397
Tanjore.				
Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Negapatam East Street	...	...	...	5
Total	...	...	...	5
Trichinopoly.				
St. John's Vestry School, Trichinopoly	...	97	...	475
Presentation Convent Girls' School, Trichinopoly	...	68	...	240
Wesleyan Mission Girls' Schools (Supervisor), Trichinopoly	...	...	...	600
S.P.G. Training School for Mistresses, Puttúr.	...	12	...	1,112
R.C. Girls' Training School, Trichinopoly	...	68	...	768
S.P.G. Girls' Industrial School, Puttúr	...	25	...	19
Total	...	270	...	3,214
Madura.				
S.P.G. Girls' School, Ramnad	...	...	...	480
American Mission Training School for Mistresses, Madura	...	43	...	1,865
Total	...	43	...	2,345

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1900.		A gra in
	College department.	School department.	College department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.
(2) INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—*continued.*			
Tinnevelly.			
Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah	3	44	575
Sarah Tucker Training School, Palamcottah	...	282	...
C.E.Z.M. Home Education Classes, Tinnevelly.	...	...	...
St. John's High School, Nazareth	...	31	...
St. John's Female Training School, Nazareth	...	166	...
Art and Industrial School for Girls, Nazareth.	...	15	...
Total	3	538	575
Coimbatore.			
European Convent Girls' School, Coimbatore.	...	46	...
Stanes' Day Girls' School, Coimbatore	...	112	...
Home Education Classes, National Indian Association, Coimbatore	...	10	...
All Souls' School, Coimbatore	...	31	...
Total	...	199	...
Nilgiris.			
Nazareth Convent Girls' School, Ootacamund.	...	63	...
St. Stephens Girls' School, Ootacamund	...	69	...
C.E.Z.M. Home Education Classes, Ootacamund.	...	13	...
Total	...	145	...
Malabar.			
St. Joseph's Poor European Convent Girls' School, Calicut	...	144	...
St. Teresa's Convent Girls' School, Cannanore.	...	113	...
Mappilla Girls' School, Naminakad	...	...	...
St. Antony's Poor European Convent Girls' School, Palghat	...	34	...
Total	...	291	...
South Canara.			
Victoria Girls' School, Mangalore	...	104	...
St. Ann's do. do.	...	34	...
B.G.M. Balmatta Girls' School, Mangalore	...	161	...
Total	...	299	...
Total for girls' schools	3	6,327	575
Total grants to aided schools	1,892	36,948	94,811
(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS.			
Ganjám.			
Primary Schools under the Gumsur Taluk Board	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...
Vizagapatam.			
Board Middle School, Chodavaram	...	66	...
Total	...	66	...
Gódávari.			
Board High School, Amalápuram	...	417	...
Board Middle School, Bhimavaram	...	75	...
Do. Dowlaishwaram	...	49	...
Do. Kottapetta	...	67	...
Do. Tallapudi	...	...	...
Total	...	608	...

APPENDIX K—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent grants from provincial funds for 1899-1900—continued.

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1900. College department.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1900. School department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1899-1900. College department.	Amount of grant drawN in 1899-1900. School department.
RY AND RENT GRANTS FROM OVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.	RS.
ITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OCAL FUND BOARDS—*continued.*				
Kistna.				
Middle School, Gudiváda	...	153	...	138
Do. Bápatla	...	135	...	81
Do. Tenali	...	128	...	— 19
Do. Répalle	...	94	...	130
Do. Kollúr	...	120	...	8
Gymnastic Instructor, Guntur Taluk ...	...	...	...	20
Do. Répalle Taluk ...	...	...	...	30
Industrial School, Bezwada	...	37	...	1,150
Total ...	...	667	...	1,538
Bellary.				
Middle School, Rayadrug	...	50	...	40
Total ...	...	50	...	40
Anantapur.				
rd Middle School, Penukonda	...	51	...	32
Total ...	...	51	...	32
Cuddapah.				
ard Middle School, Badvel	...	24	...	8
Total ...	...	24	...	8
North Arcot.				
oard High School, Chittoor	...	270	...	1,571
oard Middle School, Arni	...	157	...	167
oomiah School, Arcot	...	...	...	1,200
uhammadan Orphan School, Arcot	...	...	...	1,272
Total ...	...	427	...	4,210
South Arcot.				
ard Middle School, Villupuram	...	43	...	150
Do. Vriddhachalam	...	61	...	83
Do. Porto Novo	...	32	...	102
Do. Tirukkóyilúr	...	60	...	318
Do. Kallakurchi	...	53	...	366
Total ...	...	249	...	1,019
Tanjore.				
ard High School, Tiruválúr	...	323	...	1,441
ard Middle School, Orattanádu	...	58	...	5
Total ...	...	381	...	1,446
Trichinopoly.				
Board High School, Lalgudi	...	177	...	772
Total ...	...	177	...	772
Madura.				
Technical Institute, Madura	...	160	...	3,577
Total ...	...	160	...	3,577

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1900. College department.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1900. School department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1899-1900. College department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1899-1900. School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			RS.	RS.
(3) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS—*continued.*				
Tinnevelly.				
Technical Institute, Tinnevelly	...	60	...	382
Govindappan Chatram Sanskrit School (Alwar Tirunagari)	...	30	...	50
Circle Gymnastic Instructors	...	...	...	558
Total ...	...	90	...	990
Coimbatore.				
Board High School, Udamalpet	...	203	...	791
Do. do. Dhárápuram	...	112	...	872
Do. Middle School, Kollegal	...	126	...	237
Total ...	...	441	...	1,900
Salem.				
Board High School, Námakkal	...	178	...	1,367
Board Middle School, Krishnagiri	...	112	...	61
Do. Tiruchengódu	...	117	...	5
Do. Rásipuram	...	137	...	88
Total ...	...	544	...	1,521
Malabar.				
Board Middle School, Betatnad	...	112	...	112
Do. Manjéri	...	98	...	38
Mappilla Schools, Ernad Taluk	...	...	...	465
Do. Walavanad Taluk	...	...	...	1,468
Inspecting Schoolmasters, Malabar	...	...	...	832
Total ...	...	210	...	2,910
South Canara.				
Board High School, Coondapoor	...	163	...	958
Total ...	...	163	...	958
Total grants to Local Board Schools ...	...	4,308	...	22,909
(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.				
Ganjám.				
Municipal High School, Chicacole	...	312	...	913
Total ...	...	312	...	913
Vizagapatam.				
Municipal Schools, Bimlipatam municipality ...	...	...	...	65
Do. Vizianagram do. ...	...	...	...	72
Total ...	...	...	...	137
Gódávari.				
Primary Schools, Ellore municipality	...	...	...	55
Do. Rajahmundry municipality...	...	...	...	126
Do. Cocanada do. ...	...	...	...	38
Total ...	...	...	...	219
Kistna.				
Primary Schools, Masulipatam municipality ...	...	...	...	167
Do. Bezwada municipality ...	...	...	...	70
Do. Guntúr do. ...	...	...	...	142
Total ...	...	...	...	379

APPENDIX K—*continued.*

Statement of Salary and Rent grants from provincial funds for 1899–1900—continued.

Institutions.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1900. College department.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1900. School department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1899-1900. College department.	Amount of grant drawn in 1899-1900. School department.
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			Rs.	Rs.
(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS—*continued.*				
Kurnool.				
Municipal High School, Kurnool	...	103	...	2,902
Primary Schools, Kurnool municipality ...	...	...	...	157
Total ...	...	103	...	3,059
Bellary.				
Municipal High School, Bellary	...	184	...	1,126
Primary Schools, Adóni municipality	...	...	...	81
Total ...	...	184	...	1,207
Anantapur.				
Municipal High School, Anantapur	...	167	...	1,816
Total ...	...	167	...	1,816
Cuddapah.				
Municipal High School, Cuddapah	...	147	...	2,404
Total ...	...	147	...	2,404
Nellore.				
Primary Schools, Nellore municipality ...	...	...	...	189
Total ...	...	...	...	189
Chingleput.				
Primary Schools, Conjeeveram municipality ...	...	...	...	132
Total ...	...	...	...	132
North Arcot.				
Primary Schools, Tirupati municipality ...	...	...	...	60
Do. Gudiyáttam municipality ...	...	...	...	10
Total ...	...	...	...	70
South Arcot.				
Primary Schools, Cuddalore municipality ...	...	...	...	212
Do. Tiruvannámalai municipality	...	...	..	55
Total ...	...	...	...	267
Tanjore.				
Máyavaram Municipal High School	...	763	...	854
Primary Schools, Tanjore municipality ...	...	...	..	218
Do. Kumbakónam do. ...	...	...	..	323
Do. Máyavaram do. ...	...	...	...	180
Do. Mannárgudi do. ...	...	...	...	165
Do. Negapatam do. ...	...	...	...	266
Total ...	...	763	...	1,946
SALARY AND RENT GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS—*continued.*			Rs.	
(4) INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS—*continued.*				
Trichinopoly.				
Primary Schools, Trichinopoly municipality ...	...	...	...	
Do. Srirangam do. ...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	
Madura.				
Municipal High School, Dindigul	...	111	...	
Primary Schools, Dindigul municipality ...	...	...	...	
Do. Madura do. ...	...	...	...	
Do. Periyakulam do. ...	...	...	...	
Do. Palni do. ...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	111	...	
Tinnevelly.				
Primary Schools, Tinnevelly municipality ...	...	...	...	
Do. Palamcottah do. ...	...	...	...	
Do. Srivilliputtúr do. ...	...	...	...	
Do. Tuticorin do. ...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	
Coimbatore.				
Municipal High School, Karúr	...	154	...	
Primary Schools, Erode municipality ...	...	...	...	
Do. Coimbatore do. ...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	154	...	
Salem.				
Municipal College, Salem	...	316	1,008	1
Municipal High School, Tiruppattúr	...	136	...	
Primary Schools, Salem municipality	...	...	...	
Salem and Shevapet Town Schools	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	482	1,008	1,9
Nilgiris.				
Breek's Memorial Middle School, Ootacamund ...	...	39	...	3,14
Primary Schools, Coonoor municipality ...	...	...	...	12
Total ...	...	39	...	3,269
Malabar.				
Victoria College, Palghat	...	458	2,480	1,716
Brennen College, Tellicherry	...	219	1,529	1,187
Municipal High School, Cannanore	...	171	...	636
Primary Schools, Calicut municipality ...	...	...	...	149
Do. Cannanore do. ...	...	...	...	138
Do. Cochin do. ...	...	...	...	252
Do. Palghat do. ...	...	...	...	152
Do. Tellicherry do. ...	...	...	...	100
Total ...	...	848	4,009	4,330
South Canara.				
Primary Schools, Mangalore municipality ...	...	...	...	139
Total ...	...	...	...	139
Total grants to Municipal Schools ...	...	3,310	5,017	25,463
Total, Salary and rent grants from provincial funds ...	1,892	44,566	99,828	2,15,746

GENERAL TABLES.

(1)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scho*

Area and population.				University education.		School ge
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.	—	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Institutions — For males ...	38	6	528
			Institutions — For females.	2	...	218
			Total ...	40	6	746
141,350	Towns ... 214	Males ... 17,619,395	Scholars — Males ...	2,797	570	77,330
	Villages ... 56,889	Females ... 18,011,045				
	Total ... 57,103	Total ... 35,630,440	Scholars — Females ...	20	5	21,614
			Total ...	2,817	575	98,944

(2)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instr*

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Tot
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... For male scholars	6,32,752	2,63,435	17,26,454	18,48,463	1,53,021	3,08,452	49,32
Institutions ... For female scholars	2,364	.....	6,13,320	2,75,362	57,928	18,714	9,67
Total ...	6,35,116	2,63,435	23,39,774	21,23,825	2,10,949	3,27,166	59,00
2. (*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	13·31	10·47	19·74	12·95	7·52	7·42	71·41
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	3·08	72·16	2·84	3·65	81·73
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	·45	.....	18·43	59·83	·36	6·61	85·68
(*d*) Percentages on total expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	8·87	3·68	32·66	29·65	2·94	4·57	82·37
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in— Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	241 13 11	313 4 6	16 4 3	7 3 5	109 1 9	109 15 3	33 8 10
Government institutions. Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 12 10	29 8 6	1 6 4
Total cost ...	324 3 11	400 5 9	28 9 3	7 7 5	111 5 4	171 13 3	44 15 8
Local Fund schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	3 7 2	0 6 4	7 11 10	15 7 7	0 11 5
Local Fund schools. Cost to Local Funds ...	.....	.....	1 11 10	3 1 8	115 2 6	28 4 8	3 3 4
Total cost ...	.....	.....	16 14 11	4 6 8	123 5 1	104 5 11	5 15 1
Municipal schools. Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	39 3 2	.....	4 2 1	0 7 0	.....	3 5 5	1 8 3
Municipal schools. Cost to Municipal Funds ...	8 8 11	.....	0 14 9	4 6 7	.....	20 4 5	3 11 5
Total cost ...	122 0 6	.....	23 14 3	5 15 6	.....	27 4 0	10 10 11
Institutions in Native States ... ... Total cost ...	.....	.....	15 12 1	.....	.....	.....	15 12 1
Aided institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	39 13 1	.....	3 5 6	0 4 10	83 3 2	8 8 6	1 1 5
Aided institutions... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 11 8	0 13 2	1 4 0	.....	0 12 10
Total cost ...	158 3 2	.....	26 9 8	3 6 7	182 9 2	49 0 6	8 1 4
Unaided institutions ... ... Total cost ...	165 0 6	.....	18 8 5	1 13 10	174 8 0	43 3 6	3 3 9
All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	78 8 9	313 4 6	4 1 9	0 6 7	91 6 2	41 0 10	1 15 1
All institutions ... Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	0 5 3	.....	0 11 7	1 2 1	14 0 11	12 6 4	1 2 6
Total cost ...	190 7 11	400 5 9	24 11 11	3 6 10	130 3 5	91 15 3	8 2 6

sidency for the official year 1899–1900.

cation,		Private institutions.			Percentages of	
All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	
43	20,748	234	5,259	26,241	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	45·95
11	1,165	...	44	1,209		2·12
54	21,913	234	5,303	27,450		48·07
3,101	623,253	5,440	100,230	733,923	Male scholars to male population of school age.	27·77
651	117,528	119	11,421	129,068	Female scholars to female population of school age.	4·78
3,752	745,781	5,559	111,651	862,991		16·15

Madras Presidency for the official year 1899–1900.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
versity.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,61,382	57,760	4,12,712	95,770	2,50,582	22,614	2,62,076	12,62,896	71,63,161
1,61,382	57,760	4,12,712	95,770	2,50,582	22,614	2,62,076	12,62,896	71,63,161
.....	2·93	15·09	3·17	5·62	·91	·87	28·59	100·00
.....	.....	13·10	1·12	3·75	·30	.....	18·27	100·00
.....	.....	6·18	·04	7·16	·94	.....	14·32	100·00
2·25	·81	5·76	1·34	3·50	·31	3·66	17·63	100·00

(3)—*Return of colleges, schools and*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.														
	Under public management.														
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Government or Local Fund Boards.		
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
University education.															
Arts Colleges.															
English ... ... For boys...	4	654	670	604	3	126	128	114	...	...	...	...	28	1,889	
English ... ... For girls...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	4	654	670	604	3	126	128	114	...	...	...	...	30	1,895	
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training.															
Law	1	267	331	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	1	93	93	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	1	97	120	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teaching	2	71	70	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agriculture	1	47	44	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	6	575	658	576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School education, general.															
Secondary schools.															
For boys — High schools, English ...	5	1,402	1,326	1,243	24	5,397	5,000	4,480	...	...	...	...	92	28,923	27,4
For boys — Middle schools, English ...	8	1,022	950	794	85	8,021	7,817	6,818	1	90	89	79	159	16,545	15,9
For boys — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	4	396	371	285	23	2,582	2,472	2,143	...	...	...	...	47	3,785	3,6
For girls — High schools, English ...	1	204	183	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2,036	1,9
For girls — High schools, Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	297	3
For girls — Middle schools, English ...	1	60	61	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	3,814	3,7
For girls — Middle schools, Vernacular ...	48	4,865	4,722	3,579	1	205	202	173	...	...	...	...	100	9,308	9,1
Total ...	67	7,949	7,613	6,099	133	16,205	15,491	13,614	1	90	89	79	457	64,708	62,1
Primary schools.															
For boys	197	8,105	7,548	6,106	2,610	123,296	123,321	103,183	...	...	...	...	11,232	338,520	327,88
For girls	105	6,228	6,056	4,662	27	1,521	1,464	1,092	...	...	...	...	614	27,182	26,13
Total ...	302	14,333	13,604	10,768	2,637	124,817	124,785	104,275	...	...	...	...	11,846	365,702	354,01
School education, special.															
Schools for special instruction.															
Training schools for masters	34	1,051	945	888	15	191	185	175	...	...	...	...	8	191	176
Do. for mistresses	5	108	101	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	238	207
Schools of Art	1	568	495	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1	332	337	319	1	36	33	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	1	183	170	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	124	98
Other schools	2	151	140	129	6	298	275	243	...	...	...	...	29	1,870	1,808
Total ...	44	2,393	2,188	1,983	22	525	493	450	...	...	...	...	57	2,423	2,289
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	423	25,904	24,733	20,030	2,795	141,673	140,897	118,453	1	90	89	79	12,390	434,728	420,881
Private institutions.															
1. Advanced, teaching—															
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Any other Oriental classic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching—															
A vernacular only or mainly—															
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Qurán—															
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards—															
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	423	25,904	24,733	20,030	2,795	141,673	140,897	118,453	1	90	89	79	12,390	434,728	420,881

ncy for the official year 1899-1900.

aided.					Number of scholars on 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.						
	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
42	155	140	38	2,811	2,736	812	1,916	32	197	2,510	67	5	14	...
	...	...	2	6	6	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
142	155	140	40	2,817	2,742	816	1,918	34	201	2,510	67	5	14	...
	...	...	1	267	267	...	...	...	8	258	1	...	...	...
	...	...	1	93	93	...	...	10	27	55	1	...	1	...
	...	...	1	97	97	...	...	7	3	87	...	...	...	...
	...	...	2	71	71	...	...	4	10	57	...	...	4	...
	...	...	1	47	47	...	...	...	1	45	1	...	...	...
..	...	...	6	575	575	...	...	21	49	502	3	...	5	...
5,947	5,436	4,693	145	41,669	41,346	7,342	34,578	1,558	4,356	33,517	2,208	30	54	...
2,494	2,358	2,016	288	28,172	26,012	1,528	25,350	1,368	3,418	21,869	1,423	94	1,063	...
1,083	951	814	95	7,846	5,257	55	8,170	4	1,412	5,423	1,003	4	620	...
12	12	12	19	2,252	2,210	597	825	1,415	654	163	4	16	...	343
...	...	...	2	297	294	1	284	...	29	268	...	...	...	16
133	139	110	44	4,007	3,709	17	2,195	1,833	1,872	283	...	19	...	753
323	260	199	153	14,701	2,852	...	15,119	37	3,385	10,598	181	...	...	268
9,992	9,156	7,844	746	98,944	81,680	9,540	87,021	6,215	15,626	72,121	4,819	163	1,737	1,380
128,783	123,172	105,232	20,075	598,704	76,301	22,366	601,247	599	36,705	496,036	61,432	3,932	57,488	...
4,272	3,991	3,367	914	39,203	2,000	2,434	37,087	376	4,953	29,379	4,475	20	...	1,804
133,055	127,163	108,599	20,989	637,907	78,301	24,800	638,334	975	41,658	525,415	65,907	3,952	57,488	1,804
7	6	5	58	1,440	100	...	1,340	...	368	986	83	3	5	...
...	...	...	29	346	63	...	283	49	255	20	22	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	568	230	...	338	31	52	451	34	...	22	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	368	368	...	...	70	50	200	35	13	29	...
...	...	...	1	183	134	...	49	1	15	163	4	...	...	...
47	46	42	(a) 8	171	90	...	81	33	105	31	2	...	...	...
143	156	125	(b) 42	2,462	1,699	...	763	614	600	1,003	234	11	5	39
9	197	208	172	132	5,538	2,684	...	2,854	798	1,445	2,854	414	27	61	39
6,304	143,386	136,682	116,755	21,913	745,781	165,982	35,156	730,127	8,043	58,979	603,402	71,210	4,147	59,305	3,223
...	...	...	...	49	2,857	36	2,968	1,016	...	...	...	2,857	...	119	...
...	...	...	...	181	2,661	16	2,654	169	...	...	2,661	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,323	82,829	99	133	82,991	...	3,097	76,681	2,962	89	4,247	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	936	27,515	...	26,677	3,693	...	...	...	27,515	...	5,961	...
...	...	...	...	44	1,307	...	1,268	744	...	...	...	1,307	...	...	94
...	...	...	...	4	41	37	3	41	...	...	41	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5,537	117,210	188	33,703	3 8,654	...	3,097	79,383	34,641	89	10,327	94
6,304	143,386	136,682	116,755	27,450	862,991	166,170	68,859	818,781	8,043	62,076	682,785	105,851	4,236	69,632	3,317

(a) Of these, two are for girls with 36 pupils (all girls).

(b) Of these, nine are for girls with 39 boys and 559 girls.

(3a)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars for I*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.														
	Under public management.												Un		
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Managed by Native States.				Aided by Governm Local Fund or Mu Boards.		
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Arts Colleges.															
University education, English For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	37	38
University education, English For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3
University education, Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	40	41
Secondary schools.															
School education, general. For boys... High schools, English	1	281	286	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1,649	1,608
School education, general. For boys... Middle schools English	...	...	...	...	1	39	48	41	...	...	...	...	20	1,440	1,376
School education, general. For girls... High schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1,468	1,409
School education, general. For girls... Middle schools English	1	60	61	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1,791	1,756
Total	2	341	347	323	1	39	48	41	...	...	...	...	65	6,348	6,143
Primary schools.															
School education, general. For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	391	369
School education, general. For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	344	337
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	735	706
Schools for special instruction.															
School education, special. Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	32
School education, special. Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	646	567
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	678	599
Total of public institutions	...	2	341	347	323	1	39	48	41	...	...	...	92	7,801	7,489
Private institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	...	2	341	347	323	1	39	48	41	...	...	...	92	7,801	7,489

ras Presidency for the official year 1899–1900.

Unaided.					Number of scholars on 31st March learning			Classification of scholars on 31st March according to race or creed.						
Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	3	37	37	14	23	12	2	23	...	...	7	...
...	...	...	1	3	3	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	40	40	17	23	14	3	23	...	...	7	...
...	...	...	10	1,930	1,930	781	908	1,391	240	279	14	6	27	...
...	...	...	21	1,479	1,479	51	556	1,218	110	112	27	12	374	...
...	...	...	11	1,468	1,468	597	97	1,371	68	14	3	12	...	276
133	139	110	29	1,984	1,984	5	253	1,780	96	93	...	15	...	593
133	139	110	71	6,861	6,861	1,434	1,814	5,760	514	498	44	45	401	779
72	72	69	8	463	463	...	...	460	...	...	...	3	183	...
...	...	...	8	344	344	...	...	332	4	4	...	4	...	106
72	72	69	16	807	807	...	...	792	4	4	...	7	183	106
...	...	...	1	32	32	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	(a) 8	646	646	...	...	583	51	10	1	1	...	39
...	...	...	9	678	678	...	...	615	51	10	1	1	...	39
5	205	211	179	100	8,386	8,386	1,451	1,837	7,181	572	535	45	53	591	924
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	205	211	179	100	8,386	8,386	1,451	1,837	7,181	572	535	45	53	591	924

(a) Of these, six are for girls with 39 boys and 450 girls.

(4)—*Return of expenditure on pub*

Objects of expenditure.	Managed by Government.							Managed by I		
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education. — *Arts colleges*— English for boys	1,62,054	...	...	53,348	...	(a) 1,841	2,17,243	5,017	...	1,09
English for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	18,230	...	...	28,358	...	33	46,621	...	...	...
Medicine	71,219	...	...	10,010	...	541	81,770	...	...	...
Engineering	49,292	...	...	8,326	...	3,600	61,218	...	...	...
Teaching	36,413	...	...	410	...	782	37,605	...	...	...
Agriculture	30,986	...	...	530	...	4,705	36,221	...	...	...
Total	3,68,194	...	...	1,00,982	...	11,502	4,80,678	5,017	...	1,095
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For boys... High schools	(b) 44,088	...	...	17,098	...	(b1) 68,201	(b2) 1,29,387	(c) 24,992	...	...
For boys... Middle schools. English	8,559	...	...	1,857	...	55	10,471	29,010	9,429	2,021
For boys... Middle schools. Vernacular.	3,607	...	...	47	...	...	3,654	2,300	8,983	1,882
For girls... High schools. English	7,933	...	...	940	...	30	8,903	...	...	...
For girls... High schools. Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools. English	(e) 16,320	...	...	...	...	(e1) 3,724	(e2) 20,044	...	...	...
For girls... Middle schools. Vernacular.	43,842	...	...	1,377	...	403	45,122	460	...	600
Total	1,23,849	...	...	21,319	...	72,413	2,17,581	56,762	18,412	4,503
Primary schools— For boys	55,279	...	...	2,232	...	467	57,978	48,151	3,30,469	72,192
For girls	42,863	...	...	682	...	...	43,545	1,838	3,702	3,366
Total	98,142	...	...	2,914	...	467	1,01,523	49,989	3,34,171	75,558
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	98,687	(f) 105	(f1)736	286	...	848	1,00,662	2,051	21,304	146
Do. for mistresses	15,444	...	...	40	...	308	15,792	...	...	...
Schools of Art	40,344	...	...	1,468	...	9,441	51,253	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	61,163	20,628	12,798	7,805	...	800	1,03,194	...	...	1,020
Engineering and Surveying schools.	10,064	...	...	6,421	...	3,562	20,047	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	(g) 13,995	...	300	956	...	(g1) 6,482	(g2) 21,733	4,232	7,469	1,884
Total	2,39,697	20,733	13,834	16,976	...	21,441	3,12,681	6,283	28,773	3,050
Buildings	(h) 63,343	...	...	...	...	...	63,343	5,540	24,833	12,471
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,074	...	...
Total	63,343	...	...	...	...	...	63,343	7,614	24,833	12,471
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction	8,93,225	20,733	13,834	1,42,191	...	1,05,823	11,75,806	1,25,665	4,06,189	96,677

(a) Non-departmental, Rs. 647.
(b) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Provincial grant, Rs. 29,973.
(b1) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, Miscellaneous receipts, Rs. 67,106.
(b2) Lawrence Asylum, Male Branch, total cost, Rs. 97,079.
(c) Net cost of Cuddapah and Kurnool High schools Rs. 5,306.
(d) Surplus fees to local and municipal boards, Rs. 6,225
(e) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Provincial grant.
(e1) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, Miscellaneous receipts.
(e2) Lawrence Asylum, Female Branch, total cost.
(f) Non-departmental.
(f1) Non-departmental.
(g) Lawrence Asylum Technical class Provincial grant, Rs. 1,707.
(g1) Lawrence Asylum Technical class Miscellaneous re Rs. 3,821.
(g2) Lawrence Asylum Technical class total cost, Rs. 5,528.
(h) Cost of buildings borne by the Public Works Department.

s Presidency for the official year 1899–1900.

									Under private management.							
	rds.		Maintained by Native States.							Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
47	15,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,236	...	...	1,18,908	26,684	1,34,481	3,74,309
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	...	...	541	63	1,185	2,364
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	15,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,811	...	...	1,19,449	26,747	1,35,666	3,76,673
519	1,39,342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,993	332	22,385	4,78,607	22,373	2,07,804	8,14,494
1,905	1,36,945	...	...	...	463	...	939	1,402	33,436	2,977	14,000	1,15,735	15,089	87,003	2,68,240
27	19,006	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,544	1,711	3,617	10,702	3,435	24,029	48,038
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,813	...	...	60,435	9,348	90,261	1,83,857
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,316	...	...	1,741	3,333	...	7,390
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,675	170	...	26,842	22,157	94,171	1,73,015
...	1,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,103	80	142	12,415	33,036	82,970	1,59,746
2,451	2,96,364	...	...	...	463	...	939	1,402	2,07,880	5,270	40,144	7,06,477	1,08,771	5,86,238	16,54,780
1,033	5,63,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,397	2,20,777	69,072	3,01,016	35,014	3,16,517	9,99,793
200	9,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,316	640	295	9,420	26,973	1,21,187	2,07,831
1,233	5,77,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,713	2,21,417	69,367	3,10,436	61,987	4,37,704	12,07,624
11	23,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,621	478	...	6	...	13,685	27,790
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,243	...	...	(*d*) 3,004	5,490	15,399	42,136
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,521	4,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,594	...	...	9	4,178	6,302	12,083
10,661	24,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,664	...	...	14,277	4,490	47,943	81,374
13,193	52,274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,122	478	...	17,296	14,158	83,329	1,63,383
...	42,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,649	4,048	4,866	...	2,130	90,600	1,43,293
...	2,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,937	2,316	2,287	...	...	...	20,540
...	44,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,586	6,364	7,153	...	2,130	90,600	1,63,833
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	16,924	9,86,980	...	...	463	...	939	1,402	5,15,112	2,33,529	1,16,664	11,53,658	2,13,793	13,33,537	35,66,293

(4)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1899–1900—con

Objects of expenditure—*cont.*	Public institutions—*cont.*				Total expenditure from				
	Under private management—*cont.*								
	Unaided.								
	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — *Arts colleges*— English for boys	6,971	...	18,609	25,580	2,61,307	...	1,095	1,88,688	1,81,662
English for girls	...	...	...	...	575	...	...	541	1,248
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	...	18,230	...	...	28,358	33
Medicine	...	...	...	...	71,219	...	...	10,010	541
Engineering	...	...	...	...	49,292	...	...	8,326	3,600
Teaching	...	...	...	...	36,413	...	...	410	782
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	30,986	...	...	530	4,705
Total	6,971	...	18,609	25,580	4,68,022	...	1,095	2,36,863	1,92,571
School education, general. — *Secondary schools*— For boys — High schools	86,266	2,747	23,300	1,12,313	1,52,073	332	22,585	6,95,802	3,24,944
For boys — Middle — English	16,849	1,127	13,647	31,623	71,005	12,406	16,021	2,29,484	1,19,765
For boys — Middle — Vernacular	3,030	4,874	3,635	11,539	10,451	10,694	5,499	19,593	36,000
For girls — High — English	201	...	2,573	2,774	31,746	...	...	61,576	1,02,212
For girls — High — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	2,316	...	...	1,741	3,333
For girls — Middle — English	293	2,932	3,369	6,594	45,995	170	...	27,135	1,26,353
For girls — Middle — Vernacular	1,042	949	2,813	4,804	74,905	80	742	14,845	1,20,171
Total	1,07,681	12,629	49,337	1,69,647	3,88,491	23,682	44,647	10,50,176	8,32,778
Primary schools— For boys	1,30,340	11,912	80,069	2,22,321	1,60,827	5,51,246	1,41,264	5,50,114	4,45,012
For girls	1,072	1,224	12,257	14,553	94,017	4,342	3,661	11,473	1,61,869
Total	1,31,412	13,136	92,326	2,36,874	2,54,844	5,55,588	1,44,925	5,61,587	6,06,881
School education, special. — *Schools for special instruction*— Training schools for masters	...	...	1,047	1,047	1,14,359	21,887	882	302	15,591
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	33,687	...	...	3,044	21,197
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	40,344	...	...	1,468	9,441
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	61,163	20,628	13,818	8,535	3,321
Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	10,054	...	...	6,421	3,562
Industrial schools	213	...	5,049	5,262	1,594	...	...	222	15,529
Other schools	869	...	2,599	3,468	32,891	7,469	2,184	16,337	72,175
Total	1,082	...	8,695	9,777	2,94,102	49,984	16,884	36,329	1,40,816
Buildings	...	...	1,102	1,102	1,10,532	28,881	17,337	...	93,832
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	18,011	2,316	2,287	...	...
Total	...	...	1,102	1,102	1,28,543	31,197	19,624	...	93,832
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(*i*) 1,43,656	17,726
Direction	...	...	...	...	57,760	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	(*j*) 2,96,901	1,00,843	14,968	...	...
Scholarships held in — Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	12,420	...	...	...	12,314
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	7,372	...	...	...	237
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	20,019	...	...	...	8,390
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	1,061	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	(*k*) 21,418	8,658	108	...	3,773
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	17,205	...	...	1,47,945	97,126
Total	...	..	...	...	4,34,156	1,09,501	15,076	2,91,401	1,39,566
Total expenditure on public instruction	2,47,146	25,765	1,70,069	4,42,980	(*m*) 19,68,158	7,69,952	2,42,251	21,76,356	20,06,444

(*i*) Surplus fees (University), Rs. 51,092.
(*j*) Grants to Mappilla Inspecting Schoolmasters, Rs. 832.
(*k*) Government Scholarships in Medical Schools, Rs. 5,584. Excludes stipends paid to Burma and Madras-Burma pupils.
(*l*) Expenditure on Private Schools (fees, Rs. 1,37,689; other sources, Rs. 96,206; and total, Rs. 2,33,895).
(*m*) Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department, Rs. 3,792; grants to Private Schools, Rs. 1,881; grants to Eleemosynary schools, Rs. 1

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE.—Total of columns 8, 9 and 23 (Rs. 11,75,896 + 1,25,665 + 5,15,112)		18,16,583
Add—Indirect charges—		
Direction	57,760	
Inspection	2,96,901	
Scholarships	62,290	
Miscellaneous	28,181	4,45,132
		22,61,715
Deduct—Cost of Medical College and School	1,90,548	
Lawrence Asylum Charges	1,22,651	
Grants to Orphanages not paid through the Department	3,792	
Charges met from non-departmental receipts	1,488	
Building charges met from Public Works Funds	63,343	
		3,81,822
Balance ...		18,79,893 as per Accounta General's boo

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* [illegible]

Objects of expenditure.	Public institutions.																				
	Under public management.																				
	Managed by Government.							Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.						
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. *Arts colleges*— English { For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys { High schools, English ...	29,973	...	...	...	...	67,106	97,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Middle schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,185	...	1,072	1,904	...	840	7,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls { High schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Middle schools, English ...	16,320	...	...	...	...	3,724	20,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	46,293	...	...	...	...	70,830	1,17,123	3,185	...	1,072	1,904	...	840	7,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	1,707	...	...	...	...	3,821	5,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,707	...	...	...	...	3,821	5,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	...	...	...	...	...	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	...	...	...	...	...	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	1,150	1,150	...	...	...	...	136	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on European schools ...	48,000	...	...	...	...	75,801	1,23,801	3,835	...	1,072	1,904	136	840	7,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(4a)—*Return of expenditure on European schools in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1899–1900—continued.

Objects of expenditure—*cont.*	Public institutions—*continued.*											Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under private management.																
	Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. *Arts colleges*— English For boys	3,521	...	...	1,398	200	8,680	13,749	...	...	...	...	3,521	...	...	1,398	8,830	13,749
English For girls	...	...	...	297	...	207	504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	207	504
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,521	...	...	1,695	200	8,887	14,253	...	...	...	...	3,521	...	...	1,695	9,037	14,253
School education, general. *Secondary schools*— For boys High schools, English	22,861	...	...	27,036	5,495	64,999	1,20,331	...	...	...	...	52,774	...	...	27,036	1,37,600	2,17,410
For boys Middle schools, English	13,641	...	...	6,809	6,861	25,689	53,000	...	...	...	...	16,826	...	1,072	8,713	33,390	60,001
For girls High schools, English	17,908	...	...	49,551	450	77,615	1,45,524	...	...	...	...	17,908	...	...	49,551	78,065	1,45,524
For girls Middle schools, English	19,555	...	...	14,989	6,209	58,837	99,590	293	2,932	3,369	6,594	35,875	...	...	15,282	75,071	1,26,228
Total	73,905	...	...	98,385	19,015	2,27,140	4,18,445	293	2,932	3,369	6,594	1,23,383	...	1,072	1,00,582	3,24,126	5,49,163
Primary schools— For boys	2,148	...	...	53	1,027	1,658	4,886	22	...	230	252	2,148	...	...	75	2,915	5,138
For girls	2,591	...	...	2,024	658	6,722	11,995	...	...	...	...	2,591	...	...	2,024	7,380	11,995
Total	4,739	...	...	2,077	1,685	8,380	16,881	22	...	230	252	4,739	...	...	2,099	10,295	17,133
School education, special. *Schools for special instruction*— Industrial schools	1,203	...	...	...	875	...	2,078	...	...	...	...	1,203	...	...	...	875	2,078
Other schools	3,110	...	...	6,672	787	2,562	13,131	...	...	...	...	4,817	...	...	6,672	7,170	18,659
Total	4,313	...	...	6,672	1,662	2,562	15,209	...	...	...	...	6,020	...	...	6,672	8,045	20,737
Buildings	5,227	...	...	...	1,590	7,864	14,681	...	...	...	...	5,227	...	...	...	9,454	14,681
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	1,263	...	...	...	...	...	1,263	...	...	...	...	1,913	...	...	...	...	1,913
Total	6,490	...	...	...	1,590	7,864	15,944	...	...	...	...	7,140	...	...	...	9,454	16,594
Scholarships	1,218	...	...	...	1,126	42	2,386	...	...	...	...	1,218	...	...	...	2,454	3,672
Total expenditure on European schools	94,186	...	...	1,08,829	25,278	2,54,825	4,83,118	315	2,932	3,599	6,846	1,46,021	...	...	...	...	...

(5)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for general education in the [illegible]*

Class of schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
					1			2			3			4			5					
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																						
For boys ...	Government	English	13	2,424	448	...	448	797	...	797	295	...	295	836	...	836	48	...	48	2,424	...	2,424
		Vernacular	4	396	...	...	...	47	1	48	49	...	49	228	18	246	42	11	53	366	30	396
	Local Fund	English	84	8,917	682	...	682	4,726	21	4,747	1,516	16	1,532	1,812	78	1,890	48	18	66	8,784	133	8,917
		Vernacular	20	2,165	...	...	...	412	6	418	339	7	346	1,018	109	1,127	191	83	274	1,960	205	2,165
	Municipal ...	English	25	4,501	1,387	...	1,387	2,552	3	2,555	227	3	230	303	26	329	...	...	...	4,469	32	4,501
		Vernacular	3	417	...	...	...	72	...	72	66	...	66	264	...	264	15	...	15	417	...	417
	Native States	English	1	90	...	...	...	23	...	23	9	...	9	40	...	40	18	...	18	90	...	90
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English	251	45,468	10,816	10	10,826	20,133	122	20,255	3,921	105	4,026	9,417	614	10,031	289	41	330	44,576	892	45,468
		Vernacular	47	3,785	...	...	...	1,193	68	1,261	647	21	668	1,557	157	1,714	134	8	142	3,531	254	3,785
	Unaided ...	English	59	8,441	2,812	...	2,812	4,399	11	4,410	487	5	492	851	38	889	52	6	58	8,381	60	8,441
		Vernacular	21	1,083	...	...	...	426	7	433	107	15	122	341	98	439	78	11	89	952	131	1,083
		Total ...	528	77,687	15,945	10	15,955	34,780	239	35,019	7,663	172	7,835	16,667	1,138	17,805	895	178	1,073	75,950	1,737	77,687
For girls ...	Government	English	2	264	...	13	13	...	59	59	...	28	28	20	98	118	18	28	46	38	226	264
		Vernacular	48	4,865	...	...	...	...	325	325	...	365	365	30	3,532	3,562	15	598	613	45	4,820	4,865
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	1	205	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	12	12	...	176	176	...	...	...	...	205	205
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English	57	5,850	11	388	399	113	1,586	1,699	74	630	704	754	2,096	2,850	74	124	198	1,026	4,824	5,850
		Vernacular	102	9,605	...	2	2	19	1,412	1,431	20	957	977	175	6,228	6,403	25	767	792	239	9,366	9,605
	Unaided ...	English	4	145	...	12	12	3	28	31	6	22	28	23	44	67	...	7	7	32	113	145
		Vernacular	4	323	...	...	...	...	30	30	...	27	27	...	196	196	...	70	70	...	323	323
		Total ...	218	21,257	11	415	426	135	3,457	3,592	100	2,041	2,141	1,002	12,370	13,372	132	1,594	1,726	1,380	19,877	21,257
	Total, Secondary schools ...		746	98,944	15,956	425	16,381	34,915	3,696	38,611	7,763	2,213	9,976	17,669	13,508	31,177	1,027	1,772	2,799	77,330	21,614	98,944
Primary schools—																						
For boys ...	Government		197	8,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,217	11	1,228	4,711	175	4,886	1,824	167	1,991	7,752	353	8,105
	Local Fund		2,335	106,504	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,680	490	11,170	72,105	11,809	83,912	8,196	3,226	11,422	90,979	15,525	106,504
	Municipal		275	16,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,048	37	2,085	12,661	903	13,564	892	251	1,143	15,601	1,191	16,792
	Native States		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		11,232	338,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,286	705	20,991	261,362	25,165	286,527	25,817	5,185	31,002	307,465	31,055	338,520
	Unaided		6,036	128,783	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,202	26	2,228	99,395	6,795	106,190	17,822	2,543	20,365	119,419	9,364	128,783
		Total ...	20,075	598,704	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,433	1,269	37,702	450,232	44,847	495,079	54,551	11,372	65,923	541,216	57,488	598,704
For girls...	Government		195	6,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	306	311	151	4,388	4,539	10	1,368	1,378	166	6,062	6,228
	Local Fund		18	797	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	1	695	696	...	61	61	1	796	797
	Municipal		9	724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	38	...	598	598	...	88	88	...	724	724
	Native States		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		614	27,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	1,638	1,739	1,09	20,976	22,074	80	3,289	3,369	1,279	25,903	27,182
	Unaided		168	4,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	59	69	240	2,858	3,098	108	997	1,105	358	3,914	4,272
		Total ...	914	39,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	2,081	2,197	1,490	29,515	31,005	198	5,803	6,001	1,804	37,399	39,203
	Total, Primary schools ...		20,989	637,907	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,549	3,350	39,899	451,722	74,362	526,084	54,749	17,175	71,924	543,020	94,887	637,907
	Grand total ...		21,735	736,851	15,956	425	16,381	34,915	3,696	38,611	44,312	5,563	49,875	469,391	87,870	557,261	55,776	18,947	74,723	620,350	116,501	736,851

(5a)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public European schools for general education in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1899-1900.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage.			Upper Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																				
For boys ... Government	1	281	14	...	14	95	...	95	39	...	39	133	...	133	...	...	...	281	...	281
For boys ... Municipal Board	1	39	...	...	...	14	...	14	6	...	6	19	...	19	...	...	...	39	...	39
For boys ... Aided	29	3,089	356	6	362	908	55	963	378	62	440	1,008	249	1,257	38	29	67	2,688	401	3,089
Total	31	3,409	370	6	376	1,017	55	1,072	423	62	485	1,160	249	1,409	38	29	67	3,008	401	3,409
For girls ... Government	1	60	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	9	9	...	19	19	...	5	5	...	60	60
For girls ... Aided	36	3,259	11	222	233	65	700	765	45	306	351	544	1,199	1,743	82	85	167	747	2,512	3,259
For girls ... Unaided	3	133	...	...	...	3	28	31	6	22	28	23	51	74	...	...	...	32	101	133
Total	40	3,452	11	222	233	68	755	823	51	337	388	567	1,269	1,836	82	90	172	779	2,673	3,452
Total, Secondary schools	71	6,861	381	228	609	1,085	810	1,895	474	399	873	1,727	1,518	3,245	120	119	239	3,787	3,074	6,861
Primary schools—																				
For boys ... Aided	6	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	29	64	145	113	258	36	33	69	216	175	391
For boys ... Unaided	2	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	57	8	65	...	...	...	64	8	72
Total	8	463	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	29	71	202	121	323	36	33	69	280	183	463
For girls ... Aided	8	344	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	18	25	96	201	297	3	19	22	106	238	344
Total	8	344	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	18	25	96	201	297	3	19	22	106	238	344
Total, Primary schools	16	807	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	47	96	298	322	620	39	52	91	386	421	807
Grand total	87	7,668	381	228	609	1,085	810	1,895	523	446	969	2,025	1,840	3,865	159	171	330	4,173	3,495	7,668

(6)—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1899–1900.

(6)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinati*

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27
2. Bachelor of Arts (Science Division)	3	7	5	15	184	395	116	116	811
3. Bachelor of Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.A. (English Language Division).	3	7	5	15	167	402	95	117	781
4. Do. B.A. (Second Language Division)	3	7	5	15	151	310	85	80	626
4. Do. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Do. Arts	7	29	15	51	248	916	318	582	2,064
4. Previous examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3. Bachelor of Law	1	...	1	2	296	...	20	2	318
4. First Examination in Law	1	...	1	2	342	...	46	14	402
Medicine.									
1. Doctor of Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Medicine	1	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	25
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	11
5. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	24
5. Do. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8
6. Preliminary Scientific	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. L.S.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.									
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E.	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6
3. L.C.E. (First Examination in Engineering).	1	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	13
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching (Written)	2	...	...	2	79	...	...	...	79
1. Licentiate in Teaching (Practical)	2	...	...	2	91	...	...	...	91
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Upper Secondary Examination (Boys)	2	9	3	14	3	15	4	51	73
Upper Secondary Examination (Girls)	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Matriculation Examination (Boys)	25	81	72	178	527	2,520	1,613	1,687	6,347
Matriculation Examination (Girls)	1	20	7	28	4	109	34	...	147
Lower Secondary Examination. (Boys)	125	297	111	533	1,851	3,969	1,468	2,923	(a)10,191
Lower Secondary Examination. (Girls)									
Upper Primary Examination (Boys)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Examination (Girls)									
Lower Primary Examination (Boys)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary Examination (Girls)									
Public Service Certificate Examination. (b) (English)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,736	24,949
Public Service Certificate Examination. (b) (Vernacular)									
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. (Upper)	5	2	2	9	133	37	7	...	177
1. Training School Examination for Masters. (Lower)	34	9	4	47	1,301	277	32	7	1,617
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. (Upper)	1	4	1	6	60	63	3	...	126
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. (Lower)	4	15	1	20	178	238	5	...	421
3. School of Arts Examination	25	25	3	53	673	184	60	424	1,341
4. Medical Examination	2	...	...	2	109	...	...	19	128
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	1	...	...	1	86	...	...	48	134
6. Industrial School Examination	4	9	2	15	157	164	12	47	380
7. Veterinary Examination	1	...	1	2	30	...	4	1	35

(a) Excludes pupil candidates, who, having already passed in certain subjects only, came up during the year for the remaining subject or subjects to complete the test.
(b) Primary examination.

e Madras Presidency during the official year 1899–1900.

Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.				
itutions nder blic ma- gement.	Aided institu- tions.	Other institu- tions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhamma- dans.	Others.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	9	9	...	...	9	...	...
119	231	64	45	459	7	34	415	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	195	48	9	342	7	31	301	3	...
115	245	70	53	483	11	47	418	6	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	355	138	91	681	18	56	586	17	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	...	7	...	100	...	1	99	...	...
195	...	22	7	224	...	12	211	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	13	1	3	9	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	4	1	...	3	...	...
8	...	...	...	8	...	3	5	...	...
6	...	...	...	6	1	2	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	...	...	...	39	1	6	32	...	...
39	...	...	...	39	1	5	33	...	...
...	...	1	8	9	...	1	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163	637	400	123	1,323	45	119	1,176	22	...
2	31	6	...	39					
672	1,407	507	772	3,358	201	588	2,493	74	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5,823	12,677	156	1,201	10,578	739	3
24	13	3	...	40	...	16	24	...	...
683	137	17	5	842	...	260	488	43	51
21	32	...	...	53	16	34	1	...	2
79	113	4	...	196	23	127	32	9	5
359	81	27	126	593	53	95	403	42	... 2
78	...	...	12	90	32	9	37	10	
61	...	...	35	96	1	3	92	...	...
125	104	5	36	270	46	58	154	12	...
21	...	4	...	25	...	...	25	...	...

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1899–1900.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.														
	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions managed by			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
University education. — Arts colleges— English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts colleges— Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — Secondary schools— For boys — High schools	9	1,024	1,752	1,566	8,465	...	...	(a)39,513	...	37	48,015	...	...	332	332
For boys — Middle schools — English	75	6,393	6,769	5,910	25,762	9,429	...	78,647	...	1,060	1,14,898	...	...	2,977	12,406
For boys — Middle schools — Vernacular	20	2,165	2,072	1,828	2,300	8,983	...	5,121	...	27	16,431	...	...	1,711	10,694
For girls — High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Middle schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	170
For girls — Middle schools — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	80
Total	104	11,082	10,593	9,304	36,527	18,412	...	1,23,281	...	1,124	1,79,344	...	...	5,270	23,682
Primary schools— For boys	2,335	106,504	106,962	89,829	41,474	3,30,469	...	98,341	...	942	4,71,226	...	...	2,20,777	5,51,246
Primary schools— For girls	18	797	780	605	1,048	3,702	...	94	28	...	4,872	...	...	640	4,342
Total	2,353	107,301	107,742	90,434	42,522	3,34,171	...	98,435	28	942	4,76,098	...	...	2,21,417	5,55,588
School education, special. — Schools for special instruction— Training schools for masters	15	191	185	175	1,432	21,304	57	10	...	11	22,814	105	...	478	21,887
Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1	36	33	32	...	...	1,020	730	...	2,521	4,271	20,628	...	...	20,628
Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	3	257	231	205	4,085	7,469	1,000	218	...	10,510	23,282	...	...	...	7,469
Total	19	484	449	412	5,517	28,773	2,077	958	...	13,042	50,367	20,733	...	...	28,096

Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	950	...	...	...	...	...	950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	5,507	24,833	...	...	...	...	30,340	...	...	6,364	31,197				
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,843				
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Scholarships held in: Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Scholarships held in: Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Scholarships held in: Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Scholarships held in: Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	1,029	8,441	...	...	...	...	9,470	181	...	36	8,658				
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,029	8,441	...	...	...	...	9,470	181	...	36	1,09,501				
Grand total ...	2,476	118,367	118,784	100,150	91,102	4,14,630	2,077	2,22,674	28	15,108	7,45,619	20,914	...	2,33,565	7,69,952				

(*a*) Surplus fees to local boards Rs. 1,943.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE A.—Net cost to Local Funds as per column 16	7,69,952	
Miscellaneous charges	16,179	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant	91,102	
Do. do. on account of Inspecting Schoolmasters and Indigenous Schools	882	
Do. Municipal grants	2,077	
Do. Fees	2,22,674	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	15,136	
		11,18,002
Deduct—Cost of Medical schools met from fees and other sources	5,505	
Contribution to Medical schools	20,628	
Cost of Buildings met from Provincial grant	4,557	
Do. under Grant I	24,833	
Miscellaneous receipts	19,946	
		75,469
Gross expenditure as per Accountant-General's statement		10,42,533

(7)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1899-1900—continued.

Objects of expenditure—*cont.*	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.															Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In institutions managed by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.		
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University education. — Arts colleges— English	3	126	128	144	5,017	1,095	...	9,461	...	47	15,620	...	...	...	1,095	1,095
University education. — Arts colleges— Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University education. — Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	126	128	144	5,017	1,095	...	9,461	...	47	15,620	...	...	...	1,095	1,095
School education, general. — Secondary schools— For boys — High schools — English	15	3,473	3,248	2,914	16,527	...	...	(a)74,318	...	482	91,327	...	...	22,385	22,385	22,717
School education, general. — For boys — Middle schools — English	10	1,028	1,048	908	3,248	2,021	...	15,933	...	845	22,047	...	...	14,000	16,021	28,427
School education, general. — For boys — Middle schools — Vernacular	3	417	400	315	...	1,882	...	693	...	...	2,575	...	...	3,617	5,493	16,193
School education, general. — For girls — High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, general. — For girls — Middle schools — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
School education, general. — For girls — Middle schools — Vernacular	1	205	202	173	460	600	...	11	...	...	1,071	...	...	142	742	822
Total	29	5,123	4,898	4,310	20,235	4,503	...	90,955	...	1,327	1,17,020	...	...	40,144	44,647	68,329
School education, general. — Primary schools— For boys	275	16,792	16,359	13,354	6,677	72,192	...	18,185	...	91	97,145	...	...	69,072	1,41,264	6,92,510
School education, general. — For girls	9	724	684	487	790	3,366	...	205	...	200	4,561	...	...	295	3,661	8,003
Total	284	17,516	17,043	13,841	7,467	75,558	...	18,390	...	291	1,01,706	...	...	69,367	1,44,925	7,00,513
School education, special. — Schools for special instruction— Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	619	89	...	...	...	...	708	736	57	...	882	22,769
School education, special. — Do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,798	1,020	...	13,818	34,446
School education, special. — Engineering and surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School education, special. — Industrial schools	3	41	44	38	147	884	...	17	...	151	1,199	300	1,000	...	2,184	9,653
School education, special. — Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	41	44	38	766	973	...	17	...	151	1,907	13,834	2,07[illegible]			

Buildings	...	...	...	...	983	12,471	...	...	...	...	1,124	...						
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	1,124	...	...	...	...									
Total ...	...	...	...	...	2,107	12,471	...	...	...	...	14,578	...	...	7,153	19,624	50,821
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,968	1,15,811
Scholarships held in: Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	108	8,766
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	15,076	1,24,577
Grand Total ...	319	22,806	22,113	18,303	35,592	94,600	...	1,18,823	...	1,816	2,50,831	13,834	2,077	1,16,772	2,42,251	10,12,203

(*a*) Surplus fees to municipal boards Rs. 4,282.

	Rs.	Rs.
NOTE B.—Net cost of Municipal Funds as per column 31	2,42,251	
Miscellaneous charges	7,757	
Add—Cost met from Provincial grant	35,592	
Do. Fees	1,18,823	
Do. Subscriptions and other sources	1,816	
		4,06,239
Deduct—Cost of Buildings included under Grant I	12,471	
Contributions to Medical schools	13,818	
Miscellaneous receipts	9,200	
		35,489
Gross expenditure as per Municipal statements	...	3,70,750

(8a)—*Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for Boys in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1899–1900.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of					Expenditure from				
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
								RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Managed by Government ...	4	440	65	61	118	172	24	31,680	...	51,617	5,319	88,616
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards	7	431	17	...	160	221	33	7,332	...	24,809	5,673	37,814
4. Unaided	81	4,857	167	4	2,172	2,143	371	...	...	1,30,424	38,063	1,68,487
Total ...	92	5,728	249	65	2,450	2,536	428	39,012	...	2,06,850	49,055	2,94,917

(8b)—*Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for Girls in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1899–1900.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of					Expenditure from				
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
								RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS
1. Managed by Government ...	1	60	...	...	27	33	...	11,966	...	3,724	...	15,690
2. Managed by Local or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards	5	231	...	...	68	163	...	3,328	...	10,574	8,300	22,202
4. Unaided	85	3,914	3	...	1,385	2,365	161	...	...	96,892	34,809	1,31,701
Total ...	91	4,205	3	...	1,480	2,561	161	15,294	...	1,11,190	43,109	1,69,593

No. 638, Educational, 11th December 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

Report on public instruction in the Madras presidency for 1899–1900.

Order—No. 638, Educational, dated 11th December 1900.

The Director's report is as usual full and interesting and there is evidence that the administration of the department was efficient and thorough in every respect.

2. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on education rose from 71·27 to 71·63 lakhs, of which provincial funds contributed 19·68, local taxation 10·06, fees 21·83 and private funds 20·06. As compared with the previous year there was an increase of ·38 and ·51 respectively under the first and third of these heads, while the second and fourth showed a decrease of ·39 and ·14. Expenditure classed as direct absorbed 59 lakhs and the sum of 12·63 lakhs was spent on direction and inspection, building and special grants, and similar objects. The percentages of outlay of the former kind on primary, secondary, collegiate and special education were severally 47·32, 28·33, 15·23 and 9·12.

3. *General Statistics.*—Institutions of all grades and classes rose from 27,263 to 27,450 or by ·7 per cent. and pupils from 840,047 to 862,991 or by 2·7 per cent. Of the total number of pupils, who are conjectured to have formed 16·1 per cent. of the population of school-going-age, 733,923 were males and 129,068 females.

4. *Boys' Education—Primary.*—669,709 of the total number of boys, or 91·2 per cent. were in the primary stage, and of these, public institutions claimed 569,479 or 12,000 more than in 1898–99. Each boy paid an average fee of fifteen annas as in that year, and cost public funds Rs. 1–7–0 or two annas less. More than 23,000 appeared for the primary examination and half of them passed: the percentage in the previous year, which till then was the highest on record, was 47. Owing to a change in the scheme of the examination there was a perceptible fall in the number of candidates.

Secondary.—In the secondary stage there were 50,871, of whom 34,915 were in the lower and 15,956 in the upper secondary forms. Each boy in the lower forms on an average paid Rs. 13–7–2 in fees and cost public funds Rs. 3–10–11, while each in the upper paid Rs. 28 in fees and cost Rs. 6. The examination terminating the earlier stage was attempted by 9,835 boys, of whom 3,028 obtained certificates of having passed in all subjects. In this case also, owing to changes introduced in the regulations under which the test is conducted, there was a slight fall in the numbers; the result is satisfactory. The upper secondary examination continued to be most unpopular: 74 appeared for it against 190 in 1898–99, while for the matriculation examination, which forms the alternative test for marking the close of school career, candidates rose by 532 and numbered 6,494. There is some indication that promotions into the sixth form were made more carefully than in the previous year, but owing to a rise in the standard fixed by the examiners for science and other causes the percentage of failure at the matriculation examination rose considerably.

Collegiate.—The attendance in the Arts colleges fell from 3,526 to 2,817, but decrease was only nominal, an accidental circumstance having delayed the format of the F.A. classes before the close of the year. The average number on the r during 1899–1900 (3,334) was slightly better than before. The average fee collec in Government colleges fell from Rs. 82–5–0 to Rs. 79–10–0, but was 59 per ce above that in aided colleges and the cost to Government was Rs. 242, Rs. 39 a Rs. 40 respectively according as the student was in a government, board or aid college. For the first examination in Arts 2,045 candidates appeared and 674 33 per cent. passed against 38 in 1898–99. For the English, vernacular, an science, divisions of the Bachelor of Arts examination 779, 623 and 807 studen respectively entered and the percentages of success were 43·8, 77·0 and 56·6 agains 52·6, 82·9 and 54·1 in the previous year.

5. *Female Education.*—Of the girls under instruction, public institutions claimed 117,528 or 91 per cent., as many as 106,817 being in the lower primary and about half the remainder in the upper primary stage. The lower secondary was reached by only 3,696, the upper secondary by 425, the collegiate by 20. As usual, however, almost the whole of the pupils in the secondary forms and in the college classes belonged to the Native Christian and the European and East Indian communities. The slight improvement in progress compared with the results of 1898–99 is welcome, but female education remains in an extremely backward condition throughout the presidency. The Governor in Council is inclined to think that it would be well to encourage the preparation of special vernacular readers for girls' schools, and will be glad to receive definite suggestions on the matter from the Director. The number of Brahman and non-Brahman caste Hindu students in the training schools for mistresses decreased and the figures for the past five years show that there is little growth of native public opinion in favour of female education.

6. *Special Education.*—Careful attention was given to the training of teachers but the variations in the results as compared with those of 1898–99 do not call for remark. In technical education some improvement is again visible, the number of institutions having advanced from 46 to 52 and that of individual pupils from 3,307 to 3,384. The number of candidates at the Government technical examinations continued to show an increase.

7. *Musalman Education.*—Although there was a slight fall in the number and strength of institutions wholly or chiefly intended for Musalmans, the total number of pupils under instruction (105,851) was higher. Of these 70 were in the collegiate and 2,193 in the secondary stage. The university results were even less creditable to the community than in the previous year.

8. *Panchama Education.*—Steady progress was made on the whole in the education of such classes of the community as Panchamas but much yet remains to be done in South Arcot, Salem, Vizagapatam, on the West Coast and in part of the Ceded districts.

9. The Director has added some paragraphs at the end of the chapters of the report to show how far the recommendations of the Education Commission have been carried out in this presidency. The following observations may be made in this connection :—

(i) The inspecting agency has been reorganized and strengthened, but with the expansion of work the want of additional staff is now felt and steps are being taken to supply it.

(ii) The abolition eight years ago of a compulsory rate of fees has been the subject of much criticism, both hostile and favourable. The matter will before long again come up for consideration and will receive the attention which its importance deserves.

(iii) By the institution of the upper secondary examination and the introduction of a scheme of technical examinations, sufficient provision has been made for the bifurcation of studies which was recommended by the Education Commission ; but while technical education is advancing, the upper secondary test has not hitherto proved, and,

long as the matriculation examination is recognized as qualifying for entrance to vernment service will not prove, a success. The matter has recently been discussed connection with certain reports called for by the Government of India.

(iv) Primary education is making progress, but no expansion in respect either it or of secondary education, commensurate with the requirements of the country, d no improvement in the condition and prospects of the staff, are possible without very large increase in the funds at disposal. Means however are being devised r removing the discontent among managers of aided schools caused by the marked fference between the amount of grants earned by the institutions and those paid y the Educational department. The more rapid improvement in the qualifications t teachers in primary schools is earnestly to be desired, and the Governor in Council grees with the views expressed by the Director in paragraph 95 of the report on is subject.

(v) The total expenditure on scholarships amounted to ·96 lakh, of which the m of ·62 or 65 per cent. was paid from provincial funds. The percentages spent on count of collegiate, secondary and primary education from the source just named re respectively 20, 32·1 and 1·7, the balance being devoted to special education. der the latest notification on the subject secondary and primary schools will in ture receive a larger proportionate share.

10. The number of hostels and boarding houses for boys rose from 79 to 92 and eir strength from 4,981 to 5,728, while the cost of them decreased from Rs. 3,00,452 Rs. 2,94,917. In the case of the boarding houses for girls there was an increase of 4 number, 216 in strength and Rs. 4,865 in cost. Statements 8 (*a*) and 8 (*b*) would more useful if a distinction were made between regular hostels and mere boarding uses such as those maintained in connection with mission schools.

11. About 94 per cent. of the teachers employed in secondary schools, and 80 r cent. of those employed in primary schools for boys, held certificates. The markable increase in the latter case in comparison with the returns of the previous ar is in great measure due to the issue of certificates for approved service. These, wever, are evidence of very little, and there is still a great deal to be done in this tter.

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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